THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK 1960

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The Municipal Year Book

1960

The Municipal Year Book 1960

The authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities

EDITORS

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CHICAGO

THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

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FOREWORD

THE chief purpose of the Municipal Year Book, now in its 27th year, is to provide municipal officials with information on the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups. Many of the sections are brought up to date and repeated year after year, and certain types of materials are published in one edition only. This plan enables the Year Book to achieve continuity and balance and also to introduce some new material each year.

Municipal government operations increasingly are affected by physical, social, and economic developments outside the city. These developments have a tremendous influence on intergovernmental relations, urban redevelopment, and traffic regulation. The first article, "Municipal Highlights of 1959," describes the state and federal legislative developments that are fostering intergovernmental relations, community and area-wide planning, annexation of territory, and incorporation of cities. The article on "Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments in 1959" deals with annexations, attempts at federated government, significant metropolitan proposals, and other developments affecting the nation's largest urban regions.

Urban renewal is a new concept in municipal government that is receiving greater attention each year. One of the tools of urban renewal is the municipal housing code which controls public health and occupancy standards for existing housing. Data are presented in this edition for cities over 10,000 population on organization for housing code enforcement, code provisions, employees, staff, budget, enforcement sanctions, and procedures for inspections, notifications, and appeals.

The section on "Parking Meters and Parking Lots" presents information for more than 1,000 cities over 10,000 population. Data are shown on municipally owned off-street parking lots, number of on-street parking meters, parking meter rates and time limits, enforcement methods, and parking violation fines.

The article on in-service training for municipal employees is a survey of the status of training in hundreds of cities. Considerable information also is presented on in-service training assistance provided through state universities and colleges; federal, state, and local government agencies; professional organizations of municipal officials; and other groups.

In the regular sections of the book new data are presented on special censuses for cities over 5,000 population; vacation and sick leave provisions for municipal employees; developments in urban counties; zoning for off-street parking and control of overhanging signs; uniform and clothing allowances for firemen and policemen; and types of assignments for police foot patrol.

In addition to these new data, most of the regular features of the Year

Book have been retained and brought up to date including forms of city government, how the mayor and council are selected, salaries of chief municipal officers, personnel organization, city financial data, fire and police departments, directories of officials, and model ordinances. Considerable emphasis is placed on the more significant municipal events and developments of the past year, and summary articles in each section analyze and comment on trends.

The individual city data presented in the 21 major tables are summarized and analyzed in articles that precede the tabulations. These comprehensive summaries, together with individual-city data, enable officials to compare their city with other cities in their population group.

The sources of information that are listed at the end of each section are useful to public officials and to students of government. An explanation of the content of these sources and how they can be used to the best advantage is presented in the article "How to Use the Year Book" which also makes suggestions on the use of Year Book statistics.

Every section of the Year Book has been revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of Year Book users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

It should be pointed out for the Year Book user that in addition to the 2,364 incorporated places of 5,000 population or more, the Year Book includes 199 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with population of 5,000 or more as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as incorporated urban places by the Bureau of the Census. An explanation of how these towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book appears in the article "Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 Population."

The editors of the Year Book continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and of other specialists in the governmental field. Nearly 5,000 municipal officials supplied data, the 50 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give Year Book users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all who assisted in the preparation of this 27th edition of the Municipal Year Book we express our sincere appreciation.

Chicago
May, 1960

The Editors

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Municipal Highlights of 1959

BY WILLIAM N. CASSELLA, JR. AND TROY R. WESTMEYER*

PROCLAMATION of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii not only changes the fundamental shape of the nation but also introduces significant new dimensions to American local government. Alaska entered the union with no counties, Hawaii with no cities. However, neither of these new states can be said to be deficient in local self-government. A provision of the local government article in the Alaska Constitution expresses the basic philosophy prevailing in both states: "... to provide for maximum local self-government with a minimum of local government units, and to prevent duplication of tax levying jurisdictions." Both new constitutions have broad permissive provisions for the adoption of locally drafted charters and are mercifully free of detailed sections protecting or limiting particular classes or types of governments or officials. If the spirit of the basic law of the 49th and 50th states is honored in practice local self-government will be operating as a vital element in the American governmental system, uncluttered by the senseless rivalries which have developed among different classes of local government in many older states.

An optimistic interpretation of other highlights of 1959 could suggest that in the older states too there is a sincere desire to improve intergovernmental relationships.

The establishment of the new Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations provides for the first time in the nation's history a permanent agency in which the representatives of the President's cabinet, both houses of Congress, governors, state legislators, counties, cities, and private citizens will sit down together and consider policies of concern to all. This is an "advisory" body with a delicately balanced composition and it would be too much to expect it to do more than point the way to constructive intergovernmental relationships. If it can do this, genuine progress will have been made. Pledges of cooperation and support for the successful operation of the new commission have come from organizations representing state and local officials.

Legislative Developments. One of the best ways to take a reading on the climate of intergovernmental relationships is to scan the records of Congressional and legislative sessions on legislation with important interlevel implications.

The 86th Congress is facing many questions involving federal-state-local relationships but its record cannot be appraised on the basis of the first session alone. Too many important matters have been carried over into 1960.

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All but three of the state legislatures were in session during 1959. A rough index of the success of legislation of particular interest to the municipalities is the fact that of approximately 600 pieces of legislation sponsored or supported by state leagues of municipalities, over 400 were enacted. As usual, a matter of particular concern was state-local fiscal relations. In state after state could be heard pleas that a "fair share" of the state tax dollar go to municipalities. The localities' share in state-collected highway user revenues was increased in a few states. Several legislatures passed resolutions placing significant constitutional amendments before the voters in 1960; for example in Arkansas to relax restrictions upon municipal taxation, in Maryland to permit smaller cities to engage in urban renewal, and in Kansas a municipal home rule amendment.

On the other hand, a constitutional amendment permitting greater home rule in Washington died in legislative committee although it had been introduced at the request of the legislative council. Home rule amendments also failed in the legislatures of Connecticut and Montana.

Legislative activity across the nation in the various functional areas is reviewed in the reports introducing the special sections of this volume and briefly summarized later in this article. It seems appropriate to give special attention here to a few of the "highlights" with unusual implications for the decade of the sixties.

There is strong evidence to refute the ancient assumption that the best way to avoid making decisions on controversial policies is for a legislature to create a special study commission. In the field of state-local relations a number of recent study commissions which have had the benefit of competent staff have shown a capacity not only to develop sound recommendations but also to secure a large measure of legislative acceptance.

After a two-year study the Minnesota Commission on Municipal Annexation and Consolidation presented a far-reaching proposal for the modification of procedures whereby new municipalities are incorporated and boundaries of existing municipalities adjusted. The legislature accepted the basic recommendations of the study commission and created a new state agency, the Minnesota Municipal Commission, to hear and approve petitions for the incorporation of new villages and annexation to or detachment of property from existing municipalities. The commission's jurisdiction is state-wide except for incorporation petitions where it is limited to counties in metropolitan areas or counties containing cities of the first or second class.

The commission must affirm an incorporation petition if it finds that the proposal meets eight specified requirements as to organization and suitability for village government. The commission may change proposed boundaries. Incorporation requires approval by a majority vote of the residents of the area. Significantly, the commission may deny an incorporation if it finds the public interest would be better served by annexation to an existing municipality. Commission decisions may be appealed to the courts.

The statute also provides the commission with guides to use in reviewing annexation and merger petitions and makes it quite clear that an annexation petition is to be "denied if it appears that the primary motive for the annexation is to increase revenues for the annexing municipality and such increase bears no reasonable relation to the value of benefits conferred upon the annexed area." The statute calls for a referendum in unincorporated areas to be annexed if the petition is originated by the annexing municipality and consent of the annexing unit if the petition is initiated by property owners in the unincorporated area.

Recommendations of the Wisconsin Interim Urban Problems Committee also have led to the enactment of a procedure for state review of local boundary changes. Under the new Wisconsin legislation incorporation petitions are first examined by a superior court which applies nondiscretionary standards and if these are met makes its determination. Discretionary review is the responsibility of the state director of regional planning who also is provided a set of standards by the new legislation. Among these is the requirement that "there shall be an express finding that the proposed incorporation will not substantially hinder the solution of governmental problems affecting the metropolitan community."

The director of regional planning may dismiss or grant the petition, or adjust the proposed boundaries and grant the petition thus amended. A local referendum is required in the area to be incorporated. State review of annexation proposals on the basis of statutory standards is also mandatory, but the determinations of the director are not binding.

Extensive new legislation was adopted by the 1959 North Carolina legislature following recommendations made by two study commissions, the Municipal Government Study Commission and the Tax Study Commission. These new laws are designed to equip the state's cities and counties to meet the problems of rapid urban growth. New annexation procedures permit cities to annex land without referenda provided specified standards are met. Annexation will be by ordinance which becomes effective if statutory standards as to degree of development are met and the annexing city can furnish services specified by the statute. Other states will be particularly interested in the statement of standards which was developed from the experience of specialists in all areas of city administration. The procedures provide for appeal by property owners and a judicial determination as to whether standards have been met, an opportunity for the municipality to take necessary action to conform with statutory requirements, as well as the possibility of a writ of mandamas being issued to require the municipality to provide the required service.

Other recommendations of the North Carolina Municipal Government Study Commission redefined the responsibilities of the state and municipalities for urban street systems which will encourage joint planning and action to meet urban traffic needs, empower most counties in the state to zone and control subdivisions in unincorporated areas, authorize municipalities to zone land within one mile of their boundaries, and enhance the ability of both cities and counties to employ technical planning and cooperate in providing this service so badly needed in growing urban areas.

The Tax Study Commission recommendations resulted in adoption of a new system for periodic reassessment of real property and for uniform assessment of all property. The distinctly urban character of this important new legislation adopted in predominantly rural North Carolina emphasized the absence of rural-urban antagonism and the existence of a workable pattern of state-local relations. The constructive efforts on the part of local officials and legislators to adapt local government to the requirements of changing conditions are most encouraging.

Studies Affecting Cities. Numerous studies are under way in various states which ultimately may have far-reaching implications for municipalities: Illinois, municipal problems and metropolitan area local government; Philadelphia area, regional transportation; Kentucky, home rule for cities and counties; New York, intergovernmental cooperation; California, metropolitan studies; and New Jersey, urban renewal.

Of special interest was the Rhode Island study which considered questions of state-local relationships after having made the assumption that "Rhode Island measures up well as a single metropolitan community or, perhaps more accurately, as a single regional city." Recommendations of the study commission were included in the governor's legislative program prepared for presentation early in 1960.

In New York State the Temporary Commission on the Revision and Simplification of the Constitution issued its first report and called for adoption of a simplified local government article of only 373 words replacing the present 3,453-word provision. The Commission stressed the basic requirements of a sound local government article in a modern constitution as follows:

"1. It should promote local self-government by providing for a broad unambiguous grant of power to local governments that will stimulate initiative and vigor in meeting new and expanding responsibilities. 2. It should permit maximum intergovernmental cooperation in meeting problems that cannot be handled properly by each local government acting alone. 3. It should free the Legislature of the burden of acting on hosts of local bills so that it may concentrate on matters of importance to the whole state."

The most significant feature of the proposed amendment is the grant of legislative power to cities, counties, towns, and villages except where it is specifically prohibited by general state legislation.

Implementation of this pioneering proposal assumes the adoption of a general statute of local government. Preparation of this statute has been undertaken by a new agency of New York state, the Office for Local Government, established in 1959. This massive assignment puts to the supreme test the assumption underlying the creation of this office — namely, the desire for cooperation among counties, cities, towns, villages, and special districts in tackling common problems. If in a spirit of mutual trust the representatives of the highly organized officials of the several types of local units in New York state through their representatives on the advisory board of the Office for Local Government can agree on a statutory basis for their operations and to work for the adoption of the new constitutional provision by the legislature and the people, a milestone of intergovernmental cooperation will have been passed.

It is possible to say that these countless studies are delaying action on many crucial problems. However, in many cases the delays are necessary. Certainly some people think they have the answers to complex interjurisdictional questions, but at present many of these are either wrong or unacceptable. It takes time to develop formulas, and seldom are they generally applicable.

The New States. The nation's largest and most sparsely populated state, Alaska, is taking its time in developing the pattern of local government. A unique feature of its constitution is provision for a local boundary commission in the executive branch of the state government. The 1959 legislature passed the necessary implementing legislation setting up this commission which in turn is considering the whole problem of local boundary lines. There are no counties in Alaska. The level of government which corresponds in some respects to the county is the borough, which according to the Alaska constitution is to be "an area and population with common interests to the maximum degree possible."

Boroughs are to be established in accordance with standards provided by law which take into account such factors as population, geography, economy, and transporation. It appears that ample study will precede final determinations of the boundaries of boroughs, of annexation questions, and of other local government problems. Thus the hope is that the pattern of local boundaries will avoid the arbitrary character so common in most states. The commission's duty under the constitution to review proposed boundary changes and present them to the legislature is of unusual importance because commission recommendations become effective automatically unless specifically disapproved by both houses of the legislature.

In Hawaii, the boundary question was solved by nature. Islands certainly have natural boundaries. The problem is not to tamper with nature. This has been avoided so far. The county is the primary local unit. There are no cities, towns, or villages. Oahu, the only island with a substantial population, is a single jurisdiction, the City and County of Honolulu. It has a new home rule charter providing for strong-mayor-council government. When the charter was drawn there was a certain amount of pressure to subdivide the county into smaller municipal units — a central city and suburbs. This was resisted and the governmental integrity of the island county maintained.

The foregoing is but a sampling of the developments in 1959 which have important implications for state-local relationships. Actually, developments in many specialized fields of government administration have immediate affects which are more clearly seen by both officials and citizens.

Finance Administration. Return from the number one producer of local revenue, the property tax, was estimated at $14 billion for 1959, an increase of $500 million over the previous year. Nonproperty revenues are being employed in more localities and at increased rates in places where they have been in use. Continuing with unabated insistence is the demand by local governments for larger amounts of state aid.

The $7.7 billion of state and local long-term financing in 1959 set a new record. Included in the total is $2.5 billion of revenue bond financing. The major uses for long-term issues were schools, $2.3 billion, and water and sewer, $1.2 billion. During 1959 a total of $2.8 billion in state and municipal bond proposals was approved by the voters which is down $976 million from 1958 and far under the record amount, $4.6 billion voted in 1956.

Assessment Administration. One state, Indiana, lowered the rate of assessment to 33 per cent to become effective in 1962 while Vermont enacted a law permitting each town to set the ratio it will use. Special commissions and agencies in a number of states recommended reducing the legal assessment ratio nearer that which is the actual practice of the assessors. In Kansas the recommendation was for 40 per cent; California, 25 per cent for other than public utility property; Rhode Island, 80 per cent; and Connecticut, 65 per cent.

The governor of Minnesota recommended that assessment of commercial and industrial property should be handled by an appropriate state agency, but this was topped by the New Mexico State Tax Commission's recommendation for all assessments to be conducted by the state.

Municipal Law. In a decision by the United States Supreme Court on municipal regulation of obscene publications the court held that the local ordinance's imposition of criminal liability upon a bookseller for the posession of an obscene book in his store, without proof that he knew of its obscene character, violates the free speech guarantee of the First and Fourteenth Amendments. The supreme court of California, in a related matter on censorship, held that a county ordinance prohibiting the sale or circulation of a "crime comic book" to any child under 18 violates the federal and state constitutional guarantees for a free press, equal protection, and due process. Similarly, the supreme court of Pennsylvania ruled against the state's law on obscenity under the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the U. S. Constitution.

Public Libraries. Public libraries had more money to spend, owned more books, and lent more in 1959 than ever before. Public library systems serving populations over 50,000 had book resources of 76.5 million, a circulation of 250 million volumes, and expenditures of $118.5 million.

Impact of library services was felt behind the iron curtain in 1959 through an exhibit at the U.S. National Exhibition in Moscow. A new bookmobile became a "hit" at the exhibition and most of the books were "borrowed." Several thousand replacements were rushed to the bookmobile which then was able to continue its exhibition program.

Personnel Administration. Residence requirements which long have mitigated against effective personnel administration showed some signs of being liberalized. Occurrences in Atlanta and Denver point up the development. In the southern city the council repealed an ordinance which had required employees to live within the city limits. In Denver, the council defeated a proposal that would have forced city workers to reside within the city limits. Also in Galesburg, Illinois, a court held that appointment of a chief of police was legal although he did not meet the one-year residence requirement.

Recruitment procedures have been simplified and speeded by numerous municipalities. St. Paul, Minnesota, badly in need of engineering personnel, went so far as to invite prospective junior civil engineers to travel to the city for examinations at the city's expense.

In the New York City metropolitan area over a hundred top municipal officials began year-long participation in an experimental executive development program. This four-year program is financed by grant from the Ford Foundation and sponsored cooperatively by the New York University Graduate School of Public Administration and Social Service and the New York City Department of Personnel. Montana set up a law-enforcement academy for local police; New York required the pre-service training of all police officers, effective in 1960; and the State Association of Chiefs of Police in Minnesota developed a continuing training program for police officers.

Planning. Although in the opinions of some planners "the mall had begun to pall," the permanent mall of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was widely acclaimed. The temporary downtown mall in Toledo, Ohio, collected more plusses than minuses, and in about 100 cities this development either was tried or was in the planning stage. After careful second looks into the matter of the mall, more individuals seemed to believe that while valuable of itself, the pedestrian mall did very little to aid the broader problems of parking, traffic, public transportation, and economic obsolescence.

Since 1916 the New York City zoning ordinance had been subjected to some 2,500 amendments, but it was not until 1959 that a comprehensive revision of this law was submitted for study and possible adoption. Included in the proposal are innovations that encourage design flexibility and increased air and light. Performance standards for industrial building, developed in cooperation with scientists and representatives of industry, also are a part of the proposal.

Police Administration. Experience of the first nine months of 1959 gives rise to the hope that there may be a slight decline from 1958 in the number of serious crimes in the United States. If this optimism proves merited, it will change the trend in which serious crimes have increased four times more rapidly than the population since 1950. Police administrators also are much concerned over the decline in the ratio of convictions to arrests and are giving careful study to the matter.

Psychiatric screening of potential police appointees to determine their emotional stability and maturity is a development now authorized by two New Jersey communities. Similarly, Seattle, Washington, has adopted personality tests to aid in screening police candidates who might not stand the rigors of a police career.

Of importance to all local government was the veto by the governor of Illinois of the bill which would have prohibited combining services of police and fire departments by municipalities of 10,000 to 500,000 population. The Governor stated that this was, "a matter which is best left to the sound judgment of local officials. They should not be hampered in determining what is the most efficient and economical method . . . to meet their own local conditions."

Fire Administration. The number of deaths from fire and the dollar loss show a slight reduction in 1959. Even so the number of deaths from fire is appalling — 11,300, and this is 300 under the average for the past 10 years.

The impact from the Chicago school fire of 1958 spurred concern for school safety in 1959. Fire tests conducted in a Los Angeles school building culminated in a report whose findings seem certain to have great influence in school construction and protection. A December, 1959, report of a survey of schools in about 2,000 communities indicated that fire hazards had been corrected in 53,000 schools and that major improvements were completed in an additional 16,000 schools.

Public Health. "Contaminated" cranberries and caponettes received great publicity during 1959 as threats to public health. Perhaps even more concern was felt about the amounts of strontium 90 detected in milk products from some milksheds, although this contamination declined toward the close of the year. Whether these and related matters are to be regulated at the national level or left to the jurisdiction of local health officials was decided quickly by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and without evidence of consultation with local units.

Many states, however, have already accelerated their programs to meet the hazard of ionizing radiation. Industrial use of nuclear energy, contamination of the atmosphere, and water with nuclear contaminants are problems for careful consideration by state and local health agencies.

Public Works. With motor vehicle registrations reaching 70 million in 1959 streets and highways became more congested than ever. Despite the awarding of some $3.3 billion of highway construction contracts, problems associated with motor travel seemed to move ahead. Expressway projects are the rule in cities, and the interstate highway program continued, but at a dollar volume about 10 per cent below that of 1958.

Parking problems continued to plague the centers of most cities where multilevel parking facilities were turned to as one of the important remedies. The inherent conflict between mass transportation and more parking in business centers continued. Despite "Operation Northwest" in Philadelphia, use of a railroad right-of-way for expanded public transportation in Boston, and arrangements by the New York Port Authority to purchase new commuter coaches for leasing to the railroads, the future for mass transportation in major cities seemed darker than ever. The commuter appears to be society's waif rejected by private industry and by local, state, and federal governments. Yet the "experts" display convincing statistics which prove that mass transportation is the only possible answer.

Schools and Education. Public elementary and secondary schools had an enrollment of 36.4 million pupils for the 1959-1960 school year and showed a 4 per cent increase over the previous year's total, according to National Education Association estimates.

How to finance public school education continued as a major issue during 1959, but very little new information became available. Formulas for the distribution of state aid continue to be scrutinized by many municipalities which find themselves hard pressed for revenues. The problem that seems to defy solution is that of finding a formula that be acceptable both to large and small districts. State political climate and financial position also play significant parts in school aid formulas. Federal aid seems to be losing ground to the presentment that education is a matter of local concern and local financing. There have been serious suggestions that school districts ought to levy their own taxes perhaps with limits as to the amount of property taxes they might use and with nonproperty sources such as sales and income taxes available to them.

Parks and Recreation. Local governments increased their recreation budgets in 1959 in most sections of the country. Also significant was the rise in the number of bond issues for this purpose. Of 48 cities voting on bond issues, approval was registered in 45 cities for issues totaling $16.3 million. In 1958, however, 37 cities voted double this amount for improvements to their park and recreation facilities.

Development of recreational facilities on an area basis made headway. Metropolitan areas making comprehensive plans for such projects include one or more in West Virginia, New York, Utah, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, Colorado, Connecticut, South Carolina, Texas, and New Jersey.

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The last year of a decade is always characterized by the exercise of looking back and looking ahead, recording progress, regrets, and hopes. On the municipal scene 1959 was not a "standout" year. A great deal was going on, but there were no particularly striking trends. Two new states brought into the union some important new dimensions to the pattern of local government. Talk of intergovernmental cooperation was at a new high, but a program of "massive cooperation" in the Salem, Oregon, area and such interesting cooperative undertakings as the New York Metropolitan Regional Council were only beginning to see positive results.

The over-all feeling which comes with a review of the "Highlights of 1959," both those recorded here and many others of equal importance, is that local government is not standing still. It is trying to adjust its mechanisms to fit the needs of a society in a constant state of change brought on by new technological developments. The "highlights" of the next few years should show much more progress or the literally millions of dollars being spent for studies designed to guide these adjustments will have been largely wasted.

How To Use the Year Book

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1959. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, assessment, purchasing, and revenue, expenditure, and debt. Following some of these summary articles are individual city statistical data. Next are presented sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1959 and early 1960; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1959 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1959 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of *Public Management.*

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read when using the tables.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. Sources of Statistics. The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nation-wide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described,

together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. Selected Standard References. In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. New Books and Pamphlets. Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1959 and early 1960 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1958 publication data which came to the attention of the Year Book editors after the 1959 edition went to press. Publications of the years 1933 to 1958 and early 1959 are listed in previous editions.

Publishers' addresses and prices are shown for convenience in ordering publications. Most federal government publications show the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Orders for these publications should be directed to the "Superintendent of Documents."

4. Selected Periodicals. The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Most of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states.

POPULATION FIGURES AND SELECTION OF CITIES

Final figures from the 1950 federal census of population for the most part are used in the Year Book. Figures for cities over 10,000 are shown to the nearest thousand and for cities of 5,000 to 10,000 in full, with the cities listed alphabetically by population groups in Tables VI and VII, and by states in Tables XX and XXI. Other 1950 and later census data on urban population are described in the articles "Urban Places and Population" and "Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas" in Part I of the Year Book.

The Year Book gives some information for all 2,364 cities and other incorporated urban places over 5,000 population in the United States. In addition 199 of the 400 towns in New England and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey were selected as "cities" by the editors of the Year Book in accordance with standards described in the section "Governmental Data for the 2,563 Cities over 5,000 Population." These 199 towns and townships are not classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as either incorporated or unincorporated urban places.

All available data up to April 1, 1955, have been used to keep populations and groupings of cities up to date. These data include special censuses, new incorporations, and special population counts of annexed areas.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

Misinterpreted statistical tables will inevitably lead -- whether intentionally or unintentionally — to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this Year Book properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. An intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an average is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or mean, the median has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between median and average, suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median $5.00. An average, whether it be the arithmetic mean or the median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in October, 1956, in cities of 250,000 to 1,000,000 population was 163 per 10,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size should have that precise number of employees, but that the average city did have that number.

Of equal importance are measures of dispersion which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous Year Book showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental problem facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the adequacy of the results achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of work units performed (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the efficiency of the department's administration only when the effort (men and equipment employed), or money expended is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before using any statistical index, the reader should determine whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a per capita basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis, valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of cost per capita are even more limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being efficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be useful.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Urban Places and Population

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments

Urban Counties

County Associations

Economic Classification of Cities

Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000

State Municipal Leagues

Governments in the United States in 1957*

THERE were 102,328 governmental units in the United States in January, 1957. Local school districts, numbering 50,446 make up almost one-half of this total. The remainder, besides the federal government and the 48 states, includes 51,833 local governments other than school districts: 17,198 township governments, 17,183 municipalities, 14,405 special districts, and 3,047 counties. The average number of governmental units per state is 2,131, but Nebraska has 6,658 while Rhode Island has only 91.

More than 5,000 governments are found in each of eight states as follows: Nebraska, 6,658; Illinois, 6,510; Minnesota, 6,298; Kansas, 6,214; Wisconsin, 5,731; Missouri, 5,307; Michigan, 5,160; and Pennsylvania, 5,073. Together these states account for almost one-half of the total number of governmental units in the continental United States. Each of these eight states has numerous township and school district governments.

Table I shows the number of local governments in each of the 48 states. Included in Table I as exhibit information, but not included in the continental United States total, is information for the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and the commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

In the five years since the 1952 enumeration of governments, the total number of governmental units has declined by 14,415 or 12 per cent; there has been a decline of 52,788 (34 per cent) since the 1942 enumeration. Trends in numbers of the several types of governments are shown below:

	Number of Units			Change in Number	
	1957	1952	1942	1952 to 1957	1942 to 1957
U. S. Government	1	1	1	0	0
States	48	48	48	0	0
Counties	3,047	3,049	3,050	-2	-3
Municipalities	17,183	16,778	16,220	+405	+963
Townships and towns	17,198	17,202	18,919	-4	-1,705
School districts	50,446	67,346	108,579	-900	-58,133
Special districts	14,405	12,319	8,299	+2,086	+6,106
Total	102,328	116,743	155,116	-14,415	-52,788

The most striking changes have involved school districts, for which extensive reorganization has resulted in a steady decline in number, to a

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* This article is based on the Bureau of the Census report, *Governments in the United States* (1957 Census of Governments, vol. 1, no. 1). The research and surveys upon which this report is based were supervised by Mrs. Gertrude A. Whitehouse, chief, Governmental Units Branch of the Governments Division, United States Bureau of the Census.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS: 1957

State	All Governmental Units[1]	Local Governments except School Districts: Total	Counties	Municipalities	Townships	Special Districts	School Districts	Exhibit: Other Public School Systems[2]
Alabama	617	504	67	318	0	119	112	0
Arizona	367	116	14	52	0	50	250	3
Arkansas	1,127	703	75	374	0	254	423	0
California	3,879	2,038	57[3]	331	0	1,650	1,840	0
Colorado	1,666	729	62[3]	246	0	421	936	0
Connecticut	384	380	8	33	152	187	3	167
Delaware	132	116	3	49	0	64	15	2
Dist. of Columbia	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Florida	672	604	67	310	0	227	67	0
Georgia	1,121	922	159	508	0	255	198	0
Idaho	843	674	44[3]	199	0	431	168	0
Illinois	6,510	4,516	102	1,181	1,433	1,800	1,993	0
Indiana	2,989	1,958	92	544	1,009	313	1,030	0
Iowa	4,906	1,240	99	942	0	199	3,665	0
Kansas	6,214	3,073	105	610	1,550	808	3,140	0
Kentucky	822	600	120	323	0	157	221	0
Louisiana	584	516	62[3]	237	0	217	67	0
Maine	645	636	16	42	471	107	8	476
Maryland	328	327	23[3]	149	0	155	0	24
Massachusetts	573	568	12[3]	39	312	205	4	349
Michigan	5,160	1,945	83	498	1,262	102	3,214	0
Minnesota	6,298	2,833	87	826	1,828	92	3,464	15
Mississippi	672	592	82	262	0	248	79	82
Missouri	5,307	2,072	114[3]	803	328	827	3,234	0
Montana	1,503	353	56[3]	123	0	174	1,149	0
Nebraska	6,658	1,715	93	534	478	610	4,942	0
Nevada	110	92	17	17	0	58	17	0
New Hampshire	545	324	10	12	222	80	220	9
New Jersey	1,217	727	21	333	233	140	489	74
New Mexico	317	221	32	77	0	112	95	0
New York	4,189	2,524	57[3]	611	932	924	1,664	6
North Carolina	624	623	100	412	0	111	0	173
North Dakota	3,968	1,969	53	356	1,392	168	1,998	0
Ohio	3,667	2,498	88	915	1,335	160	1,168	0
Oklahoma	2,332	688	77	506	0	105	1,643	0
Oregon	1,526	799	36	213	0	550	726	0
Pennsylvania	5,073	2,655	66[3]	991	1,564	34	2,417	441
Rhode Island	91	90	0[3]	7	32	51	0	39
South Carolina	503	395	46	235	2	112	107	0
South Dakota	4,808	1,519	64[3]	306	1,080	69	3,288	0
Tennessee	560	545	95	255	0	195	14	137
Texas	3,485	1,692	254	793	0	645	1,792	7
Utah	398	357	29	210	0	118	40	0
Vermont	409	392	14	68	238	72	16	242
Virginia	367	366	98[3]	228	0	40	0	130
Washington	1,577	1,105	39	252	69	745	471	0
West Virginia	362	306	55	219	0	32	55	0
Wisconsin	5,731	1,972	71	547	1,276	78	3,758	90
Wyoming	489	242	23[3]	86	0	133	246	0
United States	102,328	51,833	3,047[3]	17,183	17,198[4]	14,405	50,446	2,467
Exhibit:								
Alaska	42	33	0[3]	31	0	2	8	21
Hawaii	22	21	3	1	0	17	0	1
Puerto Rico	97	96	0[3]	75	0	21	0	1

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[1] Includes federal government and the 48 States not shown in distribution by type.

[2] Includes other local public school systems operated as part of state, county, municipal, or township governments and not included with the independent school district figure.

[3] Excludes areas correspongingto counties but having no organized county government.

[4] Includes "towns" in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin.

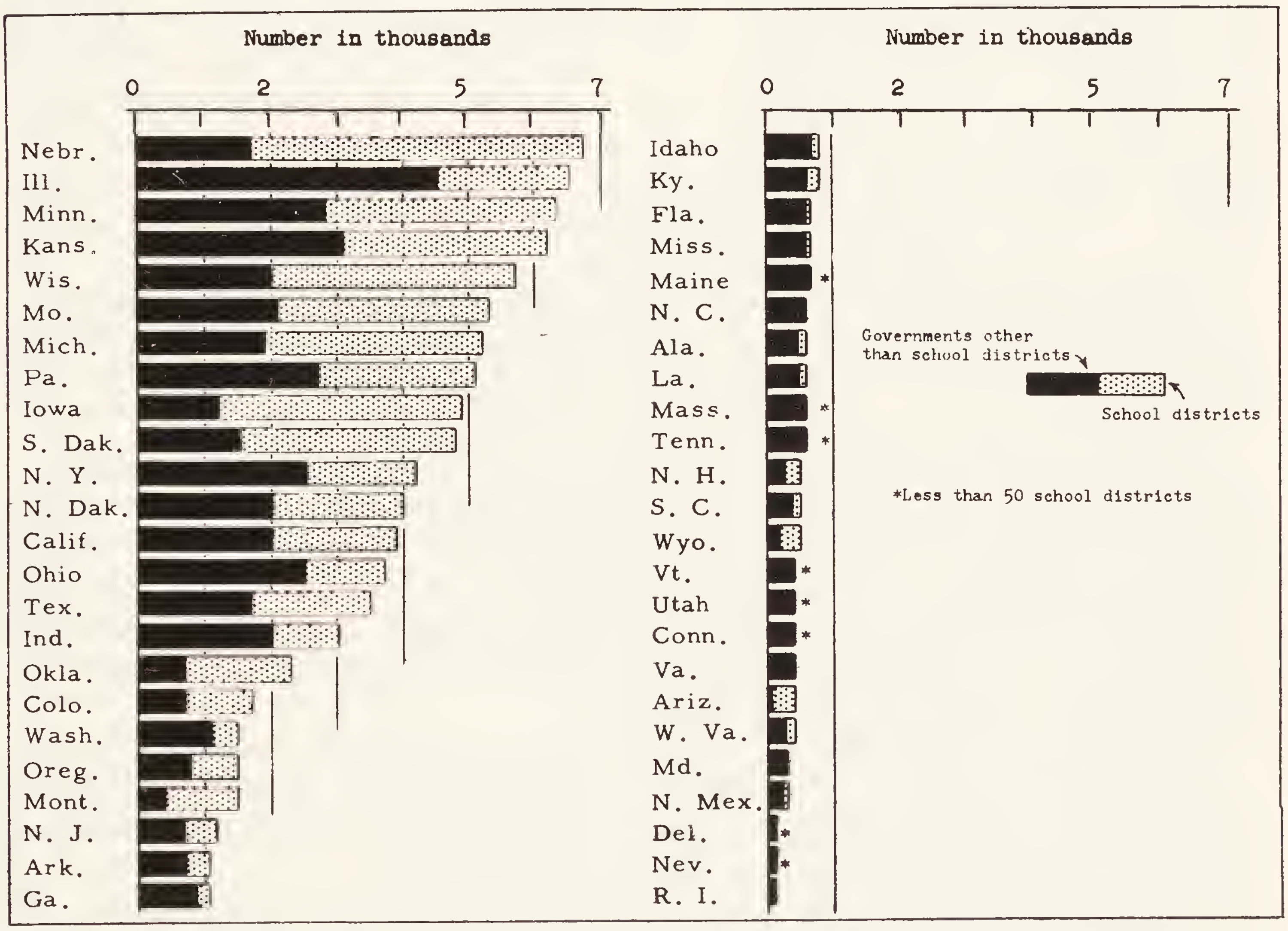
1957 total less than one-half that of 1942. On the other hand, the number of special districts has increased by 6,106 in the last 15 years, with 2,086 of this increase occurring since 1952.

Types of Local Government

Counties. Organized county governments are found in all of the 48 states except Rhode Island. Terminology throughout the United States is uniform except in Louisiana where the designation "parish" is applied.

The change in number of county governments since 1942 has been negligible. One new county, Los Alamos, New Mexico, was created; the parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, became substantially consolidated with the city of Baton Rouge for governmental purposes; and two Virginia counties went out of existence when Elizabeth City County became part of the independent city of Hampton and the county of Warwick became the independent city of Warwick. In addition, Nantucket County, Massachusetts, which was counted in 1942 as a county government, is excluded from the 1952 and 1957 figures. The government of Nantucket County is identical with that of the town of Nantucket.

The 3,047 county governments shown in Table I do not include 58 related areas not counted as counties: 12 county governments not independently organized and having very limited functions as part of New York City, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, Louisiana, and Nantucket Township and Boston, Massachusetts; two city-county governments of Denver and



Source: Bureau of the Census

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS BY STATES: 1957

San Francisco; "independent" cities of Baltimore, St. Louis, and 32 cities in Virginia; eight unorganized areas in Rhode Island and South Dakota; and four federal areas, the District of Columbia and areas of Yellowstone National Park in three states.

Municipalities. There were 405 more municipalities in the United States in 1957 than in 1952, owing to new incorporations during the five-year period.

The term "municipalities" as used here includes all governmentally active units officially designated as cities, boroughs, villages or — except for New England, New York, and Wisconsin — towns.

Illinois, with 1,181, has more municipalities than any other state. Pennsylvania has 991; Iowa, 942; and Ohio, 915. At the other extreme seven states — Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island — each have fewer than 50 municipalities. It should be noted that five of these seven states are in New England where a strong town (township) government often provides urban services ordinarily provided by municipalities in other states.

Townships and Towns. Classified under the heading of "townships" are organized governments in 22 states including units locally termed towns in the six New England states and in New York and Wisconsin, and some "plantations" in Maine and "locations" in New Hampshire, as well as governments called townships in other areas.

The classification "townships" includes units which range widely in scope of governmental powers and operations. Most of them, particularly in the north central states, perform only a very limited range of services for predominantly rural areas. However, by general law in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and to some degree in Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin, townships (or towns) are vested with rather broad powers and, where they include urbanized areas, perform many functions commonly associated with municipalities. In certain of the New England states, moreover, the towns are commonly responsible for local schools as well as other governmental functions.

While township organization is generally restricted to the northeastern and north central states, South Carolina has two active township governments in one county, and the state of Washington has one county and part of another with township organization.

Excluded from this count of township governments are unorganized township areas, townships coextensive with cities where the city governments have absorbed the township functions, and townships known to have ceased to perform governmental functions. At least some of the minor changes in township numbers indicated here to have taken place since 1952 result from a more thorough check of the status of individual units than was possible in the 1952 enumeration.

Most of the indicated decrease in total number of township governments between 1942 and 1952 reflects the exclusion from the later figures of all Iowa township areas. County governments in that state have absorbed substantially all former township functions.

School Districts. School organization throughout the United States varies widely. In 29 states the school districts are independent governmental units. At the other extreme, in four states there are no independent school districts, and local schools are administered by the state or by county, city, or town governments. A mixed system is found in 15 states, each having some independent school districts and some school systems administered by other governments. Numbers of school districts by state are shown in Table I which also shows, as an exhibit column, the number of other or "dependent" school systems in each state.

School districts differ widely in the scope of their educational responsibilities. Some provide both elementary and high school grades, and a limited number also maintain junior college facilities. A majority of the school districts, however, are small rural units which provide only elementary instruction. These are found in particularly large numbers in the north central states. Many such districts do not operate schools but instead provide pupil transportation to other districts.

Reorganization laws to facilitate consolidation, annexation, and abolition of school districts have brought a marked decline in the number of small rural districts. Each of the seven states shown below has had a decrease of more than 1,000 school districts since 1952:

State	Number of school districts 1957	Number of school districts 1952	Decrease from 1952 to 1957
Illinois	1,993	3,484	1,491
Michigan	3,214	4,845	1,631
Minnesota	3,464	6,227	2,763
Missouri	3,234	4,891	1,657
Nebraska	4,942	6,392	1,450
New York	1,664	2,915	1,251
Wisconsin	3,758	5,298	1,540

These seven states account for more than two-thirds of the total decrease of the past five years in number of school districts.

Despite the emphasis on consolidation of school districts, the state of Nebraska still had, in January, 1957, more than 4,000 districts and seven states each had more than 3,000 — Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Special Districts. These units make up the most varied and least recorded area of local government. They are to be found in every state and the District of Columbia. Criteria used to determine what types of local districts, authorities, commissions, boards, and other entities should be classified as independent local governments are described in detail below.

There is no consistent pattern from state to state or even within a state as to the organization and financing of special districts. The majority are established to perform a single function but some have been given authority by their enabling legislation to provide several kinds of services.

The following nine states, each having at least 500 special district governments, account for three-fifths of all such local governments: Illinois, 1,800; California, 1,650; New York, 924; Missouri, 827; Kansas, 808; Washington, 745; Texas, 645; Nebraska, 610; and Oregon, 550.

Special districts have been increasing steadily during the 15-year period from 1942 to 1957, and during the last five years they have grown in number by 17 per cent.

Almost one-half of all special districts are accounted by three types — fire protection districts (18 per cent), soil conservation districts (16 per cent), and drainage districts (15 per cent). These three kinds of special districts plus cemetery districts and housing authorities make up almost two-thirds of the special districts in the United States. The remaining special districts provide irrigation and water conservation, highways, sanitation, hospitals, libraries, and a variety of other governmental services.

Increasingly state and local governments are establishing "authorities" to undertake the construction and operation of toll roads and bridges, port and airport facilities, public buildings, and other revenue-producing facilities. Only those authorities which meet certain specifications (as outlined below) are classed as independent governmental units and included in the Census count of special districts.

As a class, authorities resemble special districts in that they are created to serve a single function or a limited number of functions. In many instances, however, the functions assigned are in lieu of or to supplement services ordinarily provided by an established government. As to numerous authorities, moreover, a significant degree of administrative control is retained by the creating government. Thus, most authorities are not sufficiently autonomous to be classed as governmental units.

Essential Characteristics for Classification

Governmental services in the United States are provided through a complex structure made up of numerous public bodies and agencies. In addition to the widely recognized pattern of federal, state, county, municipal, and township government, there exist many offshoots from the regular structure in the form of single-function and multiple-function districts, authorities, commissions, boards, and other entities that have varying degrees of autonomy. The basic pattern differs widely from state to state. Moreover, various classes of local units within a particular state also differ in their characteristics.

Before attempting to identify and count units of government, therefore, it is necessary to define what is to be counted and to establish standards for classifying the various types of governmental entities that are encountered. The following discussion sets forth the definitions and criteria that have been used by the Bureau of the Census in classifying and counting governmental units for this report.

A government is an organized entity which, in addition to having governmental character, has sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit.

To be regarded as a government, any entity must possess all three of the attributes reflected in this definition: existence as an organized entity; governmental character; and substantial autonomy. Following are some of the characteristics which are taken as evidence of these attributes.

TABLE II

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS: 1957, 1952 and 1942

State	All Governmental Units[1]			School Districts Only			Special Districts Only		
	1957	1952	1942	1957	1952	1942	1957	1952	1942
Alabama	617	548	511	112	108	110	119	70	58
Arizona	367	367	499	250	270	397	50	34	54
Arkansas	1,127	1,089	3,705	423	422	2,644	254	231	611
California	3,879	3,764	4,149	1,840	2,010	2,809	1,650	1,390	996
Colorado	1,666	1,953	2,358	936	1,352	1,937	421	297	119
Connecticut	384	363	349	3	3	14	187	166	135
Delaware	132	108	70	15	15	14	64	40	1
Dist. of Columbia	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Florida	672	617	503	67	67	67	227	188	101
Georgia	1,121	976	946	198	187	222	255	154	94
Idaho	843	938	1,666	168	305	1,148	431	395	321
Illinois	6,510	7,723	15,854	1,993	3,484	12,138	1,800	1,546	1,042
Indiana	2,989	3,050	3,043	1,030	1,115	1,182	313	293	229
Iowa	4,906	5,857	7,519	3,665	4,653	4,861	199	170	18
Kansas	6,214	6,933	11,115	3,140	3,984	8,632	808	724	264
Kentucky	822	796	771	221	232	261	157	130	104
Louisiana	584	489	523	67	67	67	217	144	198
Maine	645	664	584	8	4	0	107	128	34
Maryland	328	328	207	0	0	0	155	158	41
Massachusetts	573	584	409	4	0	0	205	220	44
Michigan	5,160	6,766	8,106	3,214	4,845	6,270	102	84	8
Minnesota	6,298	9,026	10,398	3,464	6,227	7,673	92	71	1
Mississippi	672	693	1,792	79	93	1,189	248	254	250
Missouri	5,307	7,002	10,740	3,234	4,891	8,613	827	886	949
Montana	1,503	1,598	2,175	1,149	1,287	1,932	174	133	71
Nebraska	6,658	7,981	8,307	4,942	6,392	7,009	610	485	198
Nevada	110	243	163	17	166	115	58	44	18
New Hampshire	545	551	546	220	228	231	80	78	70
New Jersey	1,217	1,151	1,143	489	481	490	140	81	65
New Mexico	317	289	225	95	106	105	112	78	24
New York	4,189	5,483	8,339	1,664	2,915	6,064	924	968	675
North Carolina	624	608	603	0	0	0	111	106	71
North Dakota	3,968	3,968	4,066	1,998	2,079	2,272	168	94	8
Ohio	3,667	3,936	4,021	1,168	1,465	1,655	160	140	48
Oklahoma	2,332	2,771	5,100	1,643	2,100	4,518	105	94	5
Oregon	1,526	1,723	2,332	726	1,071	1,844	550	407	258
Pennsylvania	5,073	5,156	5,263	2,417	2,506	2,546	34	29	91
Rhode Island	91	89	54	0	0	0	51	49	14
South Carolina	503	413	2,057	107	49	1,744	112	78	25
South Dakota	4,808	4,917	4,919	3,288	3,399	3,423	69	56	2
Tennessee	560	435	328	14	13	11	195	85	15
Texas	3,485	3,963	7,360	1,792	2,479	6,159	645	491	309
Utah	398	385	303	40	40	40	118	106	32
Vermont	409	414	398	16	20	24	72	70	46
Virginia	367	366	323	0	0	0	40	42	14
Washington	1,577	1,539	1,906	471	545	1,148	745	644	429
West Virginia	362	350	326	55	55	55	32	23	10
Wisconsin	5,731	7,258	8,508	3,758	5,298	6,569	78	73	81
Wyoming	489	519	531	246	318	377	133	91	47
United States	102,328	116,743	155,116	50,446	67,346	108,579	14,405	12,319	8,299

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[1] Includes Federal Government, the 48 State Governments, and types of local governments not shown separately in this table – i.e., counties, municipalities, and townships.

Existence as an Organized Entity. Evidence on this score is provided by the presence of some form of organization and the possession of some corporate powers such as perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, have a name, make contracts, acquire and dispose of property, and the like.

Designation of a class of units in law as "municipal corporations," "public corporations," "bodies corporate and politic," and the like indicates that such units are organized entities. On the other hand, some entities not so specifically stated by law to be corporations have sufficient powers to be recognized as governmental units.

Obviously, the mere right to exist is not sufficient. Where a former governmental unit has ceased to operate — e.g., receives no revenue, conducts no activities, and has no officers currently — it is not counted as an existing government.

Governmental Character. This characteristic is indicated where officers of the entity are popularly elected or are appointed by public officials. A high degree of responsibility to the public, demonstrated by requirements for public reporting or for accessibility of records to public inspection, is also taken as critical evidence of governmental character.

Governmental character is attributed to any entities having power to levy property taxes, power to issue debt paying interest exempt from federal taxation, or responsibility for performing a function commonly regarded as governmental in nature. However, a lack of these attributes or of evidence concerning them does not preclude a class of units being recognized as governmental in character, if it meets the indicated requirements as to officers or public accountability. Thus, some "special districts" exist which have no taxing powers and are empowered only to provide electric power or other public utility services also widely rendered privately but are counted as local governments because of provisions as to their administration and public accountability.

Substantial Autonomy. This requirement is met where, subject to statutory limitations and any supervision of local governments by the state, an entity has considerable fiscal and administrative independence. Fiscal independence generally derives from power of the entity to determine its budget without review and detailed modification by other local officials or governments, to determine taxes to be levied for its support, to fix and collect charges for its services, or to issue debt without review by another local government. Administrative independence is closely related to the basis for selection of the entity's governing body.

Accordingly, a public agency is classified as an independent unit of government if it has independent fiscal powers and in addition: (1) has a popularly elected governing body; (2) has a governing body representing two or more state or local governments; or (3) even in the event its governing body is appointed, performs functions that are essentially different from those of, and are not subject to specification by, its creating government.

Conversely, separate existence is not attributed to entities which lack either fiscal or administrative independence. Some local government agencies having considerable fiscal autonomy are therefore classified as being parts of other "parent" governmental units where integration is evidenced by characteristics (usually more than one) such as the following:

1. Appointment of agency officers by the chief executive of the parent government, or control of the agency by a board composed wholly or mainly of parent government officials.
2. Control by the agency over facilities that supplement, serve, or take the place of facilities ordinarily provided by the creating government.
3. Provision that agency properties and responsibilities shall revert to the creating government after agency debt has been repaid.
4. Requirements for approval of agency plans by the creating government.
5. Legislative or executive specification by the parent government as to the location and type of facilities the agency is to construct and maintain.

Other Factors. Although application of the foregoing criteria involves little difficulty in many instances, the infinite variety of provisions regarding local government entities and particularly the shadings of autonomy which they exhibit leave the classification of some types of entities subject to considerable judgment. In such cases, the Census Bureau has taken account of (1) local attitudes as to whether the type of unit involved is independent or not and (2) the effect of the decision upon collection and presentation of statistics of governmental finances and employment.

Such considerations apply, however, only where other criteria leave room for alternative decisions. Regard for local terminology or traditions as to the nature of particular types of governmental entities has been subordinated, wherever necessary, to the need for uniform classification of entities of similar nature as among various states and areas.

Other Characteristics for Classification

The foregoing description of essential characteristics makes no reference to certain other attributes which are possessed by many governments but which are not essential criteria for the identification of governmental units.

Area and Population. Most but not all governments exist to serve, and operate primarily within, an explicit geographic area for which a population can be determined. However, some entities having all essential characteristics of local governments do not possess this attribute but at best can be associated only with an undefined general location or area, rather than an explicitly defined territory. Examples of this are districts providing toll road and bridge facilities.

Even those governmental units which can be directly associated with a defined territory for certain purposes, such as property taxation, often own and operate facilities outside or provide services on one basis or another to residents of adjoining territory.

It should be noted also, in connection with governmental operations, that various types of geographic areas are established or recognized which lack characteristics of independent governments. These constitute in most instances devices for the conduct of elections, administration of justice, or performance of particular public services by governments serving the total area of all the particular types of districts concerned. Although these are useful for administration and are significant for the analysis of particular services and operations of governments, such minor geographic areas and "districts" have no place in a count of governmental units.

Taxing Power. Most units of governments are vested with authority to impose taxes. Again, however, this is not an essential or critical attribute, since some types of local entities which in every other respect can properly be viewed as independent units of government lack such authority but derive a considerable degree of fiscal independence through powers to impose assessments for improvements, to charge for services, or to incur indebtedness. Some of the very largest special districts, such as the Port of New York Authority and the Chicago Transit Authority, are of this nature as well as numerous other special district governments.

Uniformity of Taxation and Services. Even for those units of government which have property taxing powers and serve a precisely determined area, it cannot always be said that a single level of taxation and standard of services applies throughout the area concerned. Differential taxation often occurs legally where annexation or other boundary changes place a burden of debt service on some but not all of the territory; and subordinate "districts" which lack independence from the parent government are sometimes provided for with regard to particular types of improvements or governmental services, with resulting differences of tax level within the total area served by the government.

Urban Places and Population

By Howard G. Brunsman

Chief, Population Division, United States Bureau of the Census

According to the Census of Population, the urban population represented nearly two-thirds of the total population of the United States. The urban population totaled 96,467,686. Of the rural population, 23,048,350 persons were on farms and 31,181,325 were living in rural territory but not on farms.

The population living in the United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) rose by 23.8 million between April, 1950, and March, 1959. Persons in territory classified as urban in the 1950 Census increased by 8.3 million, or 8.6 per cent. The rural nonfarm population was the most rapidly growing segment, accounting for nearly three-fourths of the increase in the total population. Persons living off farms in rural territory increased by 17.5 million, or 56.0 per cent. Persons living on farms in rural territory, on the other hand, declined by 2.0 million, or 8.5 per cent (see Table 1).

To some extent, the data by residence are misleading. In the Current Population Survey it is not feasible to recognize annexations by cities or to define the boundaries of urbanized areas and unincorporated places to reflect changes since the 1950 census. Were it possible to classify territory in accordance with current use rather than once every 10 years, a large part of the population classified as rural nonfarm, particularly that in rapidly growing areas, would be included in the urban population.

In terms of the proportion of urban population, the state with the highest proportion in 1950 was New Jersey, which had 86.6 per cent of its population classified as urban. Other states with more than four out of five inhabitants living in urban territory were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and California. In all, 30 states had half or more of their population in urban territory. The most urban of the regions was

Table 1

Urban and Rural Residence of the Population of the United States: 1950 and 1959

Residence	March, 1959	April, 1950	Increase	
			Number	Per Cent
Total	174,472,000	150,697,361	23,774,639	15.8
Urban	104,730,000	96,467,686	8,262,314	8.6
Rural nonfarm	48,654,000	31,181,325	17,472,675	56.0
Rural farm	21,088,000	23,048,350	-1,960,350	-8.5

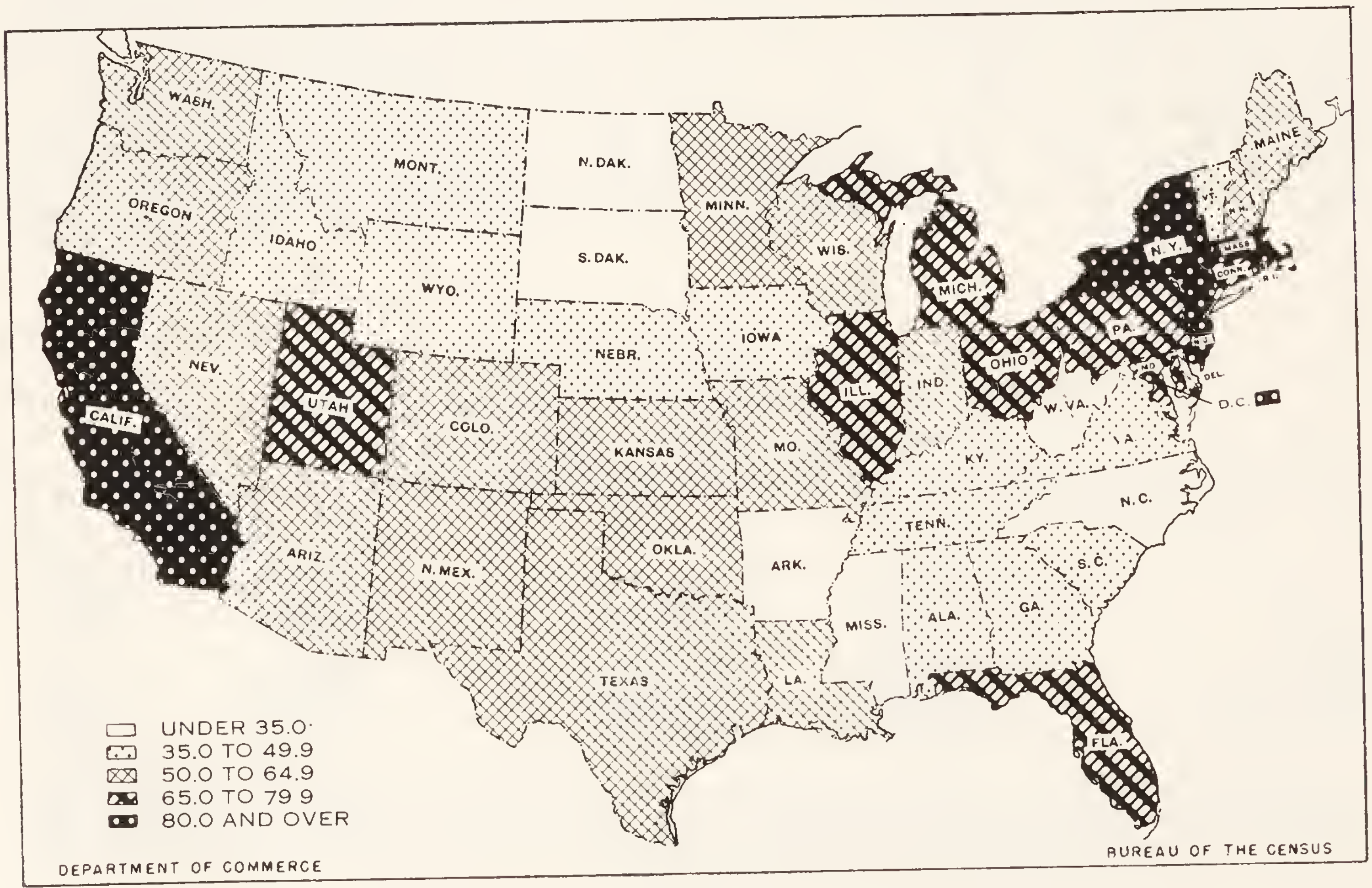
Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Volume II, "Characteristics of the Population"; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 100, "Household and Family Characteristics: March 1959."

the Northeast with almost four-fifths of its population living in urban territory. The South had less than half of its population in urban territory. In the West almost 70 per cent of the population was urban, and in the North Central region the proportion was 64.1 per cent, virtually the same as the national average of 64.0 per cent.

The 18 states with less than half of their population in urban territory were most heavily concentrated in the South, where 10, or the majority of the states in the region, were in this class. The state with the largest proportion of rural population was North Dakota, where 73.4 per cent of the population lived in rural territory. Three other states – South Dakota, Mississippi, and Arkansas – each had more than two-thirds of its population in rural territory (see map).

For the 1950 census, urban territory has been defined to comprise (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) the densely-settled urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more, (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe, and (d) towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. All other territory is classified as rural.

In 1950, as in earlier censuses, the most important component of the urban territory is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. However, a definition of urban territory restricted to such places would class as rural territory, merely because they lacked legal municipal boundaries, a number of large and equally densely settled places. For censuses prior to 1950 an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions, principally by classifying whole minor civil divisions of counties as urban on the basis of certain special rules.


WASH.
OREGON
CALIF.
NEV.
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
ARIZ.
COLO.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANSAS
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S.C.
N.C.
VA.
W. VA.
PA.
N.Y.
MD.
DEL.
N.J.
D.C.
CONN.
R.I.
MASS.
VT.
N.H.
MAINE
UNDER 35.0
35.0 TO 49.9
50.0 TO 64.9
65.0 TO 79.9
80.0 AND OVER
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

URBAN POPULATION AS PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1950

Under these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places continued to be classified as rural. To avoid this situation in the 1950 census, the Bureau of the Census has defined arbitrary boundaries for urbanized areas and for unincorporated places of 1,000 or more outside urbanized areas. These boundaries follow recognizable physical features, such as roads and streams, but not necessarily the boundaries of political units. All of the population residing in urbanized areas and of those unincorporated places of 2,500 or more are classified as urban. Consequently, the special rules formerly used are no longer necessary.

An urbanized area consists of one or more cities of 50,000 or more, all nearly incorporated places of 2,500 or more, as well as nearby close-settled smaller incorporated places and unincorporated territory. Each urbanized area thus contains one or more central cities plus additional territory, incorporated or unincorporated, called the urban fringe. Although the entire urbanized area is urban by virtue of this definition, it is clear that the central city or cities, as well as any incorporated place of 2,500 or more in the urban fringe, would also have been classified as urban if there had been no urbanized area, since each such place is incorporated and has 2,500 inhabitants or more. Although there are unincorporated places within the urban fringe, it was not feasible to establish boundaries for each such place and therefore they are not identified as separate places. In all, 157 urbanized areas have been established and defined by the Bureau of the Census, accounting for every city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census conducted by the Bureau of the Census prior to 1950.

In general the distribution of the population by urban and rural residence according to the new urban definition is not comparable with corresponding distributions on the basis of the old definition used in the 1940 and earlier censuses. Both definitions include the 86,550,941 inhabitants of the 3,883 incorporated places of 2,500 or more. They differ, however, in the definition of urban territory outside the corporate limits of these places.

The urban total under the new definition includes the remaining 7,922,018 inhabitants of the 157 urbanized areas (including the residents in incorporated places of less than 2,500 and in the unincorporated territory of these areas), as well as the 1,994,727 inhabitants of the 397 unincorporated places of 2,500 or more which are located outside the urbanized areas. The urban population under the old definition excluded these residents of the urban fringes and of the unincorporated places, but included the 2,376,523 inhabitants of the 140 places, principally minor civil divisions of counties, which were identified as urban under special rule.

The number of incorporated places of 25,000 or more inhabitants reached 481, plus three unincorporated urban places — East Bakersfield, California; Kannapolis, North Carolina; and Oak Ridge, Tennessee — for which the Bureau of the Census had defined boundaries (see Table 2). In 1940 there were 397 urban places of 25,000 or more and an additional 15 unincorporated areas designated as urban. Most of the places which came into the over-25,000 population group during the past 10 years are in the South and in the West. The population of incorporated places of 25,000 or more in 1950 represented an increase of 18.7 per cent over the persons living in places of this size in 1940. There were 106 cities of 100,000 or more in the United States in 1950, whereas there were only 92 cities of this size in 1940.

1960 Census. The definitions of urban places and urban population adopted for use in the 1960 Census differ in minor respects from those employed in the 1950 Census. Towns in the New England states and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which have 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1960, and those which have 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile will be classified as urban places, provided that they do not include an incorporated municipality within their boundaries. Any county which has in 1960 a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile and does not include an incorporated municipality will also be classified as an urban place.

In 1960, urbanized areas will be established in connection with every city of 50,000 inhabitants or more or for two cities having contiguous boundaries which qualify as "central cities" for a standard metropolitan statistical area. (See the following section "Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas.") In 1950, urbanized areas were established only for those cities which had 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940 or at a special census prior to 1950.

Special Censuses. Cities and other political units sometimes need an official certified population count more recent than that provided by the

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE
CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1940 AND 1950

Population Group	Incorporated Places				Unincorporated Places, 1950	
	Number		Per Cent Change 1940 to 1950	Cumulative Total, 1950	Number	Cumulative Total
	1950	1940*				
Over 1,000,000	5	5	No change	5		
500,000 to 1,000,000 . .	13	9	44.4	18		
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	23	No change	41		
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	65	55	18.2	106		
50,000 to 100,000	126	105	20.0	232		
25,000 to 50,000	249	200	24.5	481	3	3
10,000 to 25,000	752	599	25.5	1,223	26	29
5,000 to 10,000	1,093	920	18.8	2,326	83	112
2,500 to 5,000	1,557	1,407	10.7	3,883	289	401
Total	3,883	3,323	16.9		401	

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary.

*Figures for 1940 exclude the 141 places which were designated as urban under special rule.

Editors' Note: The "Incorporated Places" and "Unincorporated Places" in Table 2 above do not include New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with population of 5,000 or more shown in other sections of the Year Book as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as urban places by the Bureau of the Census. See the governmental data section for explanation of how the towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book.

latest decennial census. Annexations, in-migration, and natural increase may lead to a significant increase since 1950. The distribution of tax funds, the classification of the area, or the type of government organization may be affected by this population.

A procedure has been developed whereby the United States Bureau of the Census conducts a special population count at the request and expense of the local government. The Bureau of the Census is authorized to conduct and certify such a census, and it cannot certify results of any census not taken under its direct supervision. The results of official special censuses are recognized for many purposes by state and other local government units. It should be noted, however, that some state, and other local laws, require the use of figures from the regular decennial census for certain purposes and do not recognize the results of a special census.

An authorized official of a community which is interested in obtaining a special census requests the Director of the Census to furnish an estimate of the cost of such a census. Since the cost varies with the total population, it is helpful if the Census Bureau is supplied with an estimate of the population growth since April, 1950. The cost of special censuses for a place of 5,000 or more usually ranges from 16 to 20 cents per person. The cost per person is usually slightly more for smaller places.

After the local community has requested a special census the Census Bureau sends to the community a special census supervisor who is one of its qualified employees. He selects, appoints, and trains the staff, and conducts the enumeration. All persons employed in connection with the special census are sworn to observe the confidential nature of the census returns. The enumeration is conducted under the same rules as those which govern the federal decennial census.

Information is obtained regarding name, relationship to the head of the household, age, sex, and race for each person included in the census. In addition, the census may cover other characteristics of the population — their economic status and their housing, if the community desires and is willing to pay for this information. The schedules, which are the sole property of the Bureau of the Census, are forwarded to Washington where they are held in strict confidence so that no individual information may be divulged. After the final count has been made a certificate of the population is issued by the Director of the Census. In addition to the count of the total population, the census tabulations show the distribution of the population by sex and color. For places of 50,000 or more the distribution by age and sex is usually presented also, and statistics by census tracts are prepared for areas in which tracts have been established.

Table III, beginning on the next page, shows the special censuses conducted between April 1, 1950, and December 31, 1959, for those places with a population of 5,000 or more in the 1950 Census of Population. A total of 19 of these places had special censuses in 1959.

As indicated in the next section of this Year Book, standard metropolitan statistical areas were established in connection with eight cities — Tucson, Arizona; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Bakersfield and Santa Barbara, California; Pensacola and West Palm Beach, Florida; Anderson, Indiana; and Lynchburg, Virginia -- when special censuses showed that these cities contained 50,000 inhabitants or more.

Table III

SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR CITIES 5,000 OR MORE IN 1950: APRIL 1, 1950 TO DECEMBER 31, 1959

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
Over 500,000			
Los Angeles, Calif.	2-56	2,243,901	1,970,358
New Orleans, La.	11-58	602,647	570,445
250,000 to 500,000			
Indianapolis, Ind.	10-57	461,654	427,173
Memphis, Tenn.	1-58	488,550	396,000
San Diego, Calif.	3-57	494.201	334,387
100,000 to 250,000			
Baton Rouge, La.	11-58	150,879	125,629
Fort Wayne, Ind.	11-56	144,879	133,607
Gary, Ind.	8-56	168,884	133,911
Miami, Fla.	10-55	259,035	249,276
Mobile, Ala.	7-56	173,849	129,009
Phoenix, Ariz.	3-53	128,841	106,818
Sacramento, Calif.	8-55	157,182	137,572
Shreveport, La.	11-58	160,806	127,206
South Bend, Ind.	9-57	131,770	115,911
Syracuse, N. Y.	4-57	214,252	220,583
Yonkers, N. Y.	4-57	178,145	152,798
50,000 to 100,000			
Alameda, Calif.	3-54	70,642	64,430
Alhambra, Calif.	9-53	53,558	51,359
Aurora, Ill.	7-56	56,766	50,576
Berwyn, Ill.	11-56	52,576	51,280
Bethlehem, Pa.	11-57	74,012	66,340
Burbank, Calif.	5-57	90,966	78,577
Evanston, Ill.	4-55	74,959	73,641
Fresno, Calif.	9-57	122,944	91,669
Glendale, Calif.	10-57	114,460	95,702
Hammond, Ind.	7-57	108,305	87,594
Joliet, Ill.	8-57	60,529	51,601
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	4-57	75,425	71,899
Muncie, Ind.	4-57	65,314	58,479
New Rochelle, N. Y.	4-57	72,195	59,725
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4-57	101,022	90,872
Oak Park, Ill.	4-56	61,326	63,529
Rockford, Ill.	10-52	105,438	92,927
San Bernardino, Calif.	1-56	83,145	63,058
San Jose, Calif.	10-58	158,600	95,280
Santa Monica, Calif.	11-53	75,132	71,595
South Gate, Calif.	11-52	51,293	51,116
Stockton, Calif.	11-54	75,157	70,853
Terre Haute, Ind.	5-58	72,892	64,214
25,000 to 50,000			
Abington tp, Pa.	10-57	49,851	28,988
Anderson, Ind.	10-56	50,143	46,820
Bakersfield, Calif.	5-58	54,093	34,784
Beverly Hills, Calif.	5-56	30,443	29,032
Bloomington, Ill.	10-56	36,127	34,163
Boise City, Idaho	2-57	34,383	34,393
Compton, Calif.	3-55	63,670	47,991
Danville, Ill.	7-58	41,229	37,864
Elgin, Ill.	4-56	47,565	44,223
Elkhart, Ind.	6-57	38,652	35,646
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	4-55	62,906	36,328
Fort Smith, Ark.	8-57	59,959	47,942
Granite City, Ill.	1-55	34,189	29,465
Hempstead, N. Y.	4-57	32,382	29,135
Huntington Park, Calif.	6-58	29,495	29,450
Inglewood, Calif.	11-57	61,001	46,185
Ithaca, N. Y.	4-58	29,064	29,257
Jamestown, N. Y.	4-57	42,565	43,354
Johnson City, Tenn.	10-57	28,303	27,864
Kankakee, Ill.	8-56	27,908	25,856
Kingston, N. Y.	4-57	30,470	28,817
Kokomo, Ind.	8-56	44,101	38,672
Lackawanna, N. Y.	4-58	29,141	27,658
Lafayette, Ind.	6-56	39,870	35,568
Lockport, N. Y.	4-58	26,070	25,133
Lynchburg, Va.	2-58	53,161	47,727
Lynwood, Calif.	11-53	28,124	25,823
Marion, Ind.	10-57	35,344	30,081
Miami Beach, Fla.	10-55	50,981	46,282
Michigan City, Ind.	1-57	31,663	28,395
Mishawaka, Ind.	9-57	34,089	32,913
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	11-57	34,305	26,604
New Albany, Ind.	12-56	38,098	29,346
N. Little Rock, Ark.	6-58	57,405	44,097
Palo Alto, Calif.	3-58	48,003	25,475
Panama City, Fla.	1-57	32,097	25,814
Pensacola, Fla.	10-56	50,954	43,479
Pine Bluff, Ark.	8-56	39,795	37,162
Pocatello, Ida.	5-57	27,140	26,131
Pomona, Calif.	5-58	62,138	35,405
Quincy, Ill.	3-56	42,408	41,450
Redondo Beach, Calif.	8-56	41,723	25,226
Redwood City, Calif.	7-55	38,960	25,544
Richmond, Ind.	6-59	43,473	39,539
Riverside, Calif.	5-57	75,673	46,764
Rock Island, Ill.	9-56	49,461	48,710
Rome, N. Y.	4-57	47,920	41,682
Salem, Oregon	11-54	44,947	43,140
San Leandro, Calif.	2-54	32,729	27,542
San Mateo, Calif.	10-57	65,999	41,782
Santa Ana, Calif.	10-56	69,345	45,533
Santa, Barbara, Calif.	10-57	55,675	44,913
Spartanburg, S. C.	5-57	41,589	36,795
Tallahassee, Fla.	1-55	38,100	27,237
Tucson, Ariz.	4-53	48,714	45,454
Vallejo, Calif.	10-52	34,913	26,038
Valley Stream, N. Y.	4-57	36,542	26,854
Waukegan, Ill.	6-55	46,698	38,946
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	4-55	51,015	43,162
White Plains, N. Y.	4-57	49,570	43,466
10,000 to 25,000			
Anaheim, Calif.	2-58	78,397	14,556
Antioch, Calif.	2-57	15,507	11,051
Arcadia, Calif.	1-57	37,271	23,066
Azusa, Calif.	12-56	18,579	11,046
Bell, Calif.	7-57	18,415	15,430
Bensalem tp, Pa.	12-57	21,858	11,365
Bethel, Penn.	10-57	21,092	11,324
Blytheville, Ark.	2-56	17,804	16,234
Brawley, Calif.	5-54	13,098	11,922
Bristol, Tenn.	4-58	17,785	16,771

TABLE III—SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Special Census Date Taken	Special Census Population	1950 Population
10,000 to 25,000—continued			
Brookfield, Ill.	8-56	19,588	15,472
Burlingame, Calif.	5-57	21,985	19,886
Calumet City, Ill.	4-54	19,066	15,799
Camden, Ark.	2-55	16,622	11,372
Casper, Wyo.	7-57	35,459	23,673
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	9-57	34,818	22,854
Chicago Heights, Ill.	6-57	28,942	24,551
Chula Vista, Calif.	3-58	35,557	15,927
Clarksville, Tenn.	5-58	21,425	16,246
Collinsville, Ill.	4-54	12,902	11,862
Colton, Calif.	4-58	18,878	14,465
Connersville, Ind.	6-58	17,742	15,550
Coral Gables, Fla.	10-55	29,210	19,837
Corning, N. Y.	4-59	17,125	17,684
Corona, Calif.	2-57	12,707	10,223
Coronado, Calif.	4-57	18,764	12,700
Crawfordsville, Ind.	5-57	13,904	12,851
Culver City, Calif.	1-56	31,367	19,720
Daly City, Calif.	6-59	38,629	15,191
De Kalb, Ill.	2-55	14,965	11,708
Decatur, Ala.	4-56	22,551	19,974
Des Plaines, Ill.	10-58	30,712	14,994
Dixon, Ill.	3-57	18,851	11,523
Dothan, Ala.	5-56	28,820	21,584
Downers Grove, Ill.	10-57	19,681	11,681
El Centro, Calif.	1-57	14,791	12,590
El Cerrito, Calif.	1-57	23,633	18,011
Elmhurst, Ill.	5-57	34,654	21,273
Elmwood Park, Ill.	9-54	21,554	18,801
Elwood, Ind.	2-58	11,961	11,362
Eureka, Calif.	5-56	27,951	23,058
Evergreen Park, Ill.	4-58	22,375	10,531
Fairfield, Ala.	10-54	14,186	13,177
Fayetteville, Ark.	5-57	18,069	17,071
Floral Park, N. Y.	4-57	17,518	14,582
Florence, Ala.	5-55	27,465	23,879
Freeport, Ill.	9-57	25,601	22,467
Freeport, N. Y.	4-57	31,183	24,680
Fullerton, Calif.	9-58	50,635	13,958
Garden City, N. Y.	4-57	22,797	14,486
Gardena, Calif.	9-57	30,576	14,405
Gastonia, N. C.	5-55	34,389	23,069
Glen Cove, N. Y.	4-57	21,025	15,130
Harvey, Ill.	9-55	23,714	20,683
Hawthorne, Calif.	11-57	31,504	16,316
Hayward, Calif.	2-57	54,789	14,272
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	11-55	15,274	11,826
Hialeah, Fla.	10-55	43,135	19,676
Hickory, N. C.	2-59	18,949	14,755
Highland Park, Ill.	10-59	25,176	16,808
Hobart, Ind.	6-56	15,423	10,244
Hollywood, Fla.	4-55	22,798	14,351
Homewood, Ala.	2-56	17,982	12,866
Huntsville, Ala.	2-56	31,475	16,437
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11-54	18,191	14,685
Jonesboro, Ark.	5-56	17,014	16,310
Kenmore, N. Y.	4-57	21,180	20,066
Kingsport, Tenn.	2-58	24,540	19,571
La Grange, Ill.	12-56	14,611	12,002
La Mesa, Calif.	2-57	23,521	10,946
La Porte, Ind.	2-51	20,414	17,882
Lake Worth, Fla.	4-55	15,315	11,777
Las Vegas, Nev.	4-55	44,795	24,624
Lincoln, Ill.	10-56	16,370	14,362
Lodi, Calif.	3-58	20,100	13,798
Long Beach, N. Y.	3-56	22,757	15,586
Lynbrook, N. Y.	4-57	19,199	17,314
Madera, Calif.	11-57	13,872	10,497
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	4-57	16,718	15,016
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	8-57	32,535	17,330
Marion, Ill.	9-57	10,576	10,459
Massena, N. Y.	4-57	15,981	13,137
Mattoon, Ill.	1-55	17,979	17,547
Maywood, Calif.	4-53	13,483	13,292
Medford, Ore.	9-54	19,050	17,305
Melrose Park, Ill.	3-59	21,684	13,366
Menlo Park, Calif.	10-57	25,669	13,587
Merced, Calif.	8-57	20,394	15,278
Middletown, N. Y.	4-57	23,409	22,586
Millcreek tp, Pa.	11-57	26,407	17,037
Mineola, N. Y.	4-57	19,535	14,804
Monrovia, Calif.	6-57	25,286	20,186
Montebello, Calif.	9-57	30,019	21,735
Monterey, Calif.	11-56	21,840	16,205
Monterey Park, Calif.	3-58	33,045	20,395
Napa, Calif.	5-54	15,290	13,579
National City, Calif.	10-57	31,785	21,199
New Castle, Ind.	3-58	20,867	18,271
Newport Beach, Calif.	5-57	21,201	12,120
Newton, Iowa	10-54	13,572	11,723
North Miami, Fla.	10-55	23,463	10,734
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	4-57	31,276	24,731
Oceanside, Calif.	7-56	20,489	12,881
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	4-57	16,838	16,166
Oneida, N. Y.	4-59	11,471	11,325
Oneonta, N. Y.	4-58	13,015	13,564
Ontario, Calif.	2-57	41,656	22,872
Orange, Calif.	9-57	21,334	10,027
Ossining, N. Y.	4-57	17,631	16,098
Oxnard, Calif.	4-58	34,326	21,567
Park Ridge, Ill.	2-57	27,590	16,602
Peekskill, N. Y.	4-57	18,287	17,731
Pekin, Ill.	3-56	25,166	21,858
Peru, Ind.	1-57	14,720	13,308
Phenix City, Ala.	3-58	26,961	23,305
Piedmont, Calif.	2-57	10,639	10,132
Pittsburg, Calif.	5-56	16,574	12,763
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	4-57	18,416	17,738
Port Chester, N. Y.	4-57	24,609	23,970
Pottstown, Pa.	11-57	25,360	22,689
Pritchard, Ala.	6-57	27,589	19,014
Radnor tp, Pa.	10-57	20,683	14,709
Redding, Calif.	5-58	12,216	10,256
Redlands, Calif.	1-58	25,719	18,429
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	4-57	25,178	22,362
Rye, N. Y.	4-57	13,511	11,721
St. Louis Park, Minn.	4-54	35,292	22,644
Salinas, Calif.	5-55	21,133	13,917
San Bruno, Calif.	4-56	20,037	12,478
San Buenaventura, Calif.	2-57	25,880	16,634
San Carlos, Calif.	12-56	19,505	14,371
San Fernando, Calif.	10-56	15,668	12,992
San Gabriel, Calif.	9-54	21,755	20,343
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	11-55	17,229	14,180
San Marino, Calif.	4-54	12,924	11,230

Table III—Special Census Populations for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	Special Census Date Taken	Special Census Population	1950 Population
10,000 to 25,000—continued			
San Pablo, Calif.	2-57	18,270	14,476
San Rafael, Calif.	1-56	16,526	13,848
Santa Clara, Calif.	1-58	43,281	11,702
Santa Cruz, Calif.	6-55	22,794	21,970
Santa Maria, Calif.	9-59	18,422	10,440
Santa Paula, Calif.	11-56	12,186	11,049
Scarsdale, N. Y.	4-57	17,209	13,156
Selma, Ala.	8-56	27,575	22,840
Sheffield, Ala.	9-55	13,324	10,767
Shelbyville, Ind.	11-55	12,769	11,734
Skokie, Ill.	6-58	52,147	14,832
South Pasadena, Calif.	9-57	18,881	16,935
S. San Francisco, Calif.	3-56	35,690	19,351
Springfield, Ore.	12-54	12,436	10,807
State College, Pa.	10-57	21,651	17,227
Sterling, Ill.	6-57	15,064	12,817
Susquehanna tp, Pa.	11-57	15,946	11,081
Talladega, Ala.	3-56	17,670	13,134
Texarkana, Ark.	1-56	19,733	15,875
Tonawanda, N. Y.	4-57	19,555	14,617
Torrance, Calif.	4-59	96,993	22,241
Tulare, Calif.	5-55	13,253	12,445
Valparaiso, Ind.	12-55	13,443	12,028
Visalia, Calif.	11-56	14,521	11,749
Wabash, Ind.	6-57	11,672	10,621
West Lafayette, Ind.	12-56	13,130	11,873
Wheaton, Ill.	5-59	23,649	11,638
Whittier, Calif.	4-56	32,217	23,820
Wilmette, Ill.	3-58	24,830	18,162
Winnetka, Ill.	10-55	13,058	12,105
5,000 to 10,000			
Aiken, S. C.	4-54	11,152	7,083
Alexander City, Ala.	6-55	12,473	6,430
Alexandria, Ind.	5-57	5,768	5,147
Amityville, N. Y.	4-57	7,900	6,164
Andalusia, Ala.	10-57	10,032	6,886
Arkadelphia, Ark.	12-56	7,638	6,819
Arlington Heights, Ill.	2-58	23,128	8,768
Athens, Ala.	1-56	7,800	6,309
Atmore, Ala.	4-54	6,631	5,720
Babylon, N. Y.	4-57	9,770	6,015
Banning, Calif.	10-55	8,358	7,034
Barstow, Calif.	2-57	10,017	6,135
Batavia, Ill.	5-56	6,647	5,838
Bath, N. Y.	4-57	5,979	5,416
Beaufort, S. C.	1-58	6,993	5,081
Beech Grove, Ind.	2-57	9,137	5,685
Belle Glade, Fla.	4-55	8,616	7,219
Bellwood, Ill.	8-57	17,933	8,746
Belmont, Calif.	4-56	11,800	5,567
Benton, Ark.	5-57	10,148	6,277
Bradley, Ill.	10-56	7,380	5,699
Brewton, Ala.	9-54	5,301	5,146
Broadview, Ill.	9-54	6,928	5,196
Bronxville, N. Y.	4-57	6,645	6,778
Calexico, Calif.	3-54	7,450	6,433
Camden, S. C.	9-57	7,160	6,986
Canandaigua, N. Y.	4-57	9,046	8,332
Carmi, Ill.	6-56	6,425	5,574
Castle Shannon, Pa.	4-58	10,954	5,459
Catskill, N. Y.	4-58	5,681	5,392
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	4-57	6,810	6,051
Chino, Calif.	1-58	9,146	5,784
Claremont, Calif.	4-58	10,651	6,327
Clarksville, Ind.	3-57	7,300	5,905
Clinton, Ind.	11-51	7,223	6,462
Coalinga, Calif.	1-55	6,021	5,539
Concord, Calif.	11-58	30,582	6,953
Crestview, Fla.	9-56	7,495	5,003
Crown Point, Ind.	10-55	7,329	5,839
Crystal, Minn.	5-54	13,724	5,713
Cullman, Ala.	5-56	8,437	7,523
Delano, Calif.	5-57	11,092	8,717
Delray Beach, Fla.	4-55	8,337	6,312
Demopolis, Ala.	3-58	7,159	5,004
Depew, N. Y.	4-57	10,939	7,217
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	4-57	8,372	6,268
Dolton, Ill.	8-59	17,469	5,558
Durango, Colo.	1-57	9,494	7,459
East Aurora, N. Y.	4-57	12,340	9,271
East Gary, Ind.	11-55	8,078	5,635
East Pennsboro tp, Pa.	11-57	7,620	5,582
East Rochester, N. Y.	4-57	7,945	7,022
East Rockaway, N. Y.	4-57	9,836	7,970
El Cajon, Calif.	10-57	27,776	5,600
El Monte, Calif.	10-57	11,507	8,101
El Segundo, Calif.	11-57	13,778	8,011
Elmira Heights, N. Y.	4-57	5,244	5,009
Enterprise, Ala.	12-57	11,137	7,288
Escondido, Calif.	11-58	12,503	6,544
Eufala, Ala.	8-55	8,001	6,906
Fairfield, Ill.	6-55	5,997	5,576
Fairport, N. Y.	4-57	5,294	5,267
Falls Church, Va.	3-54	8,797	7,535
Forrest City, Ark.	6-58	8,985	7,607
Franklin Park, Ill.	10-57	16,176	8,899
Fredonia, N. Y.	4-58	8,257	7,095
Geneva, Ill.	8-56	6,418	5,139
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	1-57	14,372	9,524
Glencoe, Ill.	11-57	9,805	6,890
Glendora, Calif.	5-56	11,697	3,988
Glenview, Ill.	7-56	13,470	6,142
Great Neck, N. Y.	4-57	10,207	7,759
Greencastle, Ind.	2-57	8,311	6,888
Greenfield, Ind.	8-56	8,085	6,159
Guntersville, Ala.	3-56	6,131	5,253
Hamburg, N. Y.	4-57	8,390	6,938
Harrison, Ark.	11-55	5,617	5,542
Hartford City, Ind.	11-57	7,911	7,253
Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.	4-57	8,487	7,565
Haverstraw, N. Y.	4-57	5,593	5,818
Highland, Ind.	8-57	12,305	5,878
Hinsdale, Ill.	7-55	11,324	8,676
Homewood, Ill.	2-58	13,026	5,887
Hoopeston, Ill.	12-58	6,501	5,992
Huntington Beach, Calif.	8-57	9,986	5,237
Indio, Calif.	10-55	7,830	5,300
Jasper, Ind.	5-58	6,713	5,215
Jennings, La.	12-53	10,673	9,663
Jerseyville, Ill.	2-56	6,915	5,792
Kendallville, Ind.	1-58	6,561	6,119
LaGrange Park, Ill.	10-58	13,391	6,176
Laguna Beach, Calif.	9-55	7,861	6,661
Lake Forest, Ill.	10-55	8,963	7,819

TABLE III—SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

5,000 to 10,000—continued

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
Lancaster, N. Y.	4-57	10,948	8,665
Lansing, Ill.	8-56	15,675	8,682
Larchmont, N. Y.	4-57	6,707	6,330
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	2-58	6,456	5,442
Lebanon, Ind.	1-57	9,023	7,631
Libertyville, Ill.	6-54	6,561	5,425
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	4-57	17,665	8,644
Lindsay, Calif.	10-55	5,492	5,060
Lombard, Ill.	4-59	21,462	9,817
Lompoc, Calif.	12-59	13,914	5,520
Loves Park, Ill.	9-55	8,068	5,366
Lumberton, N. C.	7-55	14,448	9,186
Lyons, Ill.	8-57	9,061	6,120
Madison, Ind.	7-54	10,405	7,506
Magnolia, Ark.	2-58	10,426	6,918
Malvern, Ark.	4-55	9,243	8,072
Malverne, N. Y.	4-57	9,686	8,086
Mandan, N. D.	7-55	9,374	7,298
Martinez, Calif.	7-57	8,769	8,268
Media, Pa.	2-59	5,946	5,726
Metropolis, Ill.	7-54	7,784	6,093
Miami Shores, Fla.	10-55	7,839	5,086
Miami Springs, Fla.	10-55	10,138	5,108
Mill Valley, Calif.	9-57	9,436	7,331
Millbrae, Calif.	8-59	15,806	8,972
Monroeville, Pa.	6-58	17,160	7,841
Morris, Ill.	11-57	7,711	6,926
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	4-57	6,511	5,907
Mount Prospect, Ill.	5-56	11,894	4,009
Mountain Brook, Ala.	9-55	10,937	8,359
Mountain View, Calif.	5-57	26,023	6,563
Muhlenberg tp, Pa.	12-57	10,291	7,001
Naperville, Ill.	8-59	11,972	7,013
Negaunee, Mich.	6-54	6,517	6,472
New Hyde Park, N. Y.	4-57	10,399	7,349
Newport, Ark.	2-57	6,819	6,254
Newton, N. C.	2-59	6,558	6,039
Noblesville, Ind.	6-57	7,800	6,567
Normal, Ill.	1-56	11,528	9,772
North Bend, Ore.	4-55	7,200	6,099
North Chicago, Ill.	4-55	16,881	8,628
North Pelham, N. Y.	4-57	5,304	5,046
North Sacramento, Calif.	3-57	9,235	6,029
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	4-57	8,565	8,740
Nyack, N. Y.	4-57	5,903	5,889
Oak Lawn, Ill.	9-59	25,953	8,751
O'Hara tp, Pa.	9-57	8,090	5,768
Opalocka, Fla.	10-55	9,392	5,271
Opp, Ala.	10-56	5,089	5,240
Pacific Grove, Calif.	8-55	10,741	9,623
Palm Springs, Calif.	2-58	12,443	7,660
Paris, Ill.	12-56	9,778	9,460
Park Forest, Ill.	5-57	27,967	8,138
Patchogue, N. Y.	4-57	8,288	7,361
Palham Manor, N. Y.	4-57	6,041	5,306
Peoria Heights, Ill.	10-56	6,578	5,425
Plymouth, Ind.	3-55	7,334	6,704
Pompano Beach, Fla.	4-55	9,416	5,682
Port Jervis, N. Y.	4-57	9,441	9,372
Porterville, Calif.	11-54	7,802	6,904
Potsdam, N. Y.	4-57	7,694	7,491
Rantoul, Ill.	3-54	21,789	6,387
Riverdale, Ill.	9-56	10,017	5,840
Riverside, Ill.	7-57	9,836	9,153
Robinson, Ill.	5-58	7,020	6,407
Rochelle, Ill.	10-55	5,988	5,449
Rock Falls, Ill.	11-56	10,208	7,983
Roseville, Calif.	3-55	10,257	8,723
St. Charles, Ill.	9-55	7,716	6,709
San Anselmo, Calif.	2-55	10,446	9,188
Sanger, Calif.	7-57	15,359	6,400
Scotia, N. Y.	4-58	7,800	7,812
Searcy, Ark.	4-58	7,371	6,024
Selma, Calif.	8-57	6,806	5,964
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	4-57	7,258	6,634
Seymour, Ind.	9-55	11,683	9,629
Sierra Madre, Calif.	5-56	8,752	7,273
Solvay, N. Y.	4-57	8,594	7,868
Speedway, Ind.	4-57	8,449	5,498
Springdale, Ark.	6-56	7,328	5,835
Stuttgart, Ark.	11-56	9,151	7,276
Sunnyvale, Calif.	4-58	41,867	9,829
Swatara tp, Pa.	10-57	13,400	9,350
Sycamore, Ill.	10-57	6,699	5,912
Tarrant City, Ala.	1-58	7,920	7,571
Tarrytown, N. Y.	4-57	10,447	8,851
Tell City, Ind.	2-57	6,516	5,735
The Dalles, Ore.	3-54	9,864	7,676
Tipton, Ind.	11-57	5,880	5,633
Tracy, Calif.	9-56	10,602	8,410
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	4-57	6,058	5,991
Tullahoma, Tenn.	2-58	11,618	7,562
Turlock, Calif.	5-54	6,745	6,235
Tuscumbia, Ala.	6-55	8,193	6,734
Ukiah, Calif.	4-57	10,350	6,120
Upland, Calif.	11-56	12,650	9,203
Upper Moreland tp, Pa.	2-57	16,729	8,936
Villa Park, Ill.	3-59	18,123	8,821
Warminster tp, Pa.	10-57	12,295	7,127
Warner Robins, Ga.	5-57	17,653	7,986
Warsaw, Ind.	5-57	6,965	6,625
Wasco, Calif.	5-55	6,291	5,592
West Memphis, Ark.	11-55	15,776	9,112
Westbury, N. Y.	4-57	14,016	7,112
Westchester, Ill.	5-56	12,710	4,308
Western Springs, Ill.	6-56	9,097	6,364
White Oak, Pa.	11-58	8,782	6,159
Whitehall, Pa.	10-57	7,342	
Williston, N. D.	12-56	10,886	7,378
Williston Park, N. Y.	4-57	8,011	7,505
Woodland, Calif.	10-54	11,555	9,380
Woodstock, Ill.	12-55	8,234	7,192
Yuba City, Calif.	5-55	10,294	7,861
Zion, Ill.	6-57	10,790	8,950

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

METROPOLITAN districts as defined and reported in the censuses of 1940, 1930, and 1920 were not reported in the census of 1950. Instead metropolitan population data were reported by two new areas: the standard metropolitan area and the urbanized area. The first in most instances is larger and the second smaller than the old metropolitan district. The principal advantage of the standard metropolitan area is that, except for New England where towns are the basic reporting units, data are reported by counties. This permits the compilation and presentation of a wider variety of statistical data on a uniform areal basis than has heretofore been possible.

A standard metropolitan area (now designated "standard metropolitan statistical area") was established in 1950 in connection with each city of 50,000 inhabitants or more by the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, which operates under the sponsorship of the United States Bureau of the Budget. Each area contained one, and some contained more than one, city of 50,000 or more. When two cities of 50,000 or more were within 20 miles of one another, they were ordinarily included in the same standard metropolitan statistical area. The largest city in a standard metropolitan statistical area was the principal central city. Any other city of 25,000 or more was also included as a central city if it had a population amounting to one-third or more of the population of the principal city. However, no more than three cities were defined as central cities of any standard metropolitan statistical area. The name of each central city was included in the name of the area, with the exception that in the case of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey standard metropolitan statistical area, Jersey City, Newark, and New York City were not part of the name. Standard metropolitan statistical areas could lie in more than one state.

In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties were included if they were (1) essentially metropolitan in character, and (2) socially and economically integrated with the central city.

The criteria of metropolitan character related primarily to the character of the county as a place of work or as a home for concentrations of nonagricultural workers. The criteria of integration related primarily to the extent of economic and social communication between outlying counties and the county containing the central city.

In New England, where the city and the town rather than the county were used to define standard metropolitan statistical areas, the first criterion set forth above could not be applied. In its place, a population density criterion of 150 persons or more per square mile, or 100 or more per square mile where strong integration was evident, was used.

An urbanized area represents at least one city of 50,000 or more in 1940 or later according to a special census taken prior to 1950 and the surrounding closely settled incorporated places and unincorporated territory. Certain types of areas were included in a city's urban fringe if they were contiguous to the central city or if they were contiguous to an area already included in the urbanized area. These types of areas were: (1) incorporated places over 2,500 population; (2) incorporated places under 2,500 and unincorporated places that have high population densities; and (3) territory functionally related to a central city.

The 1959 estimated population of the 168 standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined for 1950 shows a continuation of past trends. The metropolitan counties (towns in New England) accounted for two-thirds of the increase in the population between 1950 and 1960. The population living in metropolitan areas increased by 15.4 million, or 18.3 per cent, in contrast to a gain of 7.6 million, or 11.5 per cent, in the remainder of the country (see Table 1). The long-noted tendency of central cities to increase, if at all, at a lower rate than the suburbs is again apparent. The population in the central cities increased by 1.0 per cent over the nine-year period, whereas the population in the outlying parts of the areas rose 42.6 per cent.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1940-1959

Area	Population			Population Increase	
	April 1959[1]	April 1950	April 1940	April 1950 to April 1959	April 1940 to April 1959
United States	173,708,000	150,697,361	131,669,275	15.3	31.9
Standard metropolitan statistical areas	99,924,000	84,500,680	69,276,481[2]	18.3	44.2
Central cities	49,901,000	49,412,792	43,391,718	1.0	15.0
Outside central cities . . .	50,023,000	35,087,888	25,884,763[2]	42.6	93.3
Other territory	73,783,000	66,196,681	62,392,794[2]	11.5	18.3

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Volume I, "Number of Inhabitants"; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 98, "Civilian Population of the United States, by Type of Residence: April 1950 and 1959."

[1] Civilian population.

[2] Corrected figure.

Between 1940 and 1950, the population of central cities increased by 13.9 per cent and that of outlying parts by 35.6 per cent. However, in 30 areas, 21 of which are in the South and Southwest, the central city increased at a more rapid rate than the suburbs. In some areas in Texas and elsewhere in the South, the population of the central cities increased as a result of extensive annexations. This is also reflected in the high proportion of the population of urbanized areas in Texas living in the central cities. In two Pennsylvania areas the central city decreased less rapidly in population than the suburbs.

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1950 AND 1956

(Areas as defined in 1950. Each estimate has been independently rounded to the nearest 1,000 from figures computed to the last digit; hence the sums of parts may differ slightly from the totals shown. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers.)

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Population		Increase 1950 to 1956	
	July 1, 1956	April 1, 1950	Number	Per Cent
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. . . .	2,510,000	2,240,767	269,000	12.0
San Jose, Calif.	469,000	290,547	179,000	61.5
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa. .	476,000	437,824	38,000	8.8
Pennsylvania portion	418,000	383,450	35,000	9.1
New Jersey portion	58,000	54,374	4,000	6.5
Atlantic City, New Jersey	146,000	132,399	13,000	10.0
New York-Northeastern N. J.[1] . . .	14,049,000	12,911,994	1,137,000	8.8
New York portion	10,282,000[2]	9,555,943	726,000	7.6
New Jersey portion	3,766,000	3,356,051	410,000	12.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,157,000	3,671,048	486,000	13.2
Pennsylvania portion	3,512,000	3,142,668	369,000	11.8
New Jersey portion	645,000	528,380	117,000	22.1
Reading, Pa.	276,000	255,740	20,000	7.8
Trenton, New Jersey	253,000	229,781	23,000	10.0
Wilmington, Delaware	346,000	268,387	77,000	28.9
Delaware portion	291,000	218,879	72,000	32.9
New Jersey portion	55,000	49,508	5,000	10.8
Fairfield County, Conn.[3]	590,000	504,342	85,000	16.9
Providence, Rhode Island	771,000	737,203	34,000	4.6
Rhode Island portion	696,000	668,918	27,000	4.0
Massachusetts portion	75,000	68,285	7,000	9.9
Houston, Texas	1,077,000[4]	806,701	270,000	33.5
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	975,000[4]	871,047	104,000	11.9
St. Louis, Missouri	1,892,000[4]	1,681,281	211,000	12.5
Missouri portion	1,446,000	1,292,979	154,000	11.9
Illinois portion	445,000	388,302	57,000	14.7
Washington, D. C.	1,859,000[5]	1,464,089	395,000	27.0
District of Columbia	816,000	802,178	14,000	1.8
Maryland portion	598,000	358,583	239,000	66.7
Virginia portion	445,000	303,328	142,000	46.7
Miami, Florida	703,777[6]	495,084	208,693	42.2

Source: April 1, 1950 figures from Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Number of Inhabitants; estimated population for 1956 from Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 137, 155, 156, 181, 190, 208, and records of the Bureau of the Census.

[1] New York, N. Y. — Northeastern New Jersey standard consolidated area.

[2] An estimate of the population of the New York Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area for April 1, 1957, based on a special census of most of the area, is 10,370,000.

[3] A metropolitan state economic area which includes the Stamford-Norwalk Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and most of the Bridgeport Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. Estimates for these standard metropolitan statistical areas are not available.

[4] Estimate as of January 1, 1956.

[5] July 1, 1957. (Estimates as of)

[6] Special census of October 27, 1955.

The proportion of the population residing in the central city or cities in urbanized areas in 1950 varied greatly between areas, ranging from a low of 28.3 per cent for the Wilkes-Barre area to a high of virtually 100 per cent for the Amarillo, Beaumont, and Lincoln areas. There were 79 urbanized areas with 80 per cent or more of their population in the central city or cities.

In the standard metropolitan statistical areas, 58.5 per cent, and in the urbanized areas, 69.9 per cent, of the 1950 population was living in the central city or cities.

Population growth during the last 19 years was very largely growth within the standard metropolitan statistical areas. On the whole, the portion of the standard metropolitan statistical areas outside the central cities grew at a much more rapid rate than the central cities. Although the outlying parts of these standard metropolitan statistical areas accounted for only one-fifth of the United States population in 1940 and one-fourth in 1950, the increase in these areas represents one-half of the total increase between 1940 and 1950, and 65 per cent of the increase between 1950 and 1959.

At the request of various federal agencies, the Bureau of the Census prepared estimates of the current population of selected standard metropolitan statistical areas in 1956 (see Table 2). Estimates of the population of the two areas in the San Francisco Bay Area and of the eight areas in the Delaware River Service Area were prepared at the request of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco and Philadelphia Districts. Estimates of an additional six areas were prepared at the request of the Federal Civil Defense Administration. Most of these standard metropolitan areas have had percentage increases somewhere in the range of the national increase of 13.0 per cent, from 1950 to 1956. However, San Jose, Houston, Wilmington, and Washington have increases ranging from 29 to 62 per cent; Providence, however, increased only 5 per cent.

A complete set of estimates for standard metropolitan statistical areas for July 1, 1958, has been compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, on the basis of available estimates. The figures are shown in *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States*, 1958 data, published September 2, 1959.

The 168 standard metropolitan statistical areas in the United States in 1950 contain 15,411 units of local government as reported by the 1957 Census of Governments. Table 3 shows the breakdown by population groups for counties, townships, municipalities, special districts, and

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1957

Population Group	Number of Metropolitan areas	1950 Population (in thousands)	NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS					
			Total	Counties	Townships	Municipalities	Special Districts	School Districts
Total Areas.	168	84,852	15,411	261	2,317	3,360	3,121	6,352
Over 1,000,000.	14	44,440	5,428	60	772	1,401	1,071	2,124
500,000 to 1,000,000 . . .	19	12,507	2,287	39	209	510	697	832
250,000 to 500,000	44	14,765	3,808	67	659	770	714	1,598
100,000 to 250,000	74	11,710	3,199	77	566	600	532	1,424
50,000 to 100,000	17	1,430	689	18	111	79	107	374

school districts. These data also are shown in Table IV for each of the 168 metropolitan areas in total and for number of cities.

In 1950, there were 168 standard metropolitan statistical areas in continental United States and 157 urbanized areas (see Table IV). Since the boundaries of urbanized areas had to be determined in advance of the census enumeration of 1950, these areas were established only for those cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census. On the other hand, all cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1950 were included in the standard metropolitan statistical areas. Thus, two cities that fell below 50,000 in 1950 have urbanized areas but not standard metropolitan statistical areas, and for 18 cities which exceeded 50,000 for the first time in 1950 standard metropolitan statistical areas were delineated but not urbanized areas. Since standard metropolitan statistical areas are generally defined in terms of entire counties, they tend to be considerably larger in area and somewhat larger in population than the urbanized areas. With but few exceptions all portions of urbanized areas lie within standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Table IV shows all of the 168 standard metropolitan statistical areas and 154 urbanized areas. Three urbanized areas, shown separately by the Bureau of the Census, have been combined in Table IV with other areas for reasons given in footnotes at the end of the table.

Post-census Changes. This summary and Table IV do not include new and revised standard metropolitan statistical areas established subsequent to the 1950 Census of Population. These changes result from changes in the criteria for defining standard metropolitan statistical areas, additional cities attaining the requisite population, and growth and changes in the status of contiguous counties. Finally, a comprehensive review was conducted of definitions of all standard metropolitan statistical areas.

In March, 1958, the Bureau of the Budget released revised criteria for defining standard metropolitan statistical areas. One of the principal changes in the criteria is that provision is now made for the establishment of a standard metropolitan statistical area in connection with two cities "having contiguous boundaries and constituting for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000." Four standard metropolitan statistical areas have been defined in accordance with this revision: Champaign-Urbana, Illinois; Lewiston-Auburn, Maine; Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Michigan; and Fitchburg-Leominister, Massachusetts.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas are delineated in postcensal years whenever it is determined that a city has reached the 50,000 level. Since 1950, eight areas were defined in connection with cities which were determined to have reached 50,000 or more on the basis of special censuses conducted by the Bureau of the Census. These areas are as follows: Tucson, Arizona; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Bakersfield and Santa Barbara, California; Pensacola and West Palm Beach, Florida; Anderson, Indiana; and Lynchburg, Virginia. Three additional areas — Dubuque, Iowa; Ann

Arbor, Michigan; Newport News-Hampton, Virginia[1] — were delineated when special tabulations of the results of the 1950 Census indicated that the area now included in the cities of Ann Arbor, Dubuque, and Hampton had populations in excess of 50,000.

As a result of the review of the standard metropolitan statistical area definitions, a number of changes were made in the areas. Three areas -- New York-Northeastern New Jersey; Chicago; and Wheeling, West Virginia-Steubenville, Ohio — were split into two or more areas. The definitions of 36 areas were modified. The criteria used in the defining of standard metropolitan statistical areas and the current definitions of the areas appear in a Bureau of the Budget publication entitled *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, which is available from the U. S. Government Printing Office (cost 15 cents). In this bulletin, the term "standard metropolitan area" was modified to "standard metropolitan statistical area."

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[1] Name of area changed from Hampton-Newport News-Warwick with consolidation of Warwick city and Newport News city on July 1, 1958.

TABLE IV

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS

All data except the last column are for standard metropolitan statistical areas. Population data (first and last columns) from Bureau of the Census, "1950 Census of Population, Vol. I: Number of Inhabitants." Four columns on economic classification are from a subsequent article in this Year Yook on "Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas." Number of local governments is from Bureau of the Census report, "Local Government in Metropolitan Areas." Employment data are from Bureau of the Census report, "Local Government Employment in Standard Metropolitan Areas" and are for all local governments in each standard statistical metropolitan area.

Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Economic Classification				Local Govts.—1957		No. of Emps.—1957		Urbanized Area Pop.—1950 (in thousands)
		Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Total Number	No. of Cities	Total	Full-time	
Over 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	1,337	36	Mm	106	55	10	3	35,153	30,943	1,162
Boston, Mass.	2,370	42	Mr	110	49	112	17	70,793	63,190	2,233
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,089	32	Mm	107	62	155	26	31,092	27,462	798
Chicago, Ill.	5,485	38	Mm	92	62	954	198	145,151	129,222	4,921
Cleveland, Ohio	1,466	37	Mm	108	61	134	75	45,200	37,449	1,384
Detroit, Mich.	3,016	31	Mm	90	61	250	72	93,983	81,281	2,659
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,368	43	Mm	109	51	319	68	172,852	145,712	3,997
Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minn.	1,117	43	Mr	103	47	222	77	27,866	24,112	985
New York - N.E. New Jersey[1]	12,912	44	Mm	100	52	1,074	292	429,210	380,542	12,296
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,671	36	Mm	97	58	705	140	83,334	72,393	2,923
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,213	30	Mm	98	59	612	181	44,353	37,637	1,533
St. Louis, Mo.	1,681	37	Mm	102	55	400	153	46,657	35,081	1,400
San Francisco - Oakland, Calif.	2,241	42	Mr	93	38	414	53	75,338	63,647	2,022
Washington, D. C.	1,464	50	Rr(G)	88	15	67	46	44,140	39,748	1,287
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Albany - Schenectady - Troy, N. Y.	515	39	Mm	104	56	160	19	15,545	12,998	415[2]
Atlanta, Ga.	672	42	Mr	121	43	54	31	20,148	19,113	508
Birmingham, Ala.	559	30	Mm	100	52	39	27	11,052	10,005	445
Cincinnati, Ohio	904	38	Mm	111	58	133	65	26,021	21,908	813
Columbus, Ohio	503	41	Mm	116	52	67	26	12,592	10,851	438
Dallas, Tex.	615	46	Mr	107	40	63	28	17,600	16,912	539
Denver, Colo.	564	45	Rm	97	33	157	20	18,676	15,587	499
Houston, Tex.	807	39	Mr	91	40	94	24	25,295	21,589	701
Indianapolis, Ind.	552	39	Mm	119	56	51	24	15,515	13,556	502
Kansas City, Mo.	814	40	Mr	115	48	236	47	21,731	18,946	698
Louisville, Ky.	577	34	Mm	107	55	97	42	13,932	12,331	473
Milwaukee, Wis.	871	35	Mm	102	62	189	37	29,300	24,037	830
New Orleans, La.	685	40	Mr	119	38	33	5	18,173	16,923	660
Portland, Ore.	705	39	Mr	92	41	337	30	19,231	16,575	513
Providence, R. I.	737	32	Mm	97	64	52	7	14,884	12,864	583
San Antonio, Tex.	501	38	Rm	93	23	33	8	14,027	12,631	450
San Diego, Calif.	557	38	Mr	105	44	117	10	20,379	17,955	433
Seattle, Wash.	733	43	Mr	111	45	166	24	24,992	20,736	622
Youngstown, Ohio	529	26	Mm	101	69	209	36	13,016	10,714	298
200,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	410	33	Mm	101	67	54	15	10,534	8,751	367
Allentown - Bethlehem - Easton, Pa.	438	30	Mm	102	68	167	35	8,682	6,756	226[3]
Bridgeport, Conn.	258	35	Mm	115	71	15	1	6,464	5,788	237
Canton, Ohio	283	29	Mm	103	67	60	19	6,468	5,292	174
Charleston, W. Va.	322	28	Mr	98	48	32	21	5,467	4,718	131

TABLE IV—STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AND URBANIZED AREAS—Continued

Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Economic Classification				Local Govts.—1957		No. of Emps.—1957		Urbanized Area Pop.—1950 (in thousands)
		Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Total Number	No. of Cities	Total	Full-time	
200,000 to 500,000—continued										
Chattanooga, Tenn.	247	31	Mm	110	63	22	10	6,326	5,901	168
Davenport - Rock Island - Moline, Iowa - Ill.	234	31	Mm	90	58	100	31	5,658	4,574	195
Dayton, Ohio	457	34	Mm	112	66	88	26	12,995	10,463	347
Des Moines, Iowa	226	43	Mr	104	41	69	15	6,086	5,134	200
Duluth - Superior, Minn. - Wis.	253	30	Rm	90	34	159	33	10,512	7,813	143
Erie, Pa.	219	29	Mm	99	70	74	18	4,819	3,903	152
Flint, Mich.	271	23	Mm	107	73	67	11	10,252	7,655	198
Fort Worth, Tex.	361	38	Mr	89	50	62	28	9,770	9,072	316
Fresno, Calif.	277	30	Rm	110	30	191	15	10,450	8,852	131
Grand Rapids, Mich.	288	34	Mm	105	61	173	10	7,393	5,959	227
Harrisburg, Pa.	292	35	Mr	114	48	148	29	5,900	4,939	170
Hartford, Conn.	358	42	Mm	133	61	32	1	9,799	8,237	391
Huntington - Ashland, W. Va. - Ky.	246	30	Mm	104	55	55	16	5,036	4,235	156
Jacksonville, Fla.	304	38	S	92	24	11	5	9,671	8,648	243
Johnstown, Pa.	291	20	M	101	55	216	55	5,704	4,340	93
Knoxville, Tenn.	337	33	Mm	102	52	26	8	7,770	7,120	148
Lancaster, Pa.	235	26	Mm	109	66	110	20	3,945	3,147	76
Memphis, Tenn.	482	34	Mr	103	39	14	6	15,950	15,251	406
Miami, Fla.	495	43	Rm(X)	93	20	31	25	21,971	20,928	459
Mobile, Ala.	231	24	Mr	97	41	9	5	5,745	5,225	183
Nashville, Tenn.	322	38	Mr	98	44	11	4	7,760	7,270	259
New Haven, Conn.	265	38	Mm	118	59	20	1	5,975	5,126	245
Norfolk - Portsmouth, Va.	446	32	Rm	81	25	10	4	10,884	9,817	385
Oklahoma City, Okla.	325	42	Rm	93	26	51	19	8,118	7,745	275
Omaha, Neb.	366	39	Mr	107	38	203	24	10,254	8,784	310
Peoria, Ill.	251	30	Mm	95	59	207	29	6,808	4,420	155
Phoenix, Ariz.	332	37	Rm	96	26	96	14	13,593	12,263	216
Reading, Pa.	226	26	Mm	93	67	144	31	5,459	4,255	155
Richmond, Va.	328	41	Mr	104	44	5	1	8,673	8,090	258
Rochester, N. Y.	488	36	Mm	109	67	85	11	14,471	12,028	409
Sacramento, Calif.	277	40	Rm(G)	87	24	135	5	13,016	10,377	212
Salt Lake City, Utah	275	42	Rm	96	29	26	9	8,190	6,692	227
San Bernardino, Calif.	282	31	Rm	90	30	200	24	20,096	16,367	136
San Jose, Calif.	291	37	Mr	98	45	92	15	12,586	10,289	177
Scranton, Pa.	257	31	Mm(Mg)	111	60	80	19	4,611	3,814	236
South Bend, Ind.	205	29	Mm	96	67	42	9	4,686	3,931	168
Spokane, Wash.	222	39	Rm	93	34	125	11	6,064	4,796	176
Springfield - Holyoke, Mass.	407	34	Mm	101	63	28	5	10,793	9,163	357
Stockton, Calif.	201	27	Rm	100	36	138	5	7,881	6,302	113
Syracuse, N. Y.	342	38	Mm	119	57	106	16	10,130	8,126	265
Tacoma, Wash.	276	32	Mr	92	42	83	17	7,781	6,917	168
Tampa - St. Petersburg, Fla.	409	38	Rm	87	28	43	28	15,347	13,863	294[4]
Toledo, Ohio	396	34	Mm	94	57	41	9	9,855	8,643	364
Trenton, N. J.	230	35	Mm	101	59	26	5	5,783	5,044	189
Tulsa, Okla.	252	46	Mr	109	46	41	10	7,352	6,263	206
Utica - Rome, N. Y.	284	30	Mm	101	63	205	32	8,971	6,774	117[5]
Wheeling - Steubenville, W. Va. - Ohio	354	24	Mm	104	64	127	49	7,119	5,416	107[6]
Wichita, Kan.	222	40	Mm	141	61	106	14	8,609	6,645	194
Wilkes-Barre - Hazelton, Pa.	392	26	Mm(Mg)	100	56	149	37	6,687	4,690	272[7]
Wilmington, Del.	268	34	Mm	100	55	47	11	5,630	4,721	187
Worcester, Mass.	276	34	Mm	108	65	27	1	7,625	6,119	219
York, Pa.	203	26	Mm	111	70	138	37	3,690	2,947	79
100,000 to 200,000										
Albuquerque, N. M.	146	42	Rm	120	32	11	1	4,561	3,727	
Altoona, Pa.	140	24	Mr(T)	110	43	51	9	2,527	2,084	87

Table IV—Standard Metropolitan Statistical and Urbanized Areas—Continued

Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Economic Classification				Local Govts.—1957		No. of Emps.—1957		Urbanized Area Pop.—1950 (in thousands)
		Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Total Number	No. of Cities	Total	Full-time	
100,000 to 200,000—continued										
Asheville, N. C.	124	31	Mr	101	49	8	4	1,035[8]	....	58
Atlantic City, N. J.	132	34	Rm(X)	101	21	36	17	4,361	3,639	105
Augusta, Ga.	162	27	Mm	116	63	25	11	5,314	4,629	88
Austin, Tex.	161	44	Rr	87	16	31	4	5,890	5,146	136
Baton Rouge, La.	158	35	M	103	52	5	3	4,288	3,993	139
Beaumont - Port Arthur, Tex.	195	31	Mm	97	55	33	8	5,760	4,854	176[9]
Binghamton, N. Y.	185	31	Mm	108	69	64	8	6,496	5,492	144
Brockton, Mass.	129	32	Mm	94	62	15	1	3,386	2,635	92
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	104	34	Mm	115	59	53	17	2,751	2,320	78
Charleston, S. C.	165	32	Rm	86	37	25	6	3,868	3,510	120
Charlotte, N. C.	197	40	Mr	98	40	8	6	2,402[8]	....	141
Columbia, S. C.	143	40	Rm	108	31	9	3	2,979	2,844	121
Columbus, Ga.	171	28	Mm	85	55	16	5	4,446	4,270	119
Corpus Christi, Tex.	166	33	Rm	88	24	35	7	6,140	5,501	123
Durham, N. C.	102	30	Mm	98	57	4	1	1,204[8]	....	73
El Paso, Tex.	195	36	Rm	98	28	15	2	5,445	5,195	137
Evansville, Ind.	160	32	Mm	114	64	29	3	4,485	3,916	138
Fall River, Mass.	137	26	Mm	95	69	8	1	2,876	2,587	118
Fort Wayne, Ind.	184	35	Mm	101	60	47	5	4,417	3,866	140
Galveston, Tex.	113	32	Mr	104	48	31	3	3,996	3,748	72
Greensboro - High Point, N. C.	191	32	Mm	108	62	10	5	1,948[8]	....	83[10]
Greenville, S. C.	168	27	Mm	92	63	19	5	4,807	4,480	
Hamilton - Middletown, Ohio	147	27	Mm	107	71	42	11	4,248	3,416	63[11]
Jackson, Mich.	108	31	Mm	173	60	71	7	3,668	2,628	
Jackson, Miss.	142	36	Rm	97	31	11	8	3,779	3,540	100
Kalamazoo, Mich.	127	33	Mm	106	65	58	8	3,990	2,622	83
Lansing, Mich.	173	36	Mm	120	61	89	8	5,626	4,120	134
Lawrence, Mass.	126	28	Mm	67	62	8	1	2,580	2,319	112
Lexington, Ky.	101	39	Rm	110	24	6	1	2,059	1,831	
Lincoln, Neb.	120	41	Rm	104	37	100	14	3,547	2,901	100
Little Rock - N. Little Rock, Ark.	197	40	Rm	89	33	33	6	4,629	4,147	154
Lorain - Elyria, Ohio	148	25	Mm	91	71	55	14	4,098	3,040	
Lowell, Mass.	134	27	Mm	85	66	11	1	3,183	2,485	107
Lubbock, Tex.	101	37	Rr	79	16	18	5	2,947	2,729	
Macon, Ga.	135	30	Mr	90	43	10	4	3,788	3,318	94
Madison, Wis.	169	38	Mr	102	41	229	24	5,413	3,800	110
Montgomery, Ala.	139	36	Rm	102	29	5	1	3,059	2,755	110
New Bedford, Mass.	138	27	Mm	96	69	8	1	3,354	2,989	126
New Britain - Bristol, Conn.	147	28	Mm	65	79	12	2	3,485	2,867	123
Orlando, Fla.	115	37	Rr	85	17	15	10	3,979	3,791	73
Portland, Maine	120	42	Mr	117	44	11	3	2,748	2,243	114
Racine, Wis.	110	28	Mm	94	68	92	8	2,954	2,222	77
Raleigh, N. C.	137	34	Rm	130	28	16	12	1,286[8]	....	69
Roanoke, Va.	133	36	Mr	110	44	4	3	3,073	2,879	107
Rockford, Ill.	152	30	Mm	103	70	87	9	3,853	3,080	122
Saginaw, Mich.	154	26	Mm	101	64	121	7	4,209	3,116	106
Savannah, Ga.	152	35	Mr	99	45	11	5	4,039	3,571	128
Shreveport, La.	177	37	Rm	93	25	19	8	5,677	5,398	150
Sioux City, Iowa	104	36	Mr	97	40	65	14	2,485	2,040	90
Springfield, Ill.	132	37	Mr	114	44	92	24	2,993	2,271	97
Springfield, Mo.	105	36	Rm	95	36	21	5	3,143	2,566	76
Springfield, Ohio	112	31	Mm	94	63	31	10	3,256	2,788	82
Stamford - Norwalk, Conn.	196	43	Mm	102	58	20	2	5,552	4,850	174
Terre Haute, Ind.	105	33	Mr	103	49	32	4	2,123	1,798	78
Topeka, Kan.	105	41	Rm	96	32	76	4	3,164	2,456	89
Waco, Tex.	130	34	Rm	94	36	41	11	3,034	2,604	93
Waterbury, Conn.	155	30	Mm	110	75	14	7	3,521	3,062	132

TABLE IV—STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AND URBANIZED AREAS—Continued

Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Economic Classification				Local Govts.—1957		No. of Emps.—1957		Urbanized Area Pop.—1950 (in thousands)
		Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Total Number	No. of Cities	Total	Full-time	
100,000 to 200,000—continued										
Waterloo, Iowa	100	29	Mm	92	62	56	10	2,302	1,968	84
Winston-Salem, N. C.	146	31	Mm	108	67	7	2	2,094[8]	....	93
50,000 to 100,000										
Amarillo, Texas	87	42	Rr	75	17	13	2	3,669	3,150	74
Bay City, Mich.	89	28	Mm	87	57	91	4	2,353	1,611	
Decatur, Ill.	99	32	M	106	52	76	9	2,679	2,009	74
Fort Smith, Ark.		42	Mr	107	44			1,390	1,236	56
Gadsden, Ala.	94	22	Mm	85	69	14	8	1,930	1,791	
Green Bay, Wis.	98	31	Mr	106	49	86	5	2,817	1,891	
Kenosha, Wis.	75	24	Mm	85	70	48	3	1,993	1,671	
Laredo, Tex.	56	31	Rr	84	15	13	1	1,517	1,359	
Lima, Ohio	88	31	Mm	117	61	39	9	2,252	1,769	
Manchester, N. H.	88	32	Mm	107	65	6	1	1,504	1,424	85
Muncie, Indiana	90	27	Mm	101	68	36	6	1,964	1,687	
Muskegon, Mich.										85
Niagara Falls, N. Y.										100
Ogden, Utah	83	36	Rm	110	27	21	9	2,103	1,792	
Pittsfield, Mass.	67	36	Mm	116	70	9	1	1,549	1,348	
Pontiac, Mich.										93
Pueblo, Colo.	90	28	M	91	52	20	2	2,279	2,066	73
St. Joseph, Mo.	97	34	Mm	99	52	22	5	1,662	1,446	82
San Angelo, Tex.	59	35	Rm	88	22	18	1	1,631	1,462	
Sioux Falls, S. D.	71	36	Mr	94	37	154	9	1,994	1,386	
Wichita Falls, Tex.	99	38	Rm	85	21	23	4	3,015	2,492	

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[1] New York City, Newark and Jersey City.

[2] Albany-Troy and Schenectady are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the three cities are the central cities of one standard metropolican statistical area. The population of Albany-Troy urbanized area is 291,897 and 71 per cent of the population lives within the central cities. The population of Schenectady urbanized area is 123,273 and 74.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[3] Allentown-Bethlehem urbanized area only.

[4] Tampa and St. Petersburg are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the two cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan statistical area. The population of the Tampa urbanized area is 179,335 and 69.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of the St. Petersburg urbanized area is 114,596 and 84.4 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[5] Utica urbanized area only.

[6] Wheeling urbanized area only.

[7] Wilkes-Barre urbanized area only.

[8] Excludes school system employees.

[9] Beaumont and Port Arthur are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because they are the central cities of one standard metropolitan statistical area. The population of the Beaumont urbanized area is 94,169 and 99.8 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of Port Arthur is 82,150 and 70 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[10] Greensboro urbanized area only.

[11] Hamilton urbanized area only.

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments in 1959

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IT WAS a year of extensive activity concerned with the governing of metropolitan and urban areas. Following the pattern of recent years, reorganization proposals were presented to the electorate, studies were completed, and the rate of annexation continued at a high level. A limited area-wide government was established in the Montreal, Canada, metropolitan area, and interest in the metropolitan council idea expanded. Particularly noticeable and significant were actions by the national government and a number of state governments.

Congress authorized the establishment of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, which is to be a permanent agency giving continuing attention to intergovernmental problems. The 26-member group consists of private citizens and national, state, municipal, and county officials. In performing its duties, the agency will (1) bring together representatives of the federal, state, and local governments to consider common problems; (2) provide a forum for discussing administration and coordination of federal grant and other programs requiring intergovernmental cooperation; (3) give critical attention to conditions and controls involved in administering federal grant programs; and (4) make technical assistance available to the executive and legislative branches of the federal government in reviewing proposed legislation to determine its over-all effect on the federal system.

The Commission also will (5) encourage early discussion and study of emerging public problems likely to require intergovernmental cooperation; (6) recommend, within the framework of the Constitution, the most desirable allocation of governmental functions, responsibilities, and revenues among the several governmental levels; and (7) recommend methods of coordinating and simplifying tax laws and administrative practices to achieve a more orderly and less competitive fiscal relationship between governmental levels and to reduce the burden of compliance for taxpayers.

Numerous state governments took steps that can have important effects on metropolitan and urban development. Incorporations, annexations, and consolidations were made subject to review by a state official or commission in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The basic elements of both procedures originated in research done by state legislative interim committees. In Wisconsin, discretionary review was vested in a state official, the director of regional planning; in Minnesota it was given to the municipal commission consisting of three appointees of the governor who are joined in some instances by two county officials.

The procedures in the two states involve determinations made in accordance with standards prescribed by the state legislature. In Wisconsin, for example, a proposed incorporation must be in the public interest as determined by the state regional planning director upon consideration of the following: (1) the present and potential sources of tax revenue appear sufficient to defray the anticipated cost of governmental services at a local tax rate which compares favorably with the tax rate in a similar area for the same level of services; (2) the level of governmental services desired or needed by the residents of the territory compared to the service level offered by the proposed village or city and the level available from a contiguous municipality; (3) the impact, financial and otherwise, upon the remainder of the town (township) from which territory is to be incorporated; and (4) the effect upon the future rendering of governmental services, both inside the territory proposed for incorporation and elsewhere within the metropolitan community. There shall be an express finding, the law states, that the proposed incorporation will not substantially hinder the solution of governmental problems affecting the metropolitan community. Proposed consolidations also are subject to review and approval; certain types of proposed annexations receive only advisory review.

The Minnesota commission passes upon petitions for incorporation, annexation, and consolidation. In the case of determinations on proposed annexations the commission applies these criteria: (1) the relative population of the annexing areas to the annexed territory, (2) the relative area of the two territories, (3) the relative assessed valuation, (4) the past and probable future expansion of the annexing area with respect to population increase and construction, and (5) the availability of space to accommodate that expansion. Other standards are (6) whether taxes can be reasonably expected to increase in the annexed territory and whether the expected increase will be proportional to the expected benefit to the annexed territory as a result of annexation, (7) the presence of an existing or reasonably anticipated need for governmental services in the annexed territory, such as water system, sewage disposal, zoning, street planning, police and fire protection, (8) the feasibility and practicability of the annexing territory to provide these governmental services presently or when they become necessary, and (9) the existence of all or part of an organized township within the area to be annexed and its ability and necessity of continuing after the annexation. The law specifies that a petition for incorporation shall be denied if it appears that annexation to an adjoining municipality would better serve the interests of the area. The commission's orders can be appealed in the district courts. Its approval is not effective until the proposal receives local voter sanction.

In accordance with a stipulation in the new state constitution, Alaska created the Local Boundary Commission. The commission will consider proposed local boundary changes and establish procedures for boundary adjustments.

A new North Carolina annexation law permits absorption of unincorporated territory through city council ordinance. This can be done if certain legislatively formulated standards are met and the municipality can provide the required services to the area. The council's action may be reviewed in superior court; no determination by a state official or commission is involved. The legislation is based on the recommendations of the Municipal Government Study Commission, which was established under legislative authorization in 1957.

Another state development that may lead to a strengthening of local governments in metropolitan and urban areas occurred in New York where the legislature created the Office of Local Government within the executive department. The idea for the office came from the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Areas Study. This state agency has four responsibilities — assist the governor in coordinating activities and services of the state government that relate to local units; serve as a clearinghouse for information on local government; advise and aid requesting local governments and make studies of local problems; and encourage and assist cooperative efforts among local units aimed at solving common problems, particularly in metropolitan and rapidly growing areas.

Various state governments instructed existing or newly established state agencies to study matters affecting metropolitan and urban development. The Texas Legislative Council was requested to study the problem of municipal annexation, including all factors pertaining to orderly growth of metropolitan and urban areas and possible solutions. It is to make a comprehensive report to the legislature, together with appropriate drafts of legislation. The Texas legislature also created a state commission on city and county government to undertake research on city-county service consolidation. The Washington Legislative Council was asked to restudy annexation. The Consolidation of Municipalities Study Commission was organized in New Jersey.

The existence of the Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Local Governmental Services Commission, first authorized in the 1955 session, was extended for another two years. The New York Joint Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Areas Study was renewed for one year. The purview of a temporary state commission, established in the same state, comprises consideration of the means of achieving the most effective relationships between New York City and other governments.

Governors' metropolitan study commissions were activated in California and Michigan. The Indiana legislature set up study commissions in the Fort Wayne and Evansville areas, thus following the precedent of 1951 when it authorized a Marion County (Indianapolis) organization.

Governmental reorganization plans were turned down by the voters of four metropolitan areas. One was the incorporation of all of Bernalillo County, New Mexico, into the city-county of Albuquerque. A second involved the consolidation of Knoxville and Knox County, Tennessee, and the establishment of two service and tax zones within the consolidated government.

A third, proposed in the St. Louis City-County area, called for creation of a multipurpose metropolitan district to handle the metropolitan road system; mass transit regulation and, if necessary, operation; master development planning; sewage disposal; economic development through acquiring and assembling industrial and commercial sites; civil defense; and law enforcement communications, reporting, training, and laboratory. A fourth provided for reorganization of the county government of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) and endowing it with exclusive powers over such matters as metropolitan roads and highways, water supply systems, public transportation systems, sewage treatment plants and trunk sanitary and storm drainage systems, air and water pollution, and administration of metropolitan public health services. Each of these four proposals needed separate majorities inside and outside the central city; each failed to gain either majority.

Attempts to alter the organization of the metropolitan government of Dade County (Miami), Florida, including the conversion of the positions of sheriff and tax assessor from appointive to elective status, were rejected by the voters.

A limited type of metropolitan government, the Montreal Metropolitan Commission, was formed by action of the Quebec provincial legislature and involves 15 municipalities. The Commission is authorized to establish a master plan for metropolitan highways; provide subsidies for construction of hospitals, convalescent homes, and similar institutions; and acquire rights to the construction and use of a central agricultural market. It also is permitted to make agreements with member cities to acquire or operate certain public services, including fire, police, and health. Such agreements receive the consent of each affected municipality and the approval of a provincial governmental agency.

A number of important metropolitan studies were completed during the year. An extensive series of research reports undertaken over a period of two and one-half years by the Cleveland Metropolitan Services Commission was capped with *Prologue to Progress*. Two years of research on the people, governments, and economy of the Dayton, Ohio, area resulted in *Metropolitan Challenge*, published by Metropolitan Community Studies. The Joint Congressional Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems presented its final report, *Meeting the Problems of Metropolitan Growth in the National Capital Region.* Some of the products of the New York Metropolitan Region Study became available. The initial volumes, issued by Harvard University Press, were concerned with manufacturing, newcomers in a changing metropolis, and the changing distribution of people and jobs. *A Plan of Government for the Richmond Region* was prepared for the Richmond (Virginia) Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission. The Spokane planning commission released a report on the local metropolitan area.

Interest expanded in establishing metropolitan-wide associations of local governmental officials in order to have a means for considering common problems. Usually identified as metropolitan councils, such groups are functioning in the New York, Detroit, Washington, Denver, Wichita, Bangor (Maine), and Reno areas. The New York Metropolitan Regional Council, consisting of elected local representatives from three states, is seeking formal legal status through state legislation. Creation of a similar organization for the nine counties of the San Francisco Bay area is under serious consideration.

The second annual Fruin-Colnon awards for outstanding contributions to the understanding and solution of urban and metropolitan problems were made. The recipients were the Cleveland Metropolitan Services Commission (James A. Norton, executive director); the Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley, for *Annexation? Incorporated? A Guide for Community Action* by Stanley Scott and Lewis Keller; Robert C. Wood, author of *Suburbia: Its People and Their Politics;* and the Municipal League of Seattle and King County for its part in the establishment of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle.

Annexation Developments. Annexation activity in 1959 was the second highest in the last 15 years. Exceeded only by the attainment of 1956, the number of annexing cities that contain 5,000 or more people exceeded 500 for the fourth year in the last five. The number was 532; this total means that more than one of each five municipalities of 5,000 or more population annexed during the year.[1]

The total amount of land absorbed in 1959 was the second largest in the last 12 years, surpassed only by the record of 1956. The figure was 623 square miles. The totals in square miles for the last 12 years are:

1959: 623.0
1958: 493.8
1957: 387.3
1956: 644.4
1955: 348.0
1954: 325.2
1953: 282.3
1952: 276.3
1951: 147.7
1950: 201.7
1949: 271.0
1948: 145.3

The more populous group of cities (over 10,000 people) acquired 533.1 square miles, and the smaller communities (5,000-10,000) obtained 89.9 square miles. The average for the larger municipalities was approximately 1.5 square miles; for the smaller localities it was one-half of one square mile.

Nine of the 15 cities annexing the most territory (at least 10 square miles) were central cities of metropolitan areas.[2] The top three were all metropolitan central cities. Phoenix, Arizona, acquired the largest amount of territory through annexation, 57.4 square miles. Second was the 33.1 square miles obtained by Charlotte, North Carolina. Third was the 25.9 square miles that became part of Port Arthur, Texas. The other six central cities were, in order of amount of area annexed, West Palm

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[1] The figure of 532 cities consists of 191 cities which annexed one-fourth square mile or more and furnished additional information as shown in Table V and 341 cities which annexed less than one-fourth square mile (see footnote 3).

Ten additional cities reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but furnished no additional data and are not included in any statistical summaries. These 10 cities are shown in a note at the end of Table V.

[2] All cities of at least 50,000 population (and many of less population) are in metropolitan areas, and their annexation attainments therefore constitute developments in such areas. Most of these annexations, however, are not metropolitan in scope. Two of the nine cities listed here (Tucson and West Palm Beach) are central cities of areas that have been recognized as metropolitan since the 1950 decennial census.

TABLE 1
MUNICIPAL ANNEXATIONS: 1945-1959

Year	All Cities Over 5,000		Cities of 5,000 to 10,000		Cities Over 10,000	
	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over
1959	532	149	182	34	350	115
1958	514	105	198	18	316	87
1957	480	104	170	24	310	80
1956	573	137	222	22	352	115
1955	526	125	174	19	352	106
1954	410	83	121	9	289	74
1953	434	90	168	21	266	69
1952	402	75	155	17	247	58
1951	309	55	98	10	211	45
1950	382	60	159	12	223	48
1949	301	56	113	11	188	45
1948	288	59	95	7	193	52
1947	298	68	128	15	170	53
1946	259	43	105	13	154	30
1945	152	25	63	3	89	22

Beach, Florida; Tucson, Arizona; Wichita Falls, Texas; Sacramento, California; El Paso, Texas; and Portsmouth, Virginia. The municipalities that are not central cities, again in order, were Redwood City, California (24.9); High Point, North Carolina; Midwest City, Oklahoma; Meridian, Mississippi; Abilene, Texas; and Palo Alto, California. This was the largest number of urban centers to gain 10 or more square miles in the last five years.

One hundred fifteen cities containing in excess of 10,000 people increased their area by not less than one-half square mile. This total is the largest in 15 years. Thirty-four municipalities of 5,000 to 10,000 similarly did so; this also is the largest number in the period since 1945.

Annexation activity of this size occurred in one or more municipalities in 34 of the 50 states. Such annexations were fairly evenly distributed throughout the regions of the nation. In line with the past trend, cities that completed annexations of this size in California and Texas far outnumbered those in other states. The California total was 36; Texas, 19. Together, urban centers in these two states had more than one-third of all such annexations. Other states containing municipalities that annexed one-half square mile or more were North Carolina (8), Oklahoma (8), Illinois (7), Arizona (7), Alabama (6), and Florida (6). No municipalities in either New York or Oregon, both of which are experiencing considerable urban growth, acquired this amount of land. Moreover, none of the six new England states had a single representative.

The 532 cities reporting annexations in 1959 included 191 which annexed one-fourth square mile or more, and a request was made of them to supply further information. Information furnished by 181 of them is shown in Table V. The names of 10 cities that did not reply are listed with the size of the annexed areas at the end of the same table. This leaves 341 incorporated places which absorbed less than one-fourth square mile of land in 1959.[3]

About one of each seven cities that obtained at least one-half square mile annexed territory containing many residents. As in the previous year, Phoenix, Arizona, gained the most inhabitants (118,681) through annexing slightly more than 57 square miles. Tucson, Arizona, added 72,000, and Charlotte, North Carolina, 44,000. Nine municipalities added between 10,000 and 32,300 inhabitants through annexation. Nine others acquired areas having 5,000 to 10,000 people.

Numerous cities had to undertake a large number of separate annexation actions. San Jose, California, participated in the most efforts that were successful (124) in order to obtain approximately 6 and one-half square miles. Second and third were Fresno, California, with 92 to acquire slightly more than 3 square miles and Rockford, Illinois, with 53 to absorb less than 1 and one-half square miles. On the other hand, four of the seven cities that gained the largest amounts of territory and reported their number of annexation actions did so through one to three successful annexations. In part these differences reflect the wide variations in annexation laws. The soundness of legal provisions relating to boundary changes and incorporation deserves increased attention. The results of new local boundary procedures adopted in three states in 1959 (summarized earlier in this article) – Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North Carolina – deserve widespread interest.

[3] The 341 cities with populations of 5,000 or more which annexed less than one-fourth square mile in 1959 are listed alphabetically by states within two population groups with the number of acres annexed: Cities over 10,000: Bessemer 14, Homewood 96, Ala.; Jonesboro 30, Texarkana 77, Ark.; Arcadia 154, Azusa 78, Bakersfield 90, Berkeley 147, Burlingame 20, Chico 91, Compton 20, Culver City 21, Daly City 15, El Centro 87, El Segundo 100, Gardena 6, Glendale 1, Hanford 8, Hawthorne 40, Hayward 25, Huntington Park 1, Inglewood 27, Lodi 58, Madera 1, Merced 62, Monrovia 5, Montebello 22, Monterey 61, National City 28, Pittsburg 12, Redlands 5, Richmond 123, Riverside 26, Salinas 66, San Carlos 25, San Leandro 2, San Luis Obispo 72, Santa Barbara 144, South Gate 96, South San Francisco 59, Watsonville 92, Whittier 15, Woodland 45, Calif.; Aurora 50, Denver 30, Englewood 140, Grand Junction 59, Greeley 140, Pueblo 61, Colo.; Clearwater 108, Fort Pierce 5, Key West 4, North Miami 13, Ocala 3, St. Petersburg 1, Fla.; College Park 100, Ga.; Twin Falls 33, Idaho; Arlington Heights 60, Belleville 28, Canton 25, Centralia 31, Chicago 104, Chicago Heights 80, Danville 50, Elgin 115, Glenview 92, Granite City 54, Lansing 85, Lincoln 10, Lombard 15, Macomb 99, Mattoon 21, Moline 16, Park Forest 5, Park Ridge 10, Rantoul 25, Sterling 3, Wilmette 6, Wood River 40, Ill.; Goshen 1, Huntington 10, Logansport 128, Mishawaka 16, Ind.; Boone 35, Cedar Falls 45, Charles City 4, Marshalltown 158, Oskaloosa 40, Iowa; Dodge City 11, El Dorado 24, Junction City 150, Kansas City 60, Manhattan 63, Newton 42, Ottawa 50, Pittsburg 66, Kan.; Covington 84, Owensboro 80, Ky.; Ruston 120, La.; College Park 26, Takoma Park 3, Md.; Adrian 59, Grand Rapids 22, Kalamazoo 51, Lansing 64, Muskegon Heights 5, Mich.; Austin 19, Mankato 60, Minn.; Biloxi 75, Miss.; Carthage 40, St. Joseph 7, Mo.; Bozeman 43, Mont.; Fremont 20, Grand Island 5, Kearney 73, Lincoln 100, Neb.; Reno 53, Nev.; Montclair 5, Pennsauken tp 7, N. J.; Clovis 80, Las Cruces 90, N. M.; Freeport 29, Hempstead 5, Oneonta 75, N. Y.; Albemarle 6, Gastonia 20, Greensboro 49, Greenville 6, Hickory 3, Lexington 105, Rocky Mount 30, Salisbury 10, Winston-Salem 50, N. C.; Bismarck 80, Fargo 35, N. D.; Alliance 44, Ashland 18, Ashtabula 8, Bellaire 3, Chillicothe 74, Hamilton 2, Lancaster 38, Sidney 5, Troy 58, Washington Court House 21, Xenia 13, Ohio; Bartlesville 82, Enid 21, Miami 13, Ponca City 89, Shawnee 4, Okla.; Albany 78, Bend 43, Corvallis 90, Eugene 41, Medford 19, Salem 29, Ore.; Carlisle 104, Coatesville 93, Easton 24,

Indiana 30, Latrobe 8, New Castle 5, Pa.; Orangeburg 64, S. C.; Huron 20, S. D.; Nashville 20, Tenn.; Amarillo 15, Baytown 41, Corsicana 6, Denison 46, Gainesville 20, Lamesa 146, Lufkin 5, Palestine 73, Pampa 127, Paris 84, Plainview 30, San Antonio 123, San Benito 25, Sherman 1, Sweetwater 2, Vernon 30, Tex.; Ogden 86, Provo 77, Utah; Danville 65, Va.; Bremerton 13, Longview 40, Pullman 110, Tacoma 55, Wenatchee 1, Yakima 30, Wash.; Clarksburg 102, Huntington 37, Martinsburg 9, W. Va.; Menasha 80, Oshkosh 72, Racine 79, Stevens Point 16, Two Rivers 107, Waukeska 16, Wis.; Casper 5, Wyo.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000: Prescott 25, Yuma 4, Ariz.; Magnolia 40, Searcy 20, Springdale 120, Ark.; Brea 10, Chino 5, Coalinga 4, Covina 2, El Monte 1, Glendora 48, Huntington Beach 80, Indio 6, La Habra 105, Mill Valley 50, Port Hueneme 41, Porterville 5, Sanger 36, Ukiah 5, Yuba City 74, Calif.; Alamosa 65, Canon City 2, Durango 21, Fort Morgan 20, Golden 40, La Junta 11, Sterling 20, Colo.; Newark 30, Del.; Bartow 16, Leesburg 60, Fla.; Cordele 44, Ga.; Blackfoot 5, Idaho; Benton 52, Creve Coeur 80, East Peoria 20, Fairfield 20, Geneva 10, Hinsdale 15, Mount Prospect 70, North Lake 34, Pontiac 6, River Grove 4, Zion 2, Ill.; Fairfield 80, Grinnell 146, Iowa; Abilene 30, Hays 40, Liberal 60, McPherson 10, Kan.; Georgetown 125, Hazard 20, Mayfield 10, Ky.; Jackson 2, Minden 110, Tallulah 42, La.; Rockville 47, Md.; Garden City 2, Ludington 30, Plymouth 94, Sturgis 10, Mich.; Marshall 5, Montevideo 14, Worthington 13, Minn.; Marshall 14, Rolla 15, Mo.; Kalispell 1, Mont.; Columbus 27, Fairbury 1, Neb.; Elko 148, Sparks 50, Nev.; Gallup 40, Portales 5, Tucumcari 10, N. M.; Fairport 35, N. Y.; Dunn 6, Mooresville 39, Oxford 10, N. C.; Greenville 24, Napoleon 50, Oberlin 106, Wyoming 80, Ohio; Alva 45, Anadarko 3, Blackwell 25, Cushing 125, Drumwright 19, Elk City 80, Henryetta 110, Perry 15, Okla.; Grants Pass 2, Hillsboro 20, North Bend 1, Oregon City 40, The Dalles 5, Ore.; Bellefonte 50, Greenville 60, Honesdale 6, Lititz 4, Morrisville 7, Red Lion 1, Ridgway 48, Sewickley 10, Shillington 43, Somerset 10, Pa.; Easley 10, Greer 125, Newberry 80, S. C.; Madison 43, Vermillion 9, S. D.; Union City 71, Tenn.; Alpine 22, Arlington 153, Beeville 26, Belton 2, Brownfield 80, Childress 30, Coleman 63, Dumas 30, Eagle Pass 60, Henderson 1, Kermit 13, Kerrville 2, Killeen 4, Levelland 109, Mount Pleasant 150, Pecos 41, San Marcos 90, Stephenville 25, Weatherford 5, Tex.; Bountiful 10, Murray 25, Price 25, Utah; Galax 155, Pulaski 130, Va.; Ellensburg 36, Wash.; Baraboo 15, Fort Atkinson 30, Oconomowoc 67, Whitewater 135, Wis.; Rawlins 74, Wyo.

TABLE V

ANNEXATIONS OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE BY CITIES OVER 5,000: 1959

Data for this table were obtained directly from city officials early in 1960 and are shown for 191 cities annexing one-fourth square mile or more in 1959. The column heads are self-explanatory except Group Responsible for Annexation: indicates group or governmental body responsible for requesting annexation procedures; "F," fringe area residents; "S," real estate subdividers; "R," city residents; "C," city officials or departments; and "O," others. Ten cities stated that they had annexed one-fourth square mile or more but did not return a questionnaire verifying this fact. Consequently they were not used in the statistical analysis in the preceding text; these 10 cities are listed at the end of the table.

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1959 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	Group Responsible for Annexation	City Program Explaining Benefits
Over 500,000								
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,970	8	1.31	457.9	0	2,470	S	No
Cincinnati, Ohio . .	504	2	.51	77.3	4,000	575	F	No
250,000 to 500,000								
Columbus, Ohio . .	376	11	2.52	89.0	700	505	FC	Yes
Dallas, Tex.	434	4	5.20	277.1	. . . .	694	FSC	No
Fort Worth, Tex. .	279	5	3.04	153.1	200	400	S	No
Indianapolis, Ina. .	427	15	2.30	68.8	2,000	467	SC	No
Long Beach, Calif.	251	5	.60	45.9	0	328	SC	No
Louisville, Ky. . . .	369	8	.39	57.1	2,000	428	S	No
San Diego, Calif. .	334	6	.53	196.5	125	571	F	No
Toledo, Ohio	304	8	4.40	48.0	4,000	350	C	Yes
100,000 to 250,000								
Austin, Tex.	132	31	.91	55.1	500	200	S	No
Baton Rouge, La. .	126	1	1.34	31.4	6,500	166	F	Yes
Charlotte, N. C. . .	134	16	33.10	64.8	44,000	200	SC	No
El Paso, Tex. . . .	130	3	10.40	114.6	500	296	SC	No
Fresno, Calif. . . .	92	92	3.29	28.2	2,000	132	FSC	Yes
Little Rock, Ark. .	102	10	.75	28.3	930	103	FSRC	Yes
Montgomery, Ala. .	107	9	1.82	31.8	. . . .	134	FS	No
Peoria, Ill.	112	28	.37	15.1	100	120	F	No
Phoenix, Ariz. . . .	107	. .	57.40	110.0	118,681	374	. . .	Yes
Rockford, Ill.	93	53	1.45	24.5	1,096	112	F	No
Sacramento, Calif.	138	6	14.86	42.9	7,000	188	FS	No
San Jose, Calif. . .	95	124	6.71	52.3	10,000	185	FS	Yes
Shreveport, La. . .	127	12	2.34	36.1	0	161	F	. . .
South Bend, Ind. . .	116	3	.28	23.8	. . . .	. . .	SC	Yes
Tulsa, Okla.	183	36	6.40	47.8	15,000	265	C	No
Wichita, Kan.	168	12	.81	52.0	100	242	SC	No
50,000 to 100,000								
Albuquerque, N. M.	97	9	1.97	56.1	1,500	220	FS	No
Asheville, N. C. . .	53	2	7.00	24.0	15,000	68	O	Yes
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	72	. .	1.17	33.0	400	85	FS	No
Columbia, S. C. . .	87	1	.63	18.1	530	115	C	Yes
Gadsden, Ala. . . .	56	1	1.37	30.9	1,000	70	F	No
Kenosha, Wis. . . .	54	1	.39	10.3	0	64	C	No
Macon, Ga.	70	5	1.00	15.0	. . . .	80	FS	No
Madison, Wis. . . .	96	18	7.03	31.6	. . . .	125	FS	Yes
Orlando, Fla.	52	10	.30	21.1	. . . .	100	FS	No
Port Arthur, Tex. .	58	14	25.88	45.7	6,000	71	C	No
Portsmouth, Va. . .	80	1	10.00	21.0	32,300	120	C	No
Raleigh, N. C. . . .	66	4	1.76	19.0	. . . .	92	S	Yes
San Bernardino, Calif.	63	7	1.21	25.3	133	90	FC	No

TABLE V—ANNEXATIONS OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1959—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1959 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	Group Responsible for Annexation	City Program Explaining Benefits
50,000 to 100,000—continued								
Santa Ana, Calif.	46	9	4.89	21.3	8,841	95	F	Yes
Sioux City, Iowa	84	1	4.25	49.3	60	94	C	Yes
Springfield, Ill.	82	4	.33	21.5	0	90	S	No
Stockton, Calif.	71	5	.62	22.3	0	90	CO	No
Waco, Tex.	85	3	3.26	38.0	1,000	120	C	No
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68	20	15.00	33.0	10,000	110	C	Yes
25,000 to 50,000								
Abilene, Tex.	46	3	15.00	63.0	5,000	80	C	No
Alton, Ill.	33	21	2.55	9.7	11,500	47	FC	Yes
Anaheim, Calif.	15	11	.91	24.5	4,170	100	F	Yes
Appleton, Wis.	34	5	.56	9.8	. . . .	47	S	No
Beloit, Wis.	30	. .	.36	6.9	6	32	S	No
Bloomington, Ill.	34	16	.71	7.1	43	40	SC	Yes
Champaign, Ill.	40	22	.55	6.3	1,900	50	FC	No
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	27	.27	10.4	. . . .	40	S	No
Chula Vista, Calif.	16	23	.99	11.4	322	44	S	Yes
Colorado Springs, Colo.	46	11	1.98	16.6	3,000	83	FSC	No
Daytona Beach, Fla.	30	1	.83	17.3	18	45	S	No
Everett, Wash.	34	3	1.44	11.9	3,652	39	F	. . .
Fayetteville, N. C.	35	9	.59	14.9	700	52	FS	No
Fond du Lac, Wis.	30	3	.42	7.8	5	33	C	No
Fullerton, Calif.	14	5	.69	21.1	250	55	FS	Yes
Grand Forks, N. D.	27	5	.63	5.7	300	40	S	No
High Point, N. C.	40	11	20.00	30.3	14,000	64	C	Yes
Iowa City, Iowa	27	5	.46	7.9	555	35	S	No
Kokomo, Ind.	39	1	.67	7.0	. . . .	46	C	Yes
Marion, Ohio	34	1	.28	5.8	115	40	S	No
Meridian, Miss.	42	1	16.00	27.0	6,000	57	C	No
Michigan City, Ind.	28	1	7.50	19.5	3,500	36	C	Yes
Middletown, Ohio	34	2	.62	14.3	175	45	S	No
Monroe, La.	39	1	1.18	27.9	0	50	S	No
Muskogee, Okla.	37	5	.86	12.5	1,000	43	C	No
Norman, Okla.	27	25	.85	6.7	250	40	C	Yes
Odessa, Tex.	29	14	.39	17.0	64	85	FS	No
Ontario, Calif.	23	4	.83	16.6	100	46	FSC	Yes
Oxnard, Calif.	22	12	.75	6.4	1,000	40	FSO	No
Palo Alto, Calif.	25	7	11.03	21.6	4,000	55	F	Yes
Pensacola, Fla.	43	4	1.08	22.1	510	55	F	No
Pine Bluff, Ark.	37	4	.49	9.2	875	44	SC	No
Pocatello, Idaho	26	3	.30	7.5	1,000	37	FSC	No
Pomona, Calif.	35	9	1.33	18.4	300	65	F	Yes
Rapid City, S. D.	25	6	1.78	15.7	. . . .	44	S	No
Redwood City, Calif.	26	3	24.97	33.3	0	44	O	No
Rock Island, Ill.	49	12	.83	11.8	150	51	RC	No
St. Cloud, Minn.	28	2	1.03	9.8	2,500	34	C	No
Salina, Kan.	26	7	.40	8.3	100	38	S	No
Santa Fe, N. M.	28	. .	1.00	26.0	. . . .	37	S	Yes
Sheboygan, Wis.	42	9	.59	7.8	1,150	46	F	Yes
Temple, Tex.	25	1	1.35	21.1	500	35	SC	Yes
Tucson, Ariz.	45	1	21.30	45.8	72,000	182	F	Yes
Tyler, Tex.	39	4	.40	18.3	0	57	S	No
Vallejo, Calif.	26	8	1.00	13.3	4,710	73	F	Yes
West Palm Beach, Fla.	43	2	22.00	41.0	0	66	C	No
10,000 to 25,000								
Ada, Okla.	16	5	1.32	4.1	3,000	21	C	No
Aiken, S. C.	7	2	.30	6.3	256	13	F	No
Albert Lea, Minn.	14	5	.34	3.9	600	18	FSC	Yes
Ames, Iowa	23	5	.35	6.8	0	30	S	No
Anchorage, Alaska	11	. .	1.91	12.1	5,000	38	F	No

Table V—Annexations of One-Fourth Square Mile or More: 1959—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1959 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	Group Responsible for Annexation	City Program Explaining Benefits
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Ardmore, Okla. . .	18	17	.84	6.3	500	25	FC	Yes
Bell, Calif.	15	2	1.17	2.7	0	20	C	. . .
Big Spring, Tex. . .	17	10	2.55	10.1	4,500	35	SC	Yes
Brawley, Calif. . .	12	3	.44	2.6	15	13	FC	No
Burlington, N. C. .	25	7	1.87	10.9	2,500	35	FSC	. . .
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	12	1	.31	4.0	30	16	S	Yes
Columbia, Tenn. . .	11	14	1.00	3.8	6,000	20	C	Yes
Downers Grove, Ill.	12	6	.25	6.1	. . . .	21	S	. . .
Duncan, Okla. . . .	15	. .	.33	5.2	750	24	CO	No
East Lansing, Mich.	20	2	3.05	8.5	7,062	35	F	Yes
East Moline, Ill. . .	14	11	.62	5.9	320	. .	FSC	Yes
East Point, Ga. . .	21	2	2.50	12.5	. . . .	35	FSC	No
Edinburg, Tex. . . .	12	1	1.38	4.6	250	19	O	No
El Cajon, Calif. . .	6	13	.60	. . .	100	37	S	No
Garland, Tex. . . .	11	9	4.97	185.1	. . . .	40	C	No
Grand Prairie, Tex.	15	4	.46	14.9	240	35	C	No
Great Bend, Kan. .	13	3	.32	. . .	0	18	SC	No
Greenville, Tex. . .	15	1	2.25	12.5	250	22	F	No
Griffin, Ga.	14	6	1.53	9.2	300	25	FS	No
Hialeah, Fla.	20	2	.47	14.0	0	75	R	No
Hobbs, N. M.	14	7	2.00	11.8	1,200	32	FC	Yes
Holland, Mich. . . .	16	1	3.73	13.2	2,000	22	F	No
Hollywood, Fla. . .	14	1	.55	20.0	0	50	C	No
Hopkinsville, Ky. .	13	3	1.44	5.7	550	22	S	No
Kingsville, Tex. . .	17	1	.33	5.5	800	28	S	No
La Mesa, Calif. . .	11	4	.42	6.9	100	30	C	Yes
Las Vegas, Nev. . .	25	3	.78	24.4	. . . .	57	FS	Yes
Lawrence, Kan. . .	23	16	.52	8.1	600	33	S	No
Marshall, Tex. . . .	22	2	.78	11.7	900	30	SC	No
Mesa, Ariz.	17	4	4.24	13.5	4,000	35	S	No
Midland, Tex. . . .	22	10	3.43	22.9	0	59	SC	No
Midwest City, Okla.	10	50	18.50	23.0	10,000	35	FC	No
Minot, N. D.	22	9	.33	7.0	. . . .	32	S	No
Modesto, Calif. . . .	17	19	1.29	9.5	0	38	SO	No
Mountain View, Calif.	7	17	1.04	8.5	210	32	FC	Yes
Napa, Calif.	14	21	.58	5.2	585	20	F	Yes
Newport Beach, Calif.	12	5	1.05	10.8	0	24	CO	No
North Platte, Neb.	15	1	.40	3.5	1,000	20	C	Yes
Oceanside, Calif. .	13	1	.38	25.9	0	25	F	No
Orange, Calif. . . .	10	17	.59	8.3	120	26	S	. . .
Palm Springs, Calif.	8	1	1.50	41.1	. . . .	13	C	Yes
Pekin, Ill.	22	2	.28	6.6	200	27	S	No
Rock Hill, S. C. . .	25	3	2.00	10.0	3,500	33	FC	. . .
Roseville, Calif. . .	9	7	3.40	7.0	100	13	SC	No
San Buenaventura, Cal.	17	14	.48	8.4	400	26	S	No
San Rafael, Calif. .	14	2	1.72	9.9	0	21	S	No
Sanford, Fla.	12	8	.53	6.2	. . . .	. .	S	Yes
Santa Clara, Calif.	12	24	1.44	11.3	2,500	60	S	No
Santa Rosa, Calif. .	18	8	.36	11.7	225	35	F	Yes
Sheridan, Wyo. . . .	12	9	.51	4.0	0	13	C	No
Snyder, Tex.	12	12	1.96	4.6	1,000	19	SC	No
Statesville, N. C. .	17	1	2.10	9.2	500	21	C	Yes
Sunnyvale, Calif. .	10	24	1.38	16.7	. . . .	55	SC	Yes
Texarkana, Tex. . .	25	1	6.44	15.9	3,500	30	C	No
5,000 to 10,000								
Alamogordo, N. M.	7	3	8.31	14.5	3,500	24	C	Yes
Alcoa, Tenn.	6	1	.67	5.9	50	7	C	Yes
Asheboro, N. C. . .	8	1	.65	3.7	180	9	FO	No
Banning, Calif. . . .	7	1	.52	8.5	10	10	C	Yes
Berkeley, Mo. . . .	5	1	2.34	6.7	. . . .	18	C	. . .

TABLE V—ANNEXATIONS OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1959—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1959 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	Group Responsible for Annexation	City Program Explaining Benefits
5,000 to 10,000—continued								
Bethany, Okla. . . .	6	25	1.85	4.4	565	12	FS	No
Bettendorf, Iowa . .	5	1	.84	7.5	500	13	FC	Yes
Burley, Idaho	6	5	.29	2.7	100	7	SC	No
Chehalis, Wash. . .	6	1	.48	3.5	0	5	O	. . .
Colorado City, Tex.	7	1	2.50	5.4	500	9	RC	Yes
Cullman, Ala. . . .	8	1	5.47	9.5	3,000	12	F	Yes
Delray Beach, Fla.	6	4	1.03	6.8	20	11	SC	Yes
Donna, Texas	7	1	.82	2.7	300	9	C	No
Dunbar, W. Va. . .	8	2	.96	2.2	1,000	11	C	Yes
Edmond, Okla. . . .	6	7	9.19	12.0	2,000	10	FC	No
El Paso de Robles, Cal.	5	2	.47	3.4	186	7	FS	No
Escondido, Calif. .	7	25	1.88	5.7	966	15	F	No
Flagstaff, Ariz. . .	7	2	7.03	54.0	10,000	22	F	Yes
Glendale, Ariz. . .	8	5	1.04	3.8	2,000	17	C	Yes
Hereford, Tex. . . .	5	3	.25	2.6	0	10	SC	No
Indianola, Iowa . . .	5	2	.44	3.9	0	8	S	No
Jasper, Ala.	9	1	7.72	11.7	3,000	12	FR	. . .
La Verne, Calif. . .	4	4	1.72	5.0	100	6	RC	Yes
Laguna Beach, Calif.	7	2	.65	3.6	460	10	F	No
Lexington, Va. . . .	6	1	1.50	2.5	1,600	8	C	No
Livermore, Calif. .	4	6	.87	6.0	0	14	S	No
Lompoc, Calif. . . .	6	6	.52	3.5	. . . .	14	S	No
Marion, Iowa	6	6	1.09	5.5	. . . .	10	F	No
Marion, Va.	7	1	1.38	4.1	850	9	F	No
Maumee, Ohio . . .	6	3	2.00	7.2	1,000	11	FC	No
Mountain Brook, Ala.	8	1	.88	6.5	735	14	F	No
Naperville, Ill. . . .	7	6	.60	2.9	1,260	12	S	. . .
Olathe, Kan.	6	6	.86	4.8	750	10	SC	Yes
Petoskey, Mich. . .	6	1	.30	3.8	. . . .	7	C	Yes
Raton, N. M.	8	3	.29	4.0	25	10	FC	Yes
Salem, Va.	7	1	3.68	8.1	4,637	17	C	No
Tempe, Ariz.	8	5	.86	13.8	400	18	FS	Yes
Tuscumbia, Ala. . .	7	1	.82	6.7	200	10	SC	Yes
Vacaville, Calif. . .	3	7	.66	2.6	200	11	S	No
Van Buren, Ark. . .	6	1	1.00	6.0	750	7	RC	Yes
Winslow, Ariz. . . .	7	1	6.12	7.8	1,000	10	C	No

Omitted from Table V are 10 cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but whose officials had not furnished additional information needed for the above table at press time. Over 10,000 population: Visalia, Calif., annexed 235 acres; Boulder, Colo., 194; Wheaton, Ill., 640; Frankfort, Ky., 257; Ann Arbor, Mich., 928; Seminole, Okla., 958; and Memphis, Tenn., 278. 5,000 to 10,000: Benicia, Calif., 1,280; Graham, N. C., 190; and Lebanon, Ind., 500.

Urban Counties in 1959

By Bernard F. Hillenbrand

Executive Director, National Association of County Officials,
Washington, D.C.

THE year 1959 closed the door on a decade of explosive, unprecedented growth for America's urban counties. During this period homes in our 300 urban counties grew faster than crops. Where in 1790 only 5 per cent of the nation's population lived in urban places, by the end of 1959 automation and the industrial revolution had changed the ratio to show over 60 per cent of the population residing in urban areas. Furthermore they lived in an area which comprises less than 8 per cent of the 3.0 million square miles in the United States.

The problems created by this population explosion are best illustrated in the 1959 edition of *Community Planning – Wisconsin* which was prepared by the Bureau of Government of the University of Wisconsin's Extension Division. They report that 78,954 persons were added to Milwaukee County's population in the year ending July 1, 1959. This would break down to about 30,000 new families who would require 30,000 dwelling units. Actually they would require more since each 100 new families moving into a community normally require in time, 2.2 grade school rooms and 1.65 high school rooms; four teachers; and an acre of land for each grade school, high school, park, and playground.

In addition, each 100 families requires two-thirds of a fireman; .84 of a policeman; and four employees to clean streets, collect garbage, collect taxes, tend parks, and administer health and welfare services. The same 100 families would use 10,000 gallons of water a day, and they would need a hospital bed, part of a jail cell, part of a visiting nurse, and about 500 new volumes in the library. In terms of transportation each 100 families represents 140 new automobiles to increase traffic and parking problems.

Multiplying all these figures by 300 would show the impact of 78,954 individuals on Milwaukee County. Multiplying these figures by the growth that has occurred in all urban areas would show some of the problems facing county government in an urban age.

The growth of urban counties and the cost of providing urban services is partially reflected in the 1957 Census of Governments report, *Finances of County Governments*. Total county expenditure rose from about $4.1 billion in 1952 to approximately $5.9 billion in 1957, an average annual increase of 7.4 per cent. Current operations expenditure was up from $2.5 billion in 1952 to $3.5 billion in 1957, an average annual rise of 6.9 per cent. Capital outlay was up even more sharply, at an annual rate of 9.4 per cent from $673 million in 1952 to more than $1 billion in 1957.

The trend of increased county expenditures is clearly manifested in the total outlay for personal services. In 1952, $1.3 billion was spent on wages and salaries as compared with $2.0 billion in 1957. The rise of 57 per cent reflects both an increase in the number of persons employed and an upward adjustment of pay rates. In terms of public employment, Census Bureau studies indicate that the number of county employees increased 38 per cent in the past six years as compared with a 19 per cent rise in municipal government employment.

Many county governments for the first time have been forced to borrow money. Much to their regret they have found that it is costly. In 1952 county debt approached $2 billion and the interest amounted to $49 million. By the end of 1957 county government debt had risen to $3.5 billion, and county expenditures for interest payments climbed to $90 million. This represented a staggering 84 per cent increase in six years, the highest percentage increase in all major functions performed by county government in this period.

State Legislative Activity. Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller in an address before the 1959 annual conference of the New York County Officers Association summarized the reawakened interest of state legislatures in the problems of urban counties when he said: "The new responsibilities of the county require recognition by the State. No longer can the State regard the county merely as a convenience, a simple administrative area of the State. The State bears a basic responsibility to local government as a whole to facilitate, to aid, to strengthen it as that government closest and most immediately responsive to the people. And to counties in particular the State bears a responsibility to recognize their new importance."

A review of state legislation enacted in 1959 bears out the sentiment that "the State bears a basic responsibility to local government as a whole to facilitate, to aid, and to strengthen it. . . . "

Two states enacted home rule legislation. The New York legislature implemented the 1958 county home rule constitutional amendment by providing that counties may adopt charters specifically designed to meet specific needs, subject to the approval of the people and the board of supervisors. Oregon also implemented a constitutional amendment authorizing county home rule charters.

Intergovernmental cooperative and contractual agreements were authorized in a number of states. Minnesota enacted legislation authorizing Ramsey County (St. Paul) villages and municipalities to contract with the Ramsey County sheriff for police services. Washington bills provide authority for counties to contract with other governmental units in such areas as roads, traffic, schools, and water utilities. In addition they permit certain urban counties to form road improvement districts and to use special assessments for financing improvement of primary county roads. Tennessee legislation permits two or more counties or municipalities to enter into agreements to develop industrial parks, industrial highways, and school districts. In addition a private act permits Davidson County (Nashville) to provide municipal-type services in unincorporated areas through the creation of a county highway department and a department of public works.

The Texas legislature approved a bill authorizing the coordination of health programs between cities and counties through jointly sponsored health districts. The legislature also established the Texas Commission on County and City Government to study consolidation of county and city services.

State legislatures enacted far-reaching legislation for planning and zoning to better equip county governments to meet anticipated problems of rapid growth. North Carolina took statutory actions to give almost three-fourths of the state's 100 counties the power to zone land and control subdivisions outside the jurisdiction of cities and towns. They also adopted legislation which makes it mandatory for all counties to adhere to a statutory schedule for the revaluation of real property every eight years; in addition it requires each county each year to select the percentage of market value at which it will uniformly assess all property, real and personal.

A Florida law authorized the establishment by two or more counties or cities of regional planning councils, and Washington legislation also authorized the formation of regional planning agencies by cities and counties. A comprehensive county planning law in Minnesota authorizes any county, with the exceptions of Ramsey and Hennepin, to carry on county planning activities and to effect comprehensive plans by adopting and enforcing official controls. The law allows for joint county-municipal planning activities with the further proviso that the county agency may also become the planning agency. West Virginia, New Mexico, and North Dakota also enacted state legislation affecting county zoning and planning powers.

Special districts came in for special attention in Arizona, Colorado, and New Jersey. The Arizona legislature adopted laws authorizing county boards to establish special districts or authorities to make specified local improvements in urban areas. This included the establishment of flood control districts and sanitary districts in unincorporated areas. A Colorado law extended the jurisdiction for district health departments to include all municipalities of more than 40,000 population. New Jersey approved legislation permitting any county to create a county improvement authority with powers to acquire, construct, and operate public recreational facilities; to collect fees for their use; and to issue revenue bonds to cover cost of construction.

County Home Rule. Changes in the structure of county government to make it more responsive and more effective in rapidly growing areas of the nation met with mixed reactions in 1959. County home rule charters were put before the voters in five localities. In only one of the five did the citizens adopt the charter. A rousing vote of confidence was given in one other instance when the voters soundly beat down attempts to water down an existing charter.

A proposed charter for consolidation of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County, New Mexico, was defeated by overwhelming majorities both inside the city and out in the county. The only active support for the charter came from the League of Women Voters. Opposition in the city reportedly was based on fear of the cost of extending city services to unincorporated areas, while rural opposition stemmed from fear of higher taxes, zoning, building permits, and urban development of rural areas.

For the third time in 25 years a proposed home rule charter for Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), Ohio was defeated. The total vote was 227,976 against and 191,396 for adoption. The charter called for a metropolitan assembly, an elected county executive, and transfer of certain municipal functions to the county. Support came from civic groups, political organizations, and newspapers, but potent opposition came from the mayor of Cleveland. Work already has proceeded on drafting a more limited charter for submission at an early date.

Voters in Lucas County (Toledo), Ohio, also rejected a charter which would have given the county more power to cope with area-wide problems primarily through centralized administration, a merit system, and modern systems for accounting, budgeting, and purchasing. Reasons for the defeat stem from the fact that it made the elective positions of the coroner and the public works director appointive.

A metropolitan district form of government for St. Louis County and city was defeated by an almost three-to-one majority. The proposed government would have covered the city and county (which are separate and nonoverlapping) and would have had area-wide responsibility for metropolitan planning, a metropolitan road system, and mass transit. Significantly, the existing city governments and the county would be left undisturbed by the plan. Opposition appeared from all areas including the mayor of St. Louis and the county supervisor (mayor). Opponents reportedly favored complete consolidation of the city and county with elimination of the fragmentation that now exists.

Erie County (Buffalo), New York, adopted a home rule charter by a two-to-one margin. It provides for an elected county executive with broad administrative and budgetary authority, an elected comptroller, and a streamlined departmental organization based on establishing a new department of finance and a new department of public works. The only major abolition was the office of treasurer. Deliberately left untouched were the elective offices of sheriff, district attorney, and county clerk, and representation on the county board of supervisors.

Florida's Dade County metropolitan government won its fourth vote of confidence when the voters overwhelmingly defeated amendments which would have made the presently appointive offices of assessor and director of public safety elective and would have reduced the number of members on the 11-member county commission. Formidable opposition to the amendments came from newspapers, television stations, the chamber of commerce, the city of Miami, the League of Women Voters, and numerous municipalities.

Functional and Administrative Activities. In an address before the 1959 Urban County Congress of the National Association of County Officials in Washington, D. C., Senator John F. Kennedy posed an interesting challenge for county government when he said "...if we are to obtain a greater degree of responsibility for local government, then it is up to you on the local level to demonstrate that you are able and willing to assume that responsibility. It is not enough to say that you are willing to take on new assignments. The Congress will not yield public functions affecting our Nation's strength to uninterested state legislatures — they will not yield them to ineffective, hamstrung, city governments — and neither will they yield them to inefficient county governments.... [by your presence here] you are demonstrating that county governments can be alert to the needs of its citizens — that it can plan for the future growth of this Nation — that it can emphasize cooperation, instead of duplication, with other counties and other levels of government. If this same kind of spirit can prevail throughout the more than 3,000 counties of the Nation, then we will be well on the road to achieving a larger role for local American Government."

Urban county officials can look back with a great deal of satisfaction on their accomplishments in 1959 and feel that they have successfully met Senator Kennedy's challenge. Never before in their history have they done so much to improve the governmental structure and modernize the outdated and inefficient procedures of county government.

General administrative changes included the creation of a county executive (mayor) in Milwaukee County; the appointment of two county judges to replace the mayor's court in Butler County, Ohio; the reduction from seven to five of the number of supervisors in Blackhawk County, Iowa; and readjustment of salaries in such counties as Fresno, California; King, Washington; Dane, Wisconsin; Parker, Texas; and Anoka and Ramsey, Wisconsin.

Many counties created commissions to administer zoning ordinances. Henrico County, Virginia; King County, Washington; Chesterfield County, Virginia; and Union County, New Jersey, set up planning commissions or boards of zoning appeals.

Major improvements were made in budgetary procedures in the counties of Davidson, Tennessee; Hampshire, Massachusetts; Henrico, Virginia; Fulton, Georgia; Summit, Ohio and Forsyth, North Carolina. Many of these changes were the result of studies conducted by private consultants and county departments of management and budget analysis.

Outmoded accounting procedures dating back to the early 1920's were replaced by new systems utilizing modern machines in the counties of Henrico, Virginia; King, Washington; Fulton, Georgia; Erie, New York; Forsyth, North Carolina; and Sedgwick, Kansas. Anoka and Ramsey Counties, Minnesota, report the introduction of high speed calculating equipment in their tax billing and assessment departments and in the payroll sections of their finance departments. Electronic data processing equipment was utilized effectively in the central data processing operations of Ramsey, Minnesota; Fulton, Georgia; Erie, New York; and Los Angeles, California.

A revolutionary vote-computing apparatus was developed by Los Angeles County, California for initiation in the November, 1959, elections. The county put about $850,000 into development of the electronic brain which is capable of counting ballots at a rate of 20 a second. Because of consolidation of precincts and personnel, it is predicted that the new vote computing method will save upward of $1 million each election year.

Summary. The closing year of the explosive 50's saw the so-called dark continent of American local government awaken from the sleep of decades. Great strides were made to meet the challenge of a growing America; still greater opportunities for leadership lie in the future. Through cooperative and enlightened action, county government can and will take on greater importance in the years immediately ahead.

State Associations of County Officials in 1959

By Alastair McArthur

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STATE associations of county officials came of age in 1959. More associations were organized, more services were provided, and in general more efficient and practical county government was produced than at any previous period in the long and distinguished history of county government. Today state associations in 43 states serve county governments. These associations are listed at the end of this article.

A highlight of the year was the organization of the Hawaii State Association of Counties. Although limited by their natural obstacles and a meager financial base (only three counties) this association has devised a program for its members that encompasses all of the elements of the most successful associations in the United States. Sharing the spotlight with Hawaii were North Carolina, Oregon, Florida, and Indiana where the benefits of full-time association offices were realized for the first time. Of equal importance were the actions taken in Iowa, Massachusetts, Maryland, Illinois, and West Virginia where steps were taken to organize their respective association offices on a full-time basis.

Today there are state associations in 43 states, and collectively it costs $900,000 to operate them. California has the largest budget, $150,000, with Wisconsin, New York, Washington, Florida, New Jersey, and Michigan in the $40,000-to-$70,000 range. Making up the next highest category, $15,000 to $39,000, are Utah, North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, Ohio, Oregon, Colorado, Louisiana, and Minnesota. To provide a full range of services requires a total staff, full and part-time, of about 100. Significant increases in staff were recorded in 1959 by North Carolina, Michigan, Colorado, Virginia, Minnesota, and Oregon.

Although some of the associations include townships, all have as the basis of their memberships the organized county governments. Arizona, Utah, Mississippi, Iowa, Colorado, Alabama, California, Kansas, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington, and Hawaii report 100 per cent membership of their respective counties. In the balance of the states about 90 per cent of the counties belong to the state associations. It was interesting that in North Carolina where the dues were raised to finance the association on a sustaining basis, more counties paid more promptly than ever before, and membership increased as four new counties joined the association. Both Alabama and California increased their dues without the loss of a member, suggesting complete confidence and agreement by their members in the need for a full-time office.

State associations of county officials date back to the post-Civil War period. In 1880 the county commissioners of Ohio organized the first known county association. This was followed by Michigan (1898), Washington (1907), Colorado and North Carolina (1908), Montana and Minnesota (1909), and California (1911). The greatest activity since then has occurred in the last two years when seven states have formed full or part-time associations.

The National Association of County Officials was instrumental in the formation of these new associations and is the catalyst for many of the new services offered by the more established state groups. Under terms of a general support grant from the Ford Foundation, NACO is to use the funds "to help provide leadership in assisting urban counties to better discharge their metropolitan area responsibilities; to help strengthen the service programs of the state associations of county officials; to establish a central clearinghouse on data on county government; to conduct research and disseminate information on county problems; and to help raise the level of annual conference programs."

In pursuit of these goals the National Association has worked closely with the state associations. The two complement each other. As the national voice of county government NACO must depend on the state associations for its strength and singleness of purpose. The state associations in turn must rely on the NACO for direction and adequate representation before Congress.

Legislative Programs. The objective of all state associations is simply improving and perfecting county government. One of the best ways to do this is through a coordinated, positive legislative program. State associations have found that as effective legislative watchdogs they must think and act positively and not serve merely as policemen who register disapproval of pending legislation. Following this premise county government recorded a remarkable record in legislation in 1959.

New York and Oregon were instrumental in getting home rule legislation through their legislatures. The New York county home rule amendment and the legislation implementing it provide county governments with an opportunity to tailor themselves to their own needs. The permissive legislation passed in Oregon enables county residents to set up a charter commission.

The Wisconsin Association was responsible for many bills affecting county finance, including laws which enable counties to levy up to four-tenths of a mill on equalized property value for county fairs; another that increases the permissive levy up to four-tenths of a mill on equalized property for county park purposes; and still another that provides that money in a municipal borrowed money fund may be temporarily invested in investments which are legal for local government units. The association also was instrumental in promoting the creation of Menominee County, composed of the present Menominee Indian reservation.

The entire legislative program of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners was adopted. Included in the program was legislation authorizing boards of county commissioners to fix hours and days of work; to enter into continuing contracts extending over several years, including negotiation of leases and revaluation contracts; and, for certain counties, to fill vacancies on the board. Through the cooperative efforts of county and municipal purchasing agents, bills were passed allowing quality and performance to be considered in contract awards after informal bids, just as they can be taken into consideration after formal bids; and allowing governmental units to buy from one another without taking sealed bids.

Two states created study commissions to investigate state-county relations. In Louisiana, the association was responsible for the formation of a special legislative liaison committee to improve relations between the legislature and the parishes. In Florida the legislature created interim legislative committees to study and report on the state's tax structure and roads and highways.

The compensation of county officials came in for legislative action in Wisconsin, Mississippi, and New Jersey. In Wisconsin statutory limits on the compensation of county board members were removed; Mississippi increased commissioners' salaries according to the assessed valuation of the county; and in New Jersey the freeholder association was instrumental in securing passage of a freeholder salary equalization bill.

In Arizona the gas tax apportionment to counties was increased; in Indiana the state relinquished part of the property tax back to counties; and in Utah counties were granted permissive use of the sales tax. The County Commissioners Association of Ohio was responsible for a shifting of certain local government responsibilities and powers, including the inspection of buildings previously handled by the state.

While supporting and advocating legislation in the interest of better county government the state associations also were successful in opposing legislation prejudicial to county interests. In North Carolina this meant heading off legislation which would have caused an increase in the public school burden to fall on county property taxes. Assuring local control of local government activities, Alabama passed a constitutional amendment preventing the state from taking control of a county's road system without a vote of the people concerned. Florida also was successful in preserving county control by defeating legislation which would have reverted 80 per cent of 2 cents of the gas tax for right-of-way purchase. New Jersey successfully opposed a "ripper" bill which would have opened the way for the state legislature to change the number of members of any board of freeholders at will and without the prior consent of the citizens involved.

State intrusion into matters of purely local concern was successfully opposed in both Georgia and Wisconsin. The Georgia association was able to retain control over sheriff's salaries by the county commissioners rather than the legislature. The Wisconsin association opposed a mandatory requirement placing county labor problems under jurisdiction of the state labor relations board.

In general the state associations opposed successfully many shortsighted measures to curtail home rule, to reduce county functions, and to increase county costs.

Meetings and Conferences. The highlight of every association program is the annual conference. It serves as a forum for member officials to discuss current problems, debate issues to serve as association policy, and exchange ideas on how to improve county government. In 1959 a total of 13,550 persons attended state association annual conferences. This included record turnouts in North Carolina, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Ohio. Iowa, with 1,200 registrants, recorded the largest attendance followed closely by Kansas with 1,127 and California with 1,000. The over-all average attendance was 725. Regional or district meetings also were held in all but a few states. California with 30 meetings and Utah, Iowa, and Washington in the 20 to 29 range held the most district meetings.

Five state associations welcomed new organizations into parent associations. County attorneys, engineers, and zoning directors affiliated with the Florida State Association of County Commissioners. In Iowa, the county directors of relief joined as a unit as did the county treasurers in New Jersey, the county planning directors in Washington, and the county engineers in Oregon.

Program Activities. Training institutes were held by many state associations for elected officials and department heads. New Jersey sponsored a forum for new freeholders at Rutgers University. Colorado, Virginia, and Mississippi also conducted schools for new officials in cooperation with state universities. Alabama, Utah, and California held independent indoctrination institutes for new officials.

Another popular program was the training school for specific professions such as parish secretary-treasurers in Louisiana; road foremen in Mississippi; zoning directors in Florida; and jointly sponsored schools for city and county attorneys, tax assessors, and planning and zoning officials in Georgia. The Wisconsin association and the state highway commission jointly sponsored a school for county highway bookkeepers. All county highway operators manuals were analyzed, and changes in the uniform cost accounting system were reviewed.

State associations serve as clearinghouses for information about what other counties are doing, how they are doing it, and how county governments should plan for the future. In carrying out this function Virginia, Utah, and Florida published comprehensive reports on roads and highways, county finances, and welfare administration. Idaho completed a survey on weed control, and New York began on a comprehensive county treasurers manual. California, South Dakota, Tennessee, North Carolina, Ohio, and Washington also conducted extensive research programs aimed at improving the general economy and efficiency of county government.

Although a somewhat expensive service, many associations publish state magazines which report on county developments. Fifteen state associations publish magazines with a total circulation of 41,000 copies. Among the circulation leaders are Utah, 7,000; New Jersey, 5,500; Ohio, 4,380; Wisconsin, 4,100; and California, 3,100.

A less expensive but very effective communication medium is the newsletter or periodic legislative bulletin. Among the states publishing regular newsletters are Wisconsin, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Utah, Idaho, Indiana, North Carolina, and Minnesota. Others publishing on a less frequent basis or as fast breaking developments occur are Louisiana, Oregon, Montana, Virginia, and Tennessee.

In addition to these varied services, state associations provided counseling on legal matters, bill drafting, and planning and zoning. In some states, including Georgia, Washington and Massachusetts, the association served as the administrator for group health insurance plans for county employees.

Alabama — Association of County Commissioners of Alabama, 17 South Union Street, Montgomery 4. Winston Stewart, secretary.

Arizona — Arizona Supervisors and Clerks Association, Box 390, Kingman. Albert S. Jagerson, secretary.

Arkansas — Arkansas Association of County Judges, Carroll County Courthouse, Berryville. Arthur Carter, secretary-treasurer.

California — County Supervisors Association of California, 1100 Elks Building, Sacramento. William R. MacDougall, general counsel.

Colorado — Colorado State Association of County Commissioners, 904 Majestic Building, Denver. J. Fred Schneider, secretary.

Delaware — Delaware Association of County Officials, 544 Pennsylvania Avenue, Dover. Walter J. Norbet, secretary.

Florida — Florida State Association of County Commissioners, P. O. Box 773, Tallahassee. E. R. Hafner, executive secretary.

Georgia — Association of County Commissioners of Georgia, 1729 Candler Building, Atlanta. Mrs. Betty Peeler, secretary.

Hawaii — Hawaii State Association of Counties, Hilo. Hames Hamasaki, secretary-treasurer.

Idaho — Idaho Association of Commissioners and Clerks, Preston. C. L. Swenson, executive secretary.

Illinois — Illinois Association of County Officials, Rockford. Clarence A. Pierce, secretary.

Indiana — Indiana County Commissioners Association, Box 368, Greenburg. Claude Hodson, executive director.

Iowa — Iowa State Association of County Officers, Courthouse, Clinton. Paul T. Eastland, secretary-treasurer.

Kansas — Kansas County Commissioners Association, 512 Capitol Federal Building, Topeka. Ernest A. Mosher, executive director.

Louisiana — Police Jury Association of Louisiana, P. O. Box 755, Natchitoches. W. A. Breedlove, secretary.

Maine — County Commissioners Association of Maine, Western Avenue, Augusta. Cecil L. Foster, secretary-treasurer.

Maryland — Maryland State Association of County Commissioners, Frederick. Delbert Null, vice president.

Massachusetts — County Commissioners and Sheriffs Association of Massachusetts, P. O. Box 681, Hyannis. H. Heyworth Backus, secretary-treasurer.

Michigan — Michigan State Association of Supervisors, Quonset Hut 31, Michigan State University, Lansing. William E. Dennison, secretary-treasurer.

Minnesota — State Association of County Commissioners of Minnesota, 346 Griggs-Midway Building, St. Paul. Ralph Keyes, executive secretary.

Mississippi — Mississippi Association of Supervisors, Moss Point. Eddie A. Khayat, secretary-treasurer.

Missouri — Missouri State Highway Department, 5117 East 31 Street, Kansas City. Harry J. Revercomb, secretary-treasurer.

Montana — Montana Association of County Commissioners, 531 First Avenue, Kalispell. Rue Carr, secretary-treasurer.

Nebraska — Nebraska Association of County Officials, St. Edward. Frank B. Smith, secretary-treasurer.

Nevada — Association of County Commissioners of Nevada, Sparks. Carl Shelley, secretary.

New Hampshire — State Association of County Commissioners of New Hampshire, Claremont. Charles Haugsrud, secretary-treasurer.

New Jersey — New Jersey Association of Chosen Freeholders, Mercer County Courthouse, Trenton. Jack Lamping, executive director.

New York — County Officers Association of New York, 190 State Street, Albany. Clarence L. Chamberlain, executive director.

North Carolina — North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, 205 Lennox Building, Chapel Hill. J. Alexander McMahon, general counsel.

North Dakota — North Dakota County Auditors Association, Hettinger. Thomas B. Stevens, president.

Ohio — County Commissioners' Association of Ohio, 101 North High Street, Columbus. George W. Taylor, secretary.

Oregon — Association of Oregon Counties, 550 Winter Street, N. E., Salem. Kenneth Tollenaar, executive secretary.

Pennsylvania — Pennsylvania State Association of County Commissioners, Courthouse, Hollidaysburg. Herbert S. Bolger, secretary-treasurer.

South Carolina — South Carolina Association of County Road Officials, County Highway Building, Aiken. Fred W. Scott, secretary-treasurer.

South Dakota — South Dakota State Association of County Commissioners, Lily. Harry Anderson, executive director.

Tennessee — Tennessee County Services Association, YMCA Building, Nashville 3. James Tipton, secretary.

Texas — County Judges and Commissioners Association of Texas, Courthouse, Amarillo. Charles Y. Johnson, secretary-treasurer.

Utah — Utah Association of County Officials, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City. C. A. Grant, executive director.

Virginia — League of Virginia Counties, 302 County Office Building, Charlottesville. William B. Speck, field secretary.

Washington — Washington State Association of County Commissioners, 106 Maple Park, Olympia. Richard C. Watts, executive secretary.

West Virginia — West Virginia Association of County Officials, Courthouse, Charleston. Richard Shelton, secretary-treasurer.

Wisconsin — Wisconsin County Boards Association, 1 West Main Street, Madison. A. J. Thelen, executive secretary.

Wyoming — Wyoming County Officials Association, University of Wyoming, Laramie. Evan A. Iverson, executive secretary.

Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas

By Victor Jones and Andrew Collver*

IN THIS edition of the Year Book, the economic classification of cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants and of standard metropolitan areas (SMA's) has been revised and brought up to date as far as available data will permit.[1] Data from the 1954 census of manufactures have become available since the previous classification appeared in 1953. Besides being more recent, the 1954 data cover a large number of places that first reached the 10,000 mark in 1950. Since none of these smaller cities were reported in the 1947 census of manufactures, they were left unclassified in the 1953 Year Book.

Coverage of the classification has been further extended by the use of estimates where data have been withheld by the Bureau of the Census to avoid disclosure of the operations of single establishments. The data most frequently withheld are for employment in wholesale trade, and since wholesale trade ordinarily provides only a minor portion of the total employment in a city, an error in estimation of this figure can produce only a slight distortion in the over-all distribution of employment. On the whole, the gain in completeness of the classification should far outweigh the small loss of accuracy that results from the use of estimates.

In this article and in Tables IV and VI, all of the urban places for which data are adequate are classified by the following characteristics: (1) metropolitan status, (2) rent level, (3) per cent of the employed male residents in white-collar occupations, (4) economic base, (5) manufacturing ratio, and (6) employment-residence ratio.

Each of these characteristics is discussed in detail below.

*Editors' Note: Victor Jones is a professor of political science at the University of California at Berkeley. Andrew Collver is a research assistant in the Department of Sociology at the same university.

[1] The authors are indebted to Richard L. Forstall, of International Urban Research at the University of California, for assistance in the preparation of population estimates and for a complete revision of the list of education centers. Leo F. Schnore of the Department of Sociology and Social Institutions served as consultant to the project staff.

This article is a revision of two classifications previously published in the Municipal Year Book: Grace Kneedler (Ohlson), "Economic Classification of Cities," The Municipal Year Book, 1945, pp. 30-38 and Table IV; and Victor Jones, "Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas," The Municipal Year Book, 1953, pp. 49-57 and Tables II and IV. Ohlson's classification was based upon that of Chauncy D. Harris. See "A Functional Classification of Cities in the United States," *Geographical Review*, January, 1943, pp. 89-99, and "Suburbs," *American Journal of Sociology*, July, 1943, pp. 1-13.

Definitions

1. Classification by Metropolitan Status. Three types of cities are distinguished by metropolitan status. Each city is identified as independent (I) if it is located outside an SMA, as a central city (C) if the Bureau of the Census has designated it as a central city of an SMA, or as a suburb (S) if it is located within an SMA but is not a central city. The SMA's used in this article are those listed by the Bureau of the Census as of November, 1958. December, 1958, revisions are not included.

2. Classification by Rent Level, 1950. Suburbs and central cities are further classified according to the median gross monthly rent of dwelling units in 1950.[2] The categories employed are (1) low, (2) intermediate, (3) high, and (4) exclusive. The relative standing of each city was determined by reference to the median gross monthly rent of the SMA in which it is located. A low rental is $5 or more under the median gross rental for the SMA; an intermediate rent level lies between $5 below and $10 above the SMA median; a high rent level is $10 or more above the SMA median and less than twice the median; and exclusive rent is twice the SMA median or more.[3] Because of the operation of rent control in 1950 in some areas, the rent level may not accurately reflect income and general socioeconomic status of the residents. For this reason it should be compared with the per cent of employed males in white-collar occupations.

3. Per Cent of Employed Males in White-collar Occupations, 1950. The census of population[4] reports the number of residents employed in various broad occupational groups. Four of these groups — proprietors; managers and officials; professional, technical, and kindred workers; and clerical and sales workers — constitute the white-collar occupations. The proportion of employed male residents in these occupations ranges from a low of 14 per cent in the manufacturing suburb of Ecorse, Michigan, to 90 per cent in the residential suburbs of University Park, Texas and San Marino, California, with 37 per cent as the median for all cities.[5]

4. Classification by Economic Base. Seven types of cities are distinguished through the use of data on employment in the city from the 1954 censuses of business and manufactures: manufacturing (Mm), industrial (M), diversified manufacturing (Mr), diversified retail (Rm), retail (Rr), wholesale (W), and service (S). Three other types are based on data from the 1950 census of population: government (G), transportation (T), and resort or retirement centers (X). Still another type, education (Ed), is

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[2] U. S. Bureau of the Census, *1950 Census of Housing*, Series HC-8.

[3] For a discussion and tabulation of the distribution of cities by rent level as well as by the types G (government), T (transportation), X (resort), Mg (mining), and Ed (education), see the article by Jones cited under note 1 above.

[4] U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Population, 1950*, vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Table 35.

[5] For a discussion of the relation of the per cent of employed males in white collar occupation to other population characteristics, see Otis D. Duncan and Albert J. Reiss, Jr., *Social Characteristics of Urban and Rural Communities, 1950* (New York, 1956), pp. 360-362.

formed with the use of college enrollment figures from the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide.*

The censuses of business and manufactures[6] report the number of proprietors and employees working in manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service trades in cities over 10,000 population. The first series of economic base types is derived from the distribution of workers in these four industry categories. "Aggregate employment," as used below, refers to the total number of workers reported in the four categories.

Manufacturing (Mm). In manufacturing cities employment in manufactures is 50 per cent or more of aggregate employment, and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent. In Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for example, 82 per cent of the aggregate employment is in manufactures, 12 per cent in retail trade, 2 per cent in wholesale trade, and 4 per cent in services. There were 403 cities of type Mm in 1954.

Industrial (M). In industrial cities the dominance of manufacturing is moderated by a substantial retail trade. The manufacturing ratio is over 50 per cent, but retail trade is over 30 per cent of aggregate employment. Lawrence, Massachusetts, and Port Arthur, Texas, are examples of the industrial type. Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Decatur, Illinois, and Greensboro, North Carolina, classified as diversified in 1948, are now industrial. There are 91 cities of this type.

Diversified Manufacturing (Mr). In one type of diversified city (Mr) manufacturing is predominant but less than 50 per cent of the aggregate employment, and retail trade is second in importance. There are 186 Mr cities. Among them are the central cities of Boston, Minneapolis, and Los Angeles.

Diversified Retail (Rm). The other type of diversified city (Rm) is one with retail trade predominant and with manufacturing between 20 and 50 per cent. New Orleans and San Francisco are of this type, which includes 264 cities.

Retail (Rr). If the number employed in retail trade was greater than employment in any other category, and employment in manufacturing was less than 20 per cent, the city was classified as a retail trade center. The total number of retail cities is 248. Washington, D. C., and Sacramento, California, are the largest cities of this type.

Wholesale (W). In wholesale cities the number employed in wholesale trade is at least 25 per cent of the aggregate employment. Eight cities, all independent, are of this type. The largest are Columbia, Missouri, and Fargo, North Dakota. San Francisco, formerly classified as a wholesale center, is now type Rm, with wholesale trade accounting for 21 per cent of its total employment.

Service Centers (S). A new category has been added to the classification to allow for those cities in which service establishments employ a large number of workers. A total of 22 cities with over 30 per cent of their workers in service establishments are classified as service cities. Several of them, like Atlantic City, New Jersey, and Reno, Nevada, will be recognized as resort and amusement cities. Others may be service centers for surrounding mining and agricultural areas. A few are residential suburbs such as Piedmont, California, and Richmond Heights, Missouri, where service employment is relatively high only because of the absence of manufacturing and trade establishments.

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[6] U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Manufactures: 1954*, Vol. III, *Area Statistics*, Table 3; *U. S. Census of Business: 1954*, Vol. II, *Retail Trade – Area Statistics*, Tables 102 and 103; Vol. IV, *Wholesale Trade – Area Statistics*, Tables 102 and 103; and Vol. VI, *Service Trades – Area Statistics*, Tables 102 and 103.

Several of the cities have been given a second classification as government, transportation, resort, or education cities, indicated in parentheses following the classification by 1954 employment data. The following classes are set up by use of the data on occupation of *residents* as reported in the 1950 census of population. Since employment in government service and transportation are not reported in the census of business, it was found necessary to estimate employment in these categories from the occupational distribution of residents.

The purpose of this article is to classify cities by the economic activity that actually takes place within the city limits.[7] Cities have been classified by resident populations only where there is reason to believe that the resident government, transportation, or amusement workers counted are employed in the city in which they reside. Mining as a classification has been omitted from the revised lists, since mining as a rule takes place outside the corporate limits of cities.

Government Centers (G). State capitals and cities with large federal or military installations are classified as government centers if 15 per cent or more of the resident labor force in 1950 was employed in governmental service. Leavenworth, Kansas; Annapolis, Maryland; and Jefferson City, Missouri, are examples. Not all state capitals are government centers by this criterion. Albany, New York, for example, is a central city in a metropolitan area that is dominated by manufacturing (Mm), and the city itself is classified as diversified with retail trade predominant (Rm). Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, classified as a government center in 1940, is also in the Rm class in 1950. Suburbs of a government center, such as Alexandria, Virginia (Rr), in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area, are not classified as government centers any more than suburbs of manufacturing centers are given special classification based on employment of the central city.

Transportation Centers (T). If more than one-fourth of the resident labor force of a central or independent city was engaged in transportation and related functions in 1950, the city is classified as a transportation center. Altoona, Pennsylvania, and Galveston, Texas, are of this type.

Resort or Retirement Towns (X). This category includes cities in which the manufacturing ratio is less than 15 per cent and in which more than 10 per cent of the residents had occupations classified in the following industry groups — eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, and amusements, recreation, and related services. Atlantic City and Key West are typical of the resort city. Some cities commonly identified as summer resort cities, such as Albuquerque, New Mexico, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Asheville, North Carolina, are not here classified as resorts. The census data are as of April and therefore identified only the year-round resorts. Several cities previously classified as resorts have been dropped from this category because of an increase in manufacturing. Among them are Miami, Florida, and Santa Cruz, California.

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[7] For a complete classification of cities by resident populations, see Duncan and Reiss, *op. cit.* Tables B-17 to B-20, pp. 387 to 409.

Education Centers (Ed). The above three types, based upon the 1950 census of population, remain largely unchanged from the lists published in 1953. The listing of education centers, on the other hand, has been revised and brought up to date as of 1954-55. College enrollment figures for 1955 from the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide, 1958,* were compared with our estimates of the total population of the cities in which major colleges and universities are located. All those cities in which the college students comprise 20 per cent or more of the city population are designated as education centers. Many of the education cities have characteristics similar to resort or retirement towns; there are often large numbers of retired professional people, and services (such as hotels and lodging places) are important.

Note on Dormitory Cities (D). In this article all cities have been classified according to the distribution of employment in the 1954 census of business and manufactures. However, a case can be made against classifying extremely residential suburbs in this manner. For example, Berwyn, Illinois, a residential suburb of Chicago, is listed as type Rr, which implies that retail trade is a prominent activity of the city. Actually, this is not the case, for only 3,100 people were employed in retail trade in this city of 52,000 in 1954. The resident labor force of Berwyn at the same time was approximately 25,000 – 10,400 of which were employed in manufacturing but at factories outside of Berwyn itself. Thus, the city is classified as a retail trade center on the basis of the activity of only 3,100 people, without regard to the activities of over 22,000 other workers who live in the city. Actually, it seems reasonable to say that the economic base of Berwyn consists in the provision of homes for workers and their families.

For this reason, some readers may prefer to distinguish the residential suburbs as a separate *economic* type, as Ohlson did in her 1939 economic classification which appeared in the 1945 Year Book.

It may be preferable to designate the 107 cities with employment-residence ratios below 50 as "dormitory suburbs" only, instead of assigning them to types Rr, Rm, etc. All but three of these cities are located within SMA's and only four are manufacturing or industrial cities. Typically, the city with a very low employment-residence ratio is a suburb of less than 50,000 population and has a low manufacturing ratio.

5. Manufacturing Ratio, 1954. The "manufacturing ratio" is the number of workers employed in manufacturing expressed as a percentage of the total number reported in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and services in the censuses of business and manufacturing. Because of the importance of manufacturing as a city-forming activity, this figure is shown for all cities in Table VI.

All cities with manufacturing ratios of 70 or over are manufacturing centers (Mm). Those with ratios between 50 and 70 are either Mm or M depending upon the volume of retail employment. Those with manufacturing between 20 and 50 are diversified; and all of those with manufacturing below 20 are retail, wholesale, or service centers. Since manufacturing runs through the series of economic types as a common criterion, it is possible to group cities for comparative purposes on the basis of this one characteristic alone.

6. Employment-Residence Ratio, 1954. The three types formed with the employment-residence ratio are dormitory or residential (D), balanced (B), and employing (E). The employment-residence ratio differentiates these three types of cities on the basis of net daily movement to and from the city for purposes of working in manufacturing and trade. It does not indicate the net movement in the professions, transportation, communications, utilities, government or mining — occupations for which employment data are not readily available. Service industries are also excluded from the employment-residence ratio because the establishments included under "selected services" in the census of business are not comparable to the service industry categories of the census of population.[8]

An employment-residence ratio of 100 indicates that the number of people employed in manufacturing and trade in a city equals the number of residents who are employed in these same industries. A balanced city is one with the ratio within 15 points of 100. A dormitory city is one with a ratio of less than 85 and an employing city is one with a ratio of 116 or more.[9]

The employment-residence ratio has another significance which should not be overlooked. It gives an indication of the weight that should be attached to the economic base reported for a given city. Harrison and Sayreville, New Jersey, both have the same manufacturing ratio of 91, which places them in class Mm, but the employment-residence ratio of Harrison is 457, while that of Sayreville is only 79. The employment-residence ratio shows that a much greater concentration of manufacturing is found in Harrison than in Sayreville, a fact that is not revealed by the designation "M" alone or by the manufacturing ratio.

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[8] The employment-residence ratio as defined here differs from Ohlson's definition in two respects: (1) She included service industries in the total number of workers. (2) Her ratio was formed by comparing the number of workers in manufacturing, trade, and services to the *total* resident labor force of the city. Balanced suburbs had a ratio of 40 to 60 rather than 85 to 115 as shown here.

[9] The employment-residence ratio was obtained by comparing the number of workers employed in the city in 1954 in manufacturing and trade with the number of employed residents reporting these same occupations. Before this comparison could be made, an estimate of the resident labor force in 1954 was needed. This estimate was derived from independent estimates of change in total population in the period 1950-1954. Thus, if the total population of a city had increased 8 per cent, the number of residents employed in manufacturing and trade was assumed to have increased by 8 per cent. Estimates of the population were formed by three steps: (1) An estimate of 1958 population was obtained from the *Sales Management Survey of Buying Power, 1958*; (2) the 1954 population was estimated by straight-line interpolation between the 1950 census and the 1958 estimate; (3) the resulting figures were compared with reports of annexations and special censuses since 1950, and corrected where necessary.

Distribution of City Types

Distribution of Cities by Economic Base. Nearly one-third of the 1,222 cities classified are manufacturing centers. As seen in Table 1, this type is especially dominant in the Northeast. In the North Central region the majority of central cities are of type Mm, but this type is less prevalent among independent cities. Retail trade centers outnumber manufacturing cities among suburbs of the North Central States. In the South, diversified retail centers form the largest group of cities, followed by types Rr and Mr. In the West, where retail trade constitutes the dominant type, there are only 19 manufacturing cities. Regional differences stand out most strikingly when central cities are compared. The majority of central cities in both the Northeast and North Central regions are manufacturing centers, while the South has only eight and the West none of this type.

Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of cities and SMA's by economic base. One third of all cities are manufacturing, 22 per cent are

TABLE 1

ECONOMIC BASE OF CITIES BY REGION AND BY METROPOLITAN STATUS

Region[1]	Manufacturing (Mm)	Industrial (M)	Diversified Mfg. (Mr)	Diversified Retail (Rm)	Retail (Rr)	Whole-Sale (W)	Service (S)	Total
			INDEPENDENT					
Northeast	57	14	19	13	2	0	0	105
North Central . .	72	34	30	46	30	2	0	214
South	37	9	35	77	50	2	5	215
West	3	1	5	19	50	4	3	85
Total	169	58	89	155	132	8	8	619
			CENTRAL					
Northeast	36	3	8	4	0	0	1	52
North Central . .	37	2	14	7	0	0	0	60
South	8	2	17	28	13	0	0	68
West	0	0	8	9	6	0	0	23
Total	81	7	47	48	19	0	1	203
			SUBURB					
Northeast	91	10	23	20	26	0	4	174
North Central . .	39	11	10	17	34	0	1	112
South	7	0	5	7	18	0	2	39
West	16	5	12	17	19	0	6	75
Total	153	26	50	61	97	0	13	400
			ALL CITIES					
Total	403	91	186	264	248	8	22	1,222

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[1] Northeast: Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Pa., R. I., Vt.; North Central: Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Mich., Minn., Mo., Ohio, Neb., N. D., S. D., Wis.; South: Ala., Ark., Del., D. C., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va.; West: Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N. M., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

industrial or diversified industrial, and 42 per cent are retail or diversified retail. Only 2 per cent are wholesale or service centers. The retail group outnumbers manufacturing centers among independent cities. Central cities are specialized in manufacturing more often than in retail trade, while suburbs are evenly divided between these two categories. SMA's are prevalently manufacturing or industrial, with only one out of four specialized in retail trade.

Larger cities of the Northeast are almost without exception manufacturing, industrial, or predominantly industrial. As seen in Table 3, 97 per cent of the cities with over 100,000 population in the Northeast are of these three types. The proportion of cities in types Mm, M, and Mr tends to diminish with size of cities in all regions, and also decreases, reading from left to right in Table 3, from Northeast to North Central, to South to West, except in the largest size class.

Distribution of Employing Cities (E). Forty per cent of the cities classified are employing cities in which the number of people employed in manufacturing and trade exceeds the number of residents who work in these same industries (see Table 4). Employing cities occur most frequently in the Northeast, where 46 per cent of all cities are of this type. They are found with decreasing frequency in the North Central states, the South, and the West, in that order. It will be noted that the distribution of employing cities (Table 4) roughly parallels the distribution of manufacturing and industrial cities shown in Table 3. This is because manufacturing cities and larger cities generally have high employment-residence ratios. It is understandable that a city with a large volume of industry requires a large number of workers, many of whom must be drawn from surrounding residential suburbs or an unincorporated fringe area.

Proportion of Workers Engaged in Manufacturing, 1948 to 1954. Table 5 shows the proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing as of 1948 and 1954 in the 908 cities for which data are available for these two dates. An over-all decrease should be expected in the proportion of workers in

TABLE 2
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES AND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS BY ECONOMIC BASE

Economic Base	All Cities	Independent Cities	Central Cities	Suburban Cities	Standard Metropolitan Areas
Manufacturing (Mm)	33	27	40	38	52
Industrial and Predominantly Industrial (M, Mr)	22	23	27	19	24
Retail and Predominantly Retail (Rm, Rr)	42	46	33	39	24
Others (W, S)	2	3	0	3	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Units	1,222	619	203	400	174

manufacturing as a consequence of the addition of small hotels, motels, and tourist courts to the "selected services" category of the 1954 census of business. That is, the number of workers in selected services has been increased by definition, and the proportion of workers in manufacturing may be expected to drop a few percentage points as a result. Even so, there has been a decided increase in manufacturing in cities which had less than 50 per cent of their working force engaged in manufacturing in 1948. In all, 180 of these 514 cities with low manufacturing have moved to a higher position on the 1954 scale, while only 52 have dropped to a lower position.

TABLE 3

PER CENT OF CITIES MANUFACTURING, INDUSTRIAL, OR PREDOMINANTLY INDUSTRIAL (Mm, M, OR Mr) BY REGION AND 1950 POPULATION

1950 Pop. (in thousands)	Northeast	North Central	South	West	Total All Regions	No. of Cities
100 and over	97	93	42	56	74	110
25 to 100	83	76	34	29	61	380
10 to 25	73	54	37	23	49	739
Total	79	64	37	27	55	1,222
No. of Cities	331	386	322	183	1,222	...

TABLE 4

PER CENT OF CITIES CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYING (E), BY REGION, METROPOLITAN STATUS, AND 1950 POPULATION

1950 Pop. (in thousands)	Northeast	North Central	South	West	Total All Regions	No. of Cities
			INDEPENDENT			
25 to 50	52	63	45	63	54	153
10 to 25	58	42	41	27	43	466
Total	56	47	42	35	46	619
			CENTRAL			
100 and over	54	58	28	54	46	97
25 to 100	50	50	44	50	48	106
Total	52	53	37	52	47	203
			SUBURB			
25 and over	39	28	0	30	32	134
10 to 25	38	16	18	29	28	266
Total	39	20	15	29	29	400
			ALL CITIES			
Total	46	40	38	35	40	1,222

TABLE 5
DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 BY 1948 AND 1954 MANUFACTURING RATIOS

Mfg. Ratio 1948	Manufacturing Ratio — 1954										
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-100	Total[1]
90-100							1	1	4	4	10
80-89							2	19	28	1	50
70-79					1	2	26	60	5		94
60-69						31	76	19			126
50-59				1	22	75	14	1	1		114
40-49			2	20	65	29	1	2			119
30-39			14	60	27	8	2		1		112
20-29	1	9	48	33	9	1	1				102
10-19	6	80	31	8	3						128
0-9	29	23	1								53
Total	36	112	96	122	127	146	123	102	39	5	908

[1] This table includes only those cities for which manufacturing ratios have been computed for both 1948 and 1954.

The increase is especially noticeable among those cities in which less than 10 per cent of all jobs were in manufacturing in 1948. Manufacturing has gained in 24 of these 53 cities, as shown in Table 5. More than one-third of all cities with up to 40 per cent of their workers in manufacturing as of 1948 show an increase in manufacturing. However, the rate of increase begins to taper off at 40 per cent and to drop rapidly above 50 per cent. The over-all tendency appears to be toward balance and diversification.

On the one hand, cities that were low in manufacturing tend to increase the number of jobs in this category. On the other hand, where manufacturing was already very dominant in 1948, other types of establishments have moved in to reduce the preponderance of manufacturing. In some instances an actual loss of manufacturing payrolls accounts for the change. Manufacturing has fallen to a lower position in more than one-third of the cities which had manufacturing ratios of over 70 in 1948.

Changes in the distribution of cities by economic base in the interval from 1948 to 1954 reflect the general increase in manufacturing ratios among retail and diversified centers. Where 19 per cent of the cities

TABLE 6
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES BY ECONOMIC BASE, 1948 AND 1954

Year	Mm	M	Mr	Rm	Rr	W	S	No. of Cities[1]
1948[2]	33	11	12	24	19	1	0	908
1954	37	8	17	22	15	0	1	908

[1] This table includes only those cities classified as of both 1948 and 1954.

[2] The 1948 classification of cities was revised for this comparison. Hence the figures shown differ from those published in the 1953 Year Book.

were classified as type Rr in 1948, only 15 per cent of the same cities were of this type in 1954. The number of diversified retail centers was also reduced slightly, while the diversified manufacturing group increased by five percentage points from 12 to 17 per cent. Curiously, a 4-point increase in the Mm group is nearly offset by a 3-point loss in the number of type M cities (Table 6).

Conclusion

The above discussion of findings represents only a brief introduction to the distribution of city types and of changes in the composition of American cities. The number of possible tabulations and comparisons that could be made with the data accompanying this article is limited only by the ingenuity and interests of users of the data.

It is the hope of the writers that further analyses and comparisons will be made and reported. A few studies of U. S. cities, especially of suburbs, have made use of the classification of cities previously published in the Year Book.[10] The greater completeness of the data presented here will make the revised classification even more useful for this purpose.

Moreover, it is anticipated that readers engaged in the practice of municipal planning and administration will find the classification helpful in their work. When it is desired to compare the problems and progress of one's own city with others, this classification may serve as a guide to developing the most appropriate comparisons.

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[10] O. Andrew Collver, *Morphology of Suburbs*, unpublished M. A. thesis, University of California, Berkeley, 1958; Sanford M. Dornbusch, *A Typology of Suburban Communities: Chicago Metropolitan District, 1940*, Chicago Community Inventory, 1952; Julius Margolis, "Emerging Problems of Metropolitan Area Finance." Universities-National Bureau of Economic Research Conference, April, 1959 (to be published). Leo F. Schnore, "The Functions of Metropolitan Suburbs," *American Journal of Sociology*, March, 1956, pp. 453-458; "The Growth of Metropolitan Suburbs," *American Sociological Review*, April, 1957, pp. 165-173; and "Satelletes and Suburbs," *Social Forces*, Dec., 1957, pp. 121-127.

Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of governmental data for 2,563 American cities includes all cities and other incorporated urban places (boroughs, villages, and towns) over 5,000 population as shown in final figures of the 1950 census of population and cities with populations of 5,000 or more as shown by special censuses up to April 1, 1955. In addition it includes 199 towns in the New England states and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as "cities" even though the United States Bureau of the Census does not classify these political subdivisions as incorporated urban places.

Governmental data shown for all 2,563 cities in Tables VI and VII were obtained directly from city officials and state correspondents for the Year Book. The governmental information shown is summarized in this article and in Tables 1 to 10. Washington, D. C., although shown in Table VI, is omitted from this discussion because the city cannot be classified under any of the common forms of municipal government. Articles on urban places and population, special censuses, metropolitan areas, governmental units, urban counties, and municipal annexations, will be found in preceding sections of the Year Book.

The population figures shown in Tables VI and VII are taken from Bureau of the Census reports and are for April, 1950. Municipalities having a special census after April, 1950, are indicated by a single dagger. (For further information about special census populations, see Table III in the section, "Urban Places and Population," in another part of this Year Book).

Selection of Town and Townships. While the municipal corporation is by far the most common kind of American urban government, about one-half of the New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships possess all or most of the social, economic, and governmental characteristics of regularly incorporated cities. Such towns and townships have a high population density and carry on the commonly recognized functions of municipal government even though they do not have the same status in law as incorporated cities.

The New England states, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey have a total of 401 towns and townships over 5,000 population. As stated above, about one-half of these towns and townships are similar to cities in most characteristics. On the other hand, many of the towns and townships have low population densities and perform only a few of the usual functions of municipal government. Two primary standards were established to separate the more urban of these towns and townships as "cities." Each of the 199 towns and townships in the 1959 Year Book meets both of these standards:

1. The town or township does not contain any incorporated urban place within its boundaries.
2. The town or township has one-half or more of its inhabitants living

in unincorporated urban places or in an urbanized area. The assumption is made that the town or township is likely to be rendering at least some municipal government services when one-half or more of its citizens live in closely built-up areas.[1]

The application of the first standard above reduced the 401 towns and townships to 365; the application of the second standard reduced the number from 365 to the 199 included in this Year Book. These 199 towns and townships are divided among the various states as follows: 23 towns in Connecticut, two towns in Vermont, 10 towns in Rhode Island, five towns in New Hampshire, 10 towns in Maine, 68 towns in Massachusetts, 38 townships in New Jersey, and 43 townships in Pennsylvania. Each of these towns and townships is designated with a 't' or 'tp' in Tables VI and VII and in other tables in the Year Book.

Form of Government. Table 1 shows the form of government for the bulk of cities over 5,000 population. Not included in the table are 84 cities using the representative town meeting and town meeting forms of government. Table 1 indicates that 50 per cent of the 2,478 cities in the table operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (16 out of 17 cities over 500,000), and in the very small cities (59 per cent of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 in Table 1 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 12 per cent of the cities in Table 1.

The council-manager plan is found in 38 per cent of the cities in Table 1. There are more council-manager cities than commission cities in all population groups. The article "Council Manager Government," elsewhere in this Year Book, shows all cities adopting the council-manager plan during 1959 together with other changes in the directory of council-manager cities. Table XIX shows all council-manager cities as of January 1, 1960.

The town meeting and representative town meeting forms of government were not included in Table 1, but if they had been the percentages for each form of government for all cities over 5,000 population would

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[1] Unincorporated urban places contain a definite nucleus of residences and include all surrounding closely settled area within their boundaries. Over 2,000 such places have been delineated for the first time in the 1950 census. Urbanized areas contain a central city or cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more plus all densely settled areas generally contiguous to the central city through commerce, industry, or transportation. The Bureau of the Census established 157 of these urbanized areas for the 1950 census. For concise definitions of unincorporated places, urbanized areas, and other census areas of the 1950 census, see the Bureau of the Census release, Geographic Reports (Series GEO, No. 1) issued August 21, 1951.

TABLE 1

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Total Number of Cities in Table	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager	
			Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Over 500,000	17	17	16	94	0	0	1	6
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	9	39	5	22	9	39
100,000 to 250,000	68	68	29	43	13	19	26	38
50,000 to 100,000	133	132	44	33	25	19	63	48
25,000 to 50,000	291	283	106	37	43	15	134	48
10,000 to 25,000	846	804	354	44	116	14	334	42
5,000 to 10,000	1,184	1,151	680	59	107	9	364	32
All cities over 5,000	2,562	2,478[1]	1,238	50	309	12	931	38

[1] Not included in this table are 32 cities with representative town meeting government, and 52 cities using town meeting form.

have read as follows: mayor-council, 49 per cent; commission, 12 per cent; council-manager, 36 per cent; town meeting, 2 per cent; and representative town meeting, 1 per cent.

The total number of cities and the number of council-manager cities in Table 1 above does not agree with data shown in Table 1 of the article "Council-Manager Government" which appears in a subsequent section of this Year Book.[2]

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies among cities. Conclusions as to the power of the mayor cannot be drawn solely from such characteristics as whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; the veto power; the length of his term of office; and the power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the main forms of local government, but in order to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities a more detailed examination must be made of the mayor's executive powers as distinguished from his legislative power or the prestige power of his office. Such executive powers would include, for example, appointment, removal, and direction of department heads and other city officials, and budget authority.

Data on the method of selection of the mayor are shown in Table 2. The data show that in most mayor-council and commission cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in 51 per cent of the council-manager cities the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership. The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a very small percentage of cities.

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[2] The total number of cities in Table 1 above does not agree with the total number of cities over 5,000 population shown in Table 1 of the article "Council-Manager Government" for these reasons: (1) Table 1 above is based on the 1950 Census of Population with population changes up to April 1, 1955, as discussed above. Table 1 in the article on "Council-Manager Government" is based on the 1950 Census plus all special censuses certified through Series P-28, No. 1269 (October 30, 1959). (2) Table 1 above includes towns and townships meeting the criteria discussed above. Table 1 in "Council-Manager Government" is limited to incorporated urban places as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census.

In addition, the number of council-manager cities in these two tables will not agree because Table 1 above is limited to cities where the plan went into effect by early 1960. Table 1 in "Council-Manager Government," on the other hand, includes all cities that have adopted council-manager government regardless of when the plan goes into effect.

If the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members as far as voting privileges are concerned. Table 2 shows that where the mayor is directly elected by the people he has voting privileges on council actions in 30 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in 54 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 10 per cent of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in 98 per cent of the cases.

TABLE 2

METHOD OF SELECTION AND VOTING POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			Per Cent of Mayors Directly Elected by the People Voting	
		Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election	On All Issues	In Case of Tie
Mayor-Council	1,233	96	4	1	10.0	67.2
Commission	307	69	30	1	97.6	2.4
Council-Manager	914	48	51	1	48.7	46.1
Town Meeting	43	67	33	0	33.3	0.0
Rep. Town Meeting	27	51	47	2	80.0	20.0
All cities over 5,000	2,524	74	25	1	29.9	54.3

In mayor-council cities over 5,000 population, 44 per cent of the mayors may veto any measure; 23 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected items; 1 per cent may only veto budget items; 33 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually does not have veto power (see Table 3).

Two-year and four-year terms of office predominate for mayors in American cities (see Table 4). The two-year term is most frequent in mayor-council and council-manager cities while the four-year term of office occurs most frequently in the commission cities.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the several forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 5. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities are arrayed according to the number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest city councils in each group.

Five cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Waterville, Maine; Everett and Springfield, Massachusetts; and New York City.

Table 5 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a

Table 3
Veto Power of Mayors in Cities over 5,000

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities[1]	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Veto All Measures	Veto Budget Only	Veto Selected Items	No Veto
Mayor-Council	1,182	893	43.7	0.8	22.5	33.0
Commission	213	163	5.5	0.5	0.0	94.0
Council-Manager	439	413	7.5	0.2	16.5	75.8
Town Meeting	22	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rep. Town Meeting	18	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All cities over 5,000	1,874	1,483	39.0	0.6	18.1	52.3

[1] Table limited to cities where mayor is directly elected by the people.

diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, except in cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Council-manager councils also show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Tables VI and VII includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government in Table 6. City council candidates run under a party label in 56 per cent of the mayor-council cities, but this is true in only 39 per cent of the commission cities, and in 16 per cent of the council-manager cities. Partisan elections are found in 55 per cent of town meeting and 23 per cent of representative town meeting cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 37 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while almost all of the city councilmen are elected at large in commission-governed cities and in the town meeting and representative town meeting cities. Councilmen are elected at large in 74 per cent of the council-manager cities. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council cities have combined representation at large and by wards.

No pattern can be found in partisan and nonpartisan elections by

Table 4
Term of Office of Mayor in Cities over 5,000

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,017	2	56	1	41	0	[1]
Commission	233	6	24	10	57	2	1
Council-Manager	846	20	53	2	25	0	[1]
Town Meeting	32	31	38	31	0	0	0
Rep. Town Meeting	9	33	33	33	0	0	0
All cities over 5,000	2,137	10	51	3	36	[1]	[1]

[1] Less than 0.5 per cent.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	7-50	9	15	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	7-16	9	9	3-7	5	5	7-9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	4-33	9	11	3-5	5	5	5-13	7	7
50,000 to 100,000	5-40	9	10	3-5	5	5	5-18	7	7
25,000 to 50,000	3-25	9	9	3-7	5	5	4-17	5	5
10,000 to 25,000	3-21	7	7	3-9	5	5	3-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-18	6	6	3-7	3	4	3-15	5	5
All cities over 5,000 . .	3-50	6	7	3-9	5	5	3-20	5	5

population groups. Elections by wards, however, are much more prevalent in the largest cities — those over 500,000.

In 65 cities over 5,000 population city councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at large. Six of the cities with this method of election are over 100,000 population: Long Beach, Oakland, Pasadena, and San Diego, California; Wilmington, Delaware; and Tampa, Florida.[3]

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by form of government and population group, are shown in Table 7. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. Mayor-council cities are about divided between two- and four-year terms while commission and council-manager cities more often have four-year terms. Three-year terms predominate in town meeting and representative town meeting cities.

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in town meeting cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms ranges from 24 per cent in the over-500,000 population group to 67 per cent in cities of 5,000 to 10,000.

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are shown in Table 8. If the salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to

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[3] The 59 cities between 5,000 and 100,000 population that use this method of election are: 50,000 to 100,000 — Alhambra, Richmond, Santa Ana, and Stockton, California; Orlando, Florida; Augusta, Georgia; Portland, Maine; Jackson, Michigan; Charleston and Greenville, South Carolina; Waco, Texas; and Wheeling, West Virginia. 25,000 to 50,000 — Tucson, Arizona; Pomona, California; West Palm Beach, Florida; East Moline, Illinois; Marion, Indiana; and Enid, Oklahoma. 10,000 to 25,000 — Fairfield and Selma, Alabama; Eureka, California; Bradenton and Lake Worth, Florida; Elwood and Goshen, Indiana; Bath, Maine; Takoma Park, Maryland; Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Clovis and Hobbs, New Mexico; Garden City, New York; Gastonia, North Carolina; Ada, Duncan, Midwest City, and Shawnee, Oklahoma; Columbia, Tennessee; and Baytown, Texas. 5,000 to 10,000 — Harrison, Arkansas; Dover, Delaware; Cartersville, Georgia; Burley, Idaho; La Grange Park and Mount Carmel, Illinois; Decatur, Seymour, and Sullivan, Indiana; Dayton, Kentucky; Marshall and Three Rivers, Michigan; Marshall, Minnesota; Corinth, Mississippi; Artesia, New Mexico; Edmond and Elk City, Oklahoma; Chester, South Carolina; Franklin and Shelbyville, Tennessee; and Stephenville, Texas.

Table 6
Type and Method of Councilmanic Elections in Cities over 5,000

Form of Government or Population Group	Type of Election			Method of Election			
	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		
		Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards and At Large
FORM OF GOVERNMENT							
Mayor-Council	1,221	56	44	1,234	37	38	25
Commission	302	39	61	301	96	2	2
Council-Manager	928	16	84	929	74	16	10
Town Meeting	42	55	45	41	94	3	3
Rep. Town Meeting	26	23	77	26	92	7	0
POPULATION GROUPS							
Over 500,000	17	35	65	17	30	35	35
250,000 to 500,000	23	17	83	23	74	9	17
100,000 to 250,000	67	42	58	68	63	18	19
50,000 to 100,000	131	28	72	132	64	17	19
25,000 to 50,000	289	38	62	289	54	24	22
10,000 to 25,000	833	38	62	836	60	23	17
5,000 to 10,000	1,159	41	59	1,166	59	27	14
All cities over 5,000	2,519	39	61	2,531	59	24	17

councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while considerably lower salaries are the general rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities. Not included in Table 8 are councilmen who receive either no salary or a salary of $1 per year.

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elected offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 9. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown.

Of greatest significance in Table 9 is the fact that 1,242 cities over 5,000 (49 per cent of the 2,519 reporting cities) have no elected officers other than city councilmen. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected — in 33 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. State laws are another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 9 which summarizes information for cities over 5,000. General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

TABLE 7

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR CITY COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Form of Government or Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities						Overlapping Terms (per cent of total cities)
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years	
FORM OF GOVERNMENT									
Mayor-Council	1,238	1,231	[1]	48	8	44	0	0	56.1
Commission	309	306	0	17	14	64	1	4	44.0
Council-Manager	931	925	[1]	36	10	53	[1]	1	76.0
Town Meeting	52	41	29	27	44	0	0	0	32.7
Rep. Town Meeting	32	26	12	23	65	0	0	0	43.8
POPULATION GROUP									
Over 500,000	17	17	0	35	65	0	0	0	23.5
250,000	23	23	0	30	4	66	0	0	26.1
100,000 to 250,000	68	67	0	43	57	0	0	0	38.2
50,000 to 100,000	133	132	0	36	4	58	1	1	51.9
25,000 to 50,000	291	288	[1]	41	6	52	0	1	54.3
10,000 to 25,000	846	836	2	39	48	11	[1]	[1]	61.6
5,000 to 10,000	1,184	1,166	1	40	13	45	[1]	1	66.5
All cities over 5,000	2,562	2,529	1	39	10	49	[1]	1	61.3

[1] Less than 0.5 per cent.

TABLE 8

SALARIES OF CITY COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Cities over 500,000						
Mayor-Council	16	$3,000	$5,000	$ 7,000	$ 9,000	$12,000
250,000 to 500,000						
Mayor-Council	9	1,000	1,800	3,000	4,950	10,000
Commission	5	7,000	8,000	11,040	12,000	12,000
Council-Manager	9	500	1,040	2,200	4,200	5,000
100,000 to 250,000						
Mayor-Council	26	250	750	1,225	1,500	4,800
Commission	13	4,500	6,000	7,550	10,000	11,250
Council-Manager	23	75	600	1,200	3,000	5,000
50,000 to 100,000						
Mayor-Council	40	100	600	800	1,800	3,600
Commission	23	2,250	4,250	5,750	6,750	10,000
Council-Manager	57	120	770	1,000	1,250	4,000
25,000 to 50,000						
Mayor-Council	97	100	480	600	1,200	3,500
Commission	39	292	1,900	2,625	5,200	7,000
Council-Manager	112	75	300	600	1,200	3,600
10,000 to 25,000						
Mayor-Council	299	25	200	300	600	6,000
Commission	98	60	775	1,200	1,800	7,000
Council-Manager	241	10	125	300	600	4,200
5,000 to 10,000						
Mayor-Council	531	12	120	240	360	2,400
Commission	81	36	480	600	1,000	5,000
Council-Manager	268	23	120	240	300	2,400

TABLE 9

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000 Number	All Cities Over 5,000 Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
T Treasurer	839	33.3	6	2	19	41	114	294	362
K Clerk	633	25.1	2	2	12	26	77	207	306
A Assessor	360	14.2	2	0	9	6	34	123	186
D Auditor	302	12.0	0	5	7	6	24	86	175
L Attorney	205	8.1	3	3	1	8	26	62	101
C Controller	98	3.9	10	2	8	13	16	33	16
P Police Chief	77	3.1	0	0	0	1	4	18	53
S Public Works Director	34	1.3	0	0	0	0	2	11	21
None of the above elective	1,242	49.3	3	12	36	82	150	425	534
Cities not reporting	43		0	0	0	1	0	10	32

Municipally Owned Utilities. Data were not compiled for this Year Book on municipal utility ownership. But the 1959 Year Book showed that nearly all (2,492) of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 10. Seventy-four per cent reported ownership of water supply and distribution systems or water distribution systems, and 52 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty-one per cent of the reporting cities own and operate airports, and 20 per cent own electric generation and distribution systems or electric distribution systems. Not included in Table 10 are 365 cities which own auditoriums.

Some cities listed in Tables VI and VII are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the

TABLE 10

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000 Number	All Cities Over 5,000 Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
W Water Supply and Distrib.	1,677	67.3	15	19	56	94	185	542	766
S Sewage Treatment Plant	1,286	51.6	12	16	37	56	142	425	598
X Airport	530	21.3	11	16	46	51	75	154	177
I Incinerator	425	17.1	14	10	38	47	77	128	111
E Elec. Gen. and Distrib.	279	11.2	2	3	4	11	31	88	140
Ed Elec. Distrib. Only	223	8.9	0	1	3	3	15	68	133
Wd Water Distribution Only	155	6.2	0	0	2	9	20	51	73
Gd Gas Distribution Only	86	3.5	0	1	1	2	6	23	53
P Port Facilities	76	3.0	10	8	12	5	15	16	10
G Gas Mfg. and Distrib.	41	1.6	2	3	3	2	6	17	8
B Bus or Trolley Bus Sys.	33	1.3	3	1	1	4	7	13	4
R Street Railway	7	0.3	4	1	0	0	1	1	0
Cities having none of above	311	12.5	1	1	1	6	28	108	167
Cities not reporting	71	2.8	0	0	0	0	4	25	42

city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Table VII does not indicate, by footnotes or symbols, the utilities jointly owned or owned and operated by individual cities with other cities, counties, special districts, or other governmental units.

A total of 108 cities in 29 states, for example, jointly own or own and operate airports with the county, neighboring cities, a state university, or other agency. This does not include the municipal airports owned by cities but leased to private operators or other governmental agencies.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES

This is an explanation of the code used in columns under "Economic Classification" in Table VI. For sources of data and further explanation see preceding article on "Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas."

Metropolitan Status

I — INDEPENDENT city: not located in a Standard Metropolitan Area as defined by the census.
C — CENTRAL city: as designated by the census.
S — SUBURB: a city, other than a central city, located in an SMA.
  D — DORMITORY city: most of the people engaged in manufacturing and trade who live in the city work elsewhere.
  B — BALANCED city: the number of people who work in the city in manufacturing and trade approximately equals the number residing within the city and engaged in these industries.
  E — EMPLOYING city: more people work within the city in manufacturing and trade than are in the resident labor force for these industries.

Rent Level — relation of the rent of a suburb to the median rent for the whole SMA of which it is a part.

1 — LOW: $5 per month or more below the median rent for the SMA.
2 — INTERMEDIATE: within a range of $5 below the median and $10 above the SMA median.
3 — HIGH: more than $10 above the SMA median.
4 — EXCLUSIVE: more than twice the SMA median rent.

White-collar Occupations

The number of male residents engaged in white-collar occupations is shown as a percentage of the total number of employed male residents.

Economic Base

Mm — MANUFACTURING city: employment in manufacturing is at least 50 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade, and service; and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent of aggregate employment.

M — INDUSTRIAL city: employment in manufacturing totals more than 50 per cent as in the Mm city but is balanced by retail trade employment of at least 30 per cent.

Mr — DIVERSIFIED-MANUFACTURING city: employment in manufacturing is dominant but less than 50 per cent.

Rm — DIVERSIFIED-RETAIL city: employment in retail trade is dominant and manufacturing accounts for at least 20 per cent of aggregate employment.

Rr — RETAIL TRADE city: employment in retail trade is greater than employment in wholesale trade, service, or manufacturing, and employment in manufacturing is less than 20 per cent.

W — WHOLESALE TRADE city: employment in wholesale trade in the city totals at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade, and service.

S — SERVICE city: employment in services is 30 per cent of aggregate employment.

(G) — GOVERNMENT center: 15 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force are employed by a government.

(T) — TRANSPORTATION center: 25 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force reported transportation as their occupation.

(X) — RESORT OR RETIREMENT town: employment in manufacturing was less than 15 per cent, and 10 per cent or more of the resident labor force were employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels, or places of amusement and recreation.

(Ed) — EDUCATION center: the enrollment in schools of collegiate rank in the city totals 20 per cent or more of the city's population.

Employment-Residence Ratio

This figure shows the ratio of the number employed in the city in manufacturing and trade to the number of residents who are employed in these same industries.

Manufacturing Ratio

Employment in manufacturing is shown as a percentage of aggregate employment in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade and services.

TABLE VI

GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places over 10,000 population in the United States as shown by the 1950 federal census as well as New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules (see preceding article). Population is for April, 1950, except where a single dagger (†) indicates subsequent special census. Data under Economic Classification are for various years (see preceding page for explanation of headings). All other data are as of January 1, 1960. Form of Government — Selection of Mayor: code letters to the left: "MC" for mayor-council; "Com," commission; "Mgr," council-manager; "TM," town meeting; and "RTM," representative town meeting; code letters to the right: "c," indicates that the mayor is selected by the governing body, "d," directly elected by the people, and "h," councilman receiving most votes in election becomes mayor. City Council: refers to legislative body regardless of name; Number of Councilmen, Total, At Large: Mayor is included only if he may vote on all issues; the first figure shows total number of city councilmen and the second shows how many of the total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "At Large" column shows that all councilmen are elected by wards. Type of Election and Term of Office: "NP" indicates nonpartisan election (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan; double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping. Other Elective City Offices: see code letters below. A superior numeral (^{1}) refers to notes at the end of this table; an asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of Table VII. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

CITY OFFICES HELD BY ELECTED OFFICIALS

D - Auditor
C - Controller
T - Treasurer
A - Assessor
K - Clerk or Recorder
S - Supt., Comr., Dir. Public Works or Streets
P - Police Chief
L - Attorney

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	CB2	38	Mm	106	54	MC-d	50-0	NP4	$ 8,000	TK
Detroit, Mich.	1,850	CB2	32	Mm	93	56	MC-d	9-9	NP4	12,000	TK
Los Angeles, Calif. .	2,244†	CE2	46	Mr	120	46	MC-d	15-0	NP4	12,000	CL
New York, N. Y. . . .	7,892	CB2	45	Mr	105	46	MC-d	25-0*	P4	7,000	C
Philadelphia, Pa. . .	2,072	CB2	36	Mm	111	54	MC-d	17-7	P4	12,000	C
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md. . . .	950	CB2	36	Mr	109	47	MC-d	21-1	P4	6,500	C
Boston, Mass.	801	CE2	38	Mr	159	38	MC-d	9-9	NP2	5,000	None
Buffalo, N. Y.	580	CB2	32	Mm	115	52	MC-d	15-6	P2*	6,000	C
Cincinnati, Ohio . . .	504	CE2	39	Mm	138	52	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	8,000	None
Cleveland, Ohio . . .	915	CE2	28	Mm	133	58	MC-d	33-0	NP2	5,000	None
Houston, Tex.	596	CB2	41	Mr	105	34	MC-d	8-3	NP2	3,600	C
Milwaukee, Wis. . . .	637	CB2	33	Mm	105	57	MC-d	20-0	NP4	7,500	CTL
Minneapolis, Minn. .	522	CE2	45	Mr	116	41	MC-d	13-0	NP2	7,000	CT
New Orleans, La. . .	603†	CB2	41	Rm	109	31	MC-d	7-2	NP4	7,500	A

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued											
Pittsburgh, Pa. . . .	677	CE2	35	Mr	117	40	MC-d	9-9	P4‡	$10,000	C
St. Louis, Mo.	857	CE2	35	Mm	134	53	MC-d	29-1	P4‡	3,000	CT
San Francisco, Calif.	775	CB2	44	Rm	115	29	MC-d	11-11	NP4‡	4,800	TAL
Washington, D. C. . .	802	CB2	47	Rr(G)	109	14	. . .*	. .-. .	. . .	13,000	None
250,000 to 500,000											
Akron, Ohio	275	CE2	33	Mm	125	67	MC-d	13-3[9]	P2	3,900	None
Atlanta, Ga.	331	CE2	40	Mr	135	35	MC-d	16-0*	NP4	3,000	None
Birmingham, Ala. . .	326	CB2	33	Mr	113	45	Com-d	3-3	NP4	7,000	None
Columbus, Ohio . . .	376	CE2	40	Mr	129	50	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	1,000	DL
Dallas, Tex.	434	CE2	48	Mr	124	41	Mgr-d	9-9*	NP2	1,040	None
Denver, Colo.	416	CB2	48	Rm	109	32	MC-d	9-0	NP4	3,000	D
Fort Worth, Tex. . .	279	CB2	41	Mr	104	47	Mgr-c	9-9	MP2	500	None
Indianapolis, Ind. . .	462†	CE2	40	Mm	129	50	MC-d	9-9*	P4	1,200	K
Jersey City, N. J. . .	299	CB2	35	Mm	99	62	Com-c	5-5	NP4	12,000	None
Kansas City, Mo. . .	457	CE2	43	Mr	118	37	Mgr-d	9-5	NP4	4,800	None
Long Beach, Calif. .	251	CB2	32	Mr	107	42	Mgr-c	9-9[10]	NP3	2,400	DL
Louisville, Ky.	369	CE2	34	Mm	123	50	MC-d	12-12	P2	2,400	C
Memphis, Tenn. . . .	489†	CB2	37	Mr	104	38	Com-d	5-5	NP4	12,000	None
Newark, N. J.	439	CE2	32	Mm	131	57	MC-d	9-4	NP4	6,000	None
Oakland, Calif.	385	CB2	41	Mr	104	38	Mgr-d	8-8[10]	NP4‡	1,440	D
Omaha, Neb.	251	CE2	44	Mr	119	40	MC-d	7-7	NP4	3,000	T
Portland, Ore.	374	CE2	47	Mr	120	35	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	10,080	D
Rochester, N. Y. . .	332	CE2	35	Mm	149	72	Mgr-c*	9-5	P4‡	2,000	None
St. Paul, Minn.	311	CE2	43	M	119	50	Com-d	7-7	NP2	9,000	C
San Antonio, Tex. . .	408	CB2	38	Rm[2]	95[2]	24[2]	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,040	None
San Diego, Calif. . .	494†	CE2	42	Mr	122	48	Mgr-d	7-7[10]	NP4‡	5,000	L
Seattle, Wash.	468	CE2	47	Mr	134	44	MC-d	9-9	NP4‡	10,000	TKL
Toledo, Ohio	304	CB2	37	Mm	114	55	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	3,600	None
100,000 to 250,000											
Albany, N. Y.	135	CE2	43	Rm	122	30	MC-d	19-0	P4	750	CT
Allentown, Pa.	107	CE2	38	Mm	118	56	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	6,000	CT
Austin, Tex.	132	CB2	49	Rr	91	15	Mgr-c	5-5*	NP2	None	None
Baton Rouge, La. . .	151†	CD2	39	Rm	71	20	MC-d	7-7*	NP4	1,440	None
Berkeley, Calif. . . .	114	SB2	57	Mr	96	45	Mgr-d	9-9	NP4‡	75	D
Bridgeport, Conn. . .	159	CE2	31	Mm	150	71	MC-d	16-0	P2	None	TK
Cambridge, Mass. .	121	SE2	39	Mm	203	61	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	4,000	None
Camden, N. J.	125	SE2	28	Mm	160	74	Com-c	5-5	NP4	4,500	None
Canton, Ohio	117	CE2	30	Mm[1]	133[1]	66[1]	MC-d	15-3[9]	P2	1,300	DTL
Charlotte, N. C. . . .	134	CE2	46	Mr	127	37	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2	600	None
Chattanooga, Tenn. .	131	CE2	33	Mm[2]	160[2]	58[2]	Com-d	5-5	NP4	11,250	None
Corpus Christi, Tex.	108	CB2	38	Rr	90	18	Mgr-d	7-7	P2	8,500	None
Dayton, Ohio	244	CE2	34	Mm	172	68	Mgr-h	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None
Des Moines, Iowa . .	178	CB2	47	Mr	112	37	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None
Duluth, Minn.	105	CB2	39	Mr	97	40	MC-d	9-4	NP4‡	1,000	None
El Paso, Tex.	130	CB2	41	Rm(T)	114	29	MC-d	4-4	NP2	4,800	TA
Elizabeth, N. J. . . .	113	SB2	34	Mm	98	67	MC-d	13-0	P2‡	1,500	A
Erie, Pa.	131	CB2	32	Mm	101	60	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	8,500	CT
Evansville, Ind. . . .	129	CE2	34	Mm	121	61	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,500	K
Fall River, Mass. . .	112	CB2	26	Mm	110	71	MC-d	9-9	NP2	800	None
Flint, Mich.	163	CE2	26	Mm	142	73	Mgr-c	9-0	NP2	550	None
Fort Wayne, Ind. . .	145†	CB2	40	Mm	104	56	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,300	DTAK
Fresno, Calif.	123†	CE2	48	Rm	130	25	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	2,400	None
Gary, Ind.	169†	SB2	23	Mm	107	73	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,800	TAK

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Grand Rapids, Mich.	177	CE2	38	Mm	123	56	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2‡	$ 1,200	C
Hartford, Conn.	177	CE2	38	Mr	132	47	Mgr-h	9-9	NP2	None	T
Jacksonville, Fla.	205	CE2	37	Rm	122	30	MC-d	9-9*	NP4	1,500	TAK
Kansas City, Kan.	130	SB2	30	Mm	98	56	Com-d	3-3	NP4	10,000	None
Knoxville, Tenn.	125	CE2	38	Mr	162	46	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	1,200	None
Little Rock, Ark.	102	CE2	47	Rm	130	32	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	None	None
Miami, Fla.	259†	CE2	43	Rm	144	23	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	5,000	None
Mobile, Ala.	174†	CB2	38	Rm	108	28	Com-c	3-3	NP4	10,000	None
Montgomery, Ala.	107	CB2	43	Rm	108	27	Com-d	3-3	P4	8,000	None
Nashville, Tenn.	174	CE2	33	Mr	142	38	MC-d	22-1	NP4	1,200	None
New Bedford, Mass.	109	CB2	27	Mm	111	70	MC-d	11-5	NP2	500	A
New Haven, Conn.	164	CE2	36	Mm	142	58	MC-d	33-0	P2	None	TK
Norfolk, Va.	214	CE2	39	Rm	132	25	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	2,400	T
Oklahoma City, Okla.	244	CB2	45	Rm	96	20	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	600	None
Pasadena, Calif.	105	SE2	52	Rm	149	37	Mgr-c	7-7[10]	NP4‡	600	None
Paterson, N. J.	139	SB1	31	Mm	103	62	MC-d	11-0	P2‡	400	None
Peoria, Ill.	112	CB2	37	Rm	90	37	Mgr-d	9-9	NP4‡	1,800	TAK
Phoenix, Ariz.	129†	CE2	50	Rm	156	21	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2	3,000	None
Providence, R. I.	249	CE2	35	Mm	146	58	MC-d	26-0	P2	1,500	None
Reading, Pa.	109	CB2	28	Mm	104	59	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	7,000	CT
Richmond, Va.	230	CE2	42	Mr	135	42	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,200	None
Rockford, Ill.	105†	CE2	36	Mm	134	71	MC-d	20-0	P4‡	750	TK
Sacramento, Calif.	157†	CE2	48	Rr(G)	125	18	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,040	None
Salt Lake City, Utah	182	CB2	49	Rm	113	26	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	6,000	D
San Jose, Calif.	159†	CE2	42	Mr	141	43	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	300	D
Savannah, Ga.	120	CD2	37	Rr	68	16	Mgr-d	7-7	P2	1,200	None
Scranton, Pa.	126	CE2	36	Mm	139	55	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	4,000	C
Shreveport, La.	161†	CE2	44	Rm	122	22	Com-d	5-5	P4	10,000	None
Somerville, Mass.	102	SD2	33	Mm	63	56	MC-d	11-4	NP2	500	A
South Bend, Ind.	132†	CE2	33	Mm	125	68	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,000	K
Spokane, Wash.	162	CB2	44	Rm	94	24	Com-c	5-5	NP4‡	7,200	None
Springfield, Mass.	162	CE2	38	Mm	120	54	MC-d	26-8*	P2	None	TK
Syracuse, N. Y.	221	CB2	42	Mr	115	46	MC-d	10-5	P2‡	3,000	D
Tacoma, Wash.	144	CE2	35	Mr	119	43	Mgr-d	9-0	NP4‡	1,200	None
Tampa, Fla.	217†	CB1	36	Rm	91	34	MC-d	7-7[10]	NP4	4,800	K
Trenton, N. J.	128	CE2	32	Mm	117	54	Com-c	5-5	NP4	7,500	None
Tulsa, Okla.	183	CB2	52	Rm	94	29	Com-d	4-4	P2	6,000	D
Utica, N. Y.	102	CB2	38	Mm	111	54	MC-d	17-0	P2	1,250	CTA
Waterbury, Conn.	104	CB2	29	Mm	110	70	MC-d	15-15	P2	250	CTK
Wichita, Kan.	168	CB2	45	Rm	93	36	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	3,000	None
Wilmington, Del.	110	CE2	34	Mr	123	39	MC-d	12-12[10]	P4	1,200	T
Worcester, Mass.	203	CE2	35	Mm	127	64	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	4,000	None
Yonkers, N. Y.	153	SD2	47	Mr	61	48	Mgr-d	13-1	P2	2,500	None
Youngstown, Ohio	168	CB2	28	Mn[2]	103[2]	57[2]	MC-d	7-0[9]	P2	600	None
50,000 to 100,000											
Alameda, Calif.	71†	SD2	41	Mr	50	46	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	480	DTA
Albuquerque, N. M.	97	CB2	48	Rr	111	15	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
Alexandria, Va.	62	SB2	51	Rr	89	17	Mgr-d	7-7	NP3	1,200	TL
Alhambra, Calif.	54†	SB2	55	Mr	92	45	Mgr-c	5-5[10]	NP4‡	600	DCTKL
Altoona, Pa.	77	CE2	27	Rm(T)	117	36	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	5,000	CT
Amarillo, Tex.	74	CD2	45	Rr[2]	73[2]	16[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	520	None
Asheville, N. C.	53	CE2	43	Rm	120	25	Mgr-c	7-7	P2	300	None
Atlantic City, N. J.	62	CE2	35	S(X)	138	10	Com-c	5-5	NP4	10,000	None
Augusta, Ga.	72	CB2	30	Rm	106	37	MC-d	17-17[10]	NP3‡	1,200	None

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Aurora, Ill.	57†	SB2	39	Mm	110	60	Com-d	5-5	NP4	$ 4,500	None
Bay City, Mich.	53	CB2	33	Mm	108	58	Mgr-d	9-0	NP2	820	None
Bayonne, N. J.	77	SD2	32	Mm	84	68	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . . .	None
Beaumont, Tex.	94	CD2	37	Rm	70	21	Mgr-d	5-0	NP2	1,200	None
Berwyn, Ill.	53†	SD2	43	Rr	21	3	MC-d	16-0	P4‡	780	TK
Bethlehem, Pa.	66	CE2	33	Mm	153	82	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	8,500	CT
Binghamton, N. Y.	81	CB2	40	Mm	115	55	MC-d	13-0	P4‡	3,000	None
Brockton, Mass.	63	CB2	33	Mm	98	57	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	2,000	None
Brookline t, Mass.	58	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-c	5-5	NP3‡	2,500	TAK
Burbank, Calif.	91†	SE3	48	Mm	258	73	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	72	CE2	40	Mm	131	62	Com-d	5-5	NP2	7,000	None
Charleston, S. C.	70	CE2	40	Rm	135	30	MC-d	13-13^{10}	P4	600	None
Charleston, W. Va.	74	CB3	49	Rr	105	17	MC-d	23-5	P4	100	T
Chester, Pa.	66	SE2	24	Mm	119	57	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	5,500	CT
Cicero, Ill.	68†	SE2	31	Mm	178	86	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	520	CTK
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	59	SD3	75	Rr	21	11	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	1,200	None
Clifton, N. J.	65	SB2	37	Mm	91	72	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4	2,000	None
Columbia, S. C.	87	CE2	46	Rm	157	29	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,000	None
Columbus, Ga.	80	CE2	34	Mm^{2}	143^{2}	54^{2}	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	2,400	None
Compton, Calif.	64	SD2	34	Rm	62	29	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	None	TKL
Covington, Ky.	64	SD2	31	Rm	56	40	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	2,500	None
Cranston, R. I.	55	SD3	45	Mm	64	71	MC-d	20-0	P2	750	T
Davenport, Iowa	75	CD2	39	Rm	73	35	MC-d	8-2	P2	900	TK
Dearborn, Mich.	95	SE2	38	Mm	231	84	MC-d	7-7	NP2	2,000	TK
Decatur, Ill.	66	CE2	38	M	129	51	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	960	None
Dubuque, Iowa	51	CB	36	Mm	101	57	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None
Durham, N. C.	71	CE2	34	Mm	118	58	Mgr-d	13-7	NP4‡	780	None
East Chicago, Ind.	54	SE2	17	Mm	245	90	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,800	K
East Orange, N. J.	79	SD3	55	Rm	43	28	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	1,000	None
East St. Louis, Ill.	82	SD1	27	Mr	76	41	Com-d	5-5	NP4	4,000	None
Evanston, Ill.	74	SB3	66	Rm	111	25	Mgr-d	18-0	NP4‡	1,300	TK
Fort Smith, Ark.	53	CB	44	Mr^{2}	114^{2}	45^{2}	Com-d	3-3	N4‡	. . . .	None
Gadsen, Ala.	56	CB^{2}	28	Mm^{2}	103^{2}	72^{2}	Com-d	3-3	NP4	6,000	None
Galveston, Tex.	67	CB2	35	Rm(T)	90	24	Com-d	5-5	. . 2	2,400	A
Glendale, Calif.	96	SB2	44	Mr	92	45	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,800	TK
Green Bay, Wis.	53	CE2	38	Mr	127	45	MC-d	24-0	NP2‡	450	None
Greensboro, N. C.	74	CE2	43	M	152	51	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	1,200	None
Greenville, S. C.	58	CE2	45	Rm	116	34	Mgr-d	6-6^{10}	P2	1,200	None
Hamilton, Ohio	58	CE2	29	Mm	119	56	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	300	None
Hammond, Ind.	88	SD2	26	M	68	52	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,800	TK
Hampton, Va.	61	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	T
Harrisburg, Pa.	90	CE2	44	Rm	185	33	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	6,000	CT
Hoboken, N. J.	51	SE1	28	Mm	161	73	MC-d	9-3	NP4‡	2,000	None
Holyoke, Mass.	55	CB1	31	Mm	108	66	MC-d	11-4	NP2	None	TK
Huntington, W Va.	86	CE2	43	Mr^{2}	126^{2}	49^{2}	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4	1,200	None
Inglewood, Calif.	56†	SD2	47	Rm	73	29	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	600	TK
Irvington, N. J.	59	SD2	40	Mm	72	59	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,250	None
Jackson, Mich.	51	CE2	39	Mm	135	55	Mgr-d	9-9^{10}	NP2	500	TL
Jackson, Miss.	98	CB2	43	Rm	100	30	Com-d	3-3	NP4	10,000	None
Johnstown, Pa.	63	CE2	24	Mm	177	66	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	6,000	CT
Joliet, Ill.	61†	SE2	35	Mr	122	48	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	1,000	None
Kalamazoo, Mich.	58	CE2	37	Mm	168	60	Mgr-h	7-7	NP2	1,000	None
Kenosha, Wis.	54	CB2	26	Mm	104	73	MC-d	18-0	NP2	1,200	None
Lakewood, Ohio	68	SD3	63	Mr	46	47	MC-d	7-3^{9}	NP4	1,800	None
Lancaster, Pa.	64	CE2	33	Mm	157	65	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	5,000	CT

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Lansing, Mich.	92	CE2	37	Mm	178	64	MC-d	8-4	NP4‡	$ 1,000	K
Laredo, Tex.	52	CD2	35	Rr	82	14	MC-d	8-0	P2	1,200	TAKPL
Lawrence, Mass.	81	CB2	24	M	86	58	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	4,500	None
Lexington, Ky.	56	CE2	36	Rm[2]	165[2]	23[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None
Lima, Ohio	50	CE2	36	Mm	141	60	MC-d	8-1[9]	NP4	2,000	DL
Lincoln, Neb.	99	CB2	47	Rm	106	38	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	480	None
Lorain, Ohio	51	CB2	24	Mm	114	73	MC-d	10-3	P2	1,800	DTL
Lowell, Mass.	97	CB2	28	Mm	98	65	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	4,000	None
Lubbock, Tex.	72	CD2	44	Rr	82	16	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	300	None
Lynn, Mass.	100	SE2	33	Mm	117	87	MC-d	11-4	NP2	1,000	None
McKeesport, Pa.	53†	SE2	27	Mm	137	65	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	6,500	CT
Macon, Ga.	70	CE2	36	Mr	116	40	MC-d	15-0	NP4	900	None
Madison, Wis.	96	CE2	50	Mr	121	42	MC-d	20-0	NP2‡	600	None
Malden, Mass.	60	SD2	39	Mr	71	50	MC-d	11-0	NP2‡	....	None
Manchester, N. H.	83	CB2	32	Mm	112	66	MC-d	14-0	NP2	400	None
Medford, Mass.	66	SD2	43	Rm	39	35	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	4,000	None
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	72	SB2	41	Mm	103	51	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	3,000	C
Muncie, Ind.	65†	CE2	31	Mm	138	70	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,000	TK
New Britain, Conn.	74	CB2	30	Mm	105	77	MC-d	15-5	P2	500	CTK
New Rochelle, N. Y.	60	SD2	53	Rm	76	32	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	2,500	None
Newton, Mass.	82	SB3	66	M	100	55	MC-d	24-16	NP2*	None	None
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	91	SE2	29	Mm	119	71	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	3,000	None
Oak Park, Ill.	64†	SD3	71	Rr	44	5	Mgr-d	7-7	P4	650	K
Ogden, Utah	57	CB2	41	Rm[2]	102[2]	28[2]	Mgr-c	7-3[10]	NP2	300	None
Orlando, Fla.	52	CE3	46	Rr	141	12	MC-d	5-5	NP4‡	3,600	None
Passaic, N. J.	58	SE1	34	Mm	142	67	Com-c	5-5	NP4	3,000	None
Pawtucket, R. I.	81	SB2	31	Mm	98	65	MC-d	9-3	NP2	1,200	None
Pittsfield, Mass.	53	CE2	37	Mm	122	70	MC-d	11-4	NP2	750	K
Pontiac, Mich.	74	SE2	24	Mm	183	76	Mgr-c	7-0	NP2	1,300	None
Port Arthur, Tex.	58	CD2	18	M	81	51	Mgr-c	7-0	P2‡	None	None
Portland, Me.	98	CE2	44	Rm	134	33	Mgr-c	9-9[10]	NP3‡	750	None
Portsmouth, Va.	80	CD2	28	Rr	71	20	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	1,200	T
Pueblo, Colo.	64	CD2	32	Rr[1]	52[1]	18[1]	Mgr-c	7-3	NP4‡	1,200	None
Quincy, Mass.	84	SB2	43	M	107	58	MC-d	9-3	NP2	1,500	None
Racine, Wis.	71	CB2	32	Mm	104	70	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡	1,200	CT
Raleigh, N. C.	66	CE2	49	Rr	132	17	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	200	None
Richmond, Calif.	100	SB1	29	Mm	104	63	Mgr-c	9-9[10]	NP6‡	600	None
Riverside, Calif.	76†	CE	44	Rm	126	32	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	3,000	None
Roanoke, Va.	92	CE2	40	Mr	122	41	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	1,200	T
Saginaw, Mich.	93	CE2	32	Mm	141	67	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	300	None
St. Joseph, Mo.	79	CB2	38	Mr	86	44	MC-d	5-5	P4	300	DT
St. Petersburg, Fla.	97	CB2	46	Rr(X)	100	12	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	1,200	None
San Angelo, Tex.	52	CB2	38	Rm[2]	85[2]	22[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	500	P
San Bernardino, Calif.	83†	CB2	42	Rr	110	13	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡	600	TXL
San Mateo, Calif.	60†	SD3	45	Mm	187	71	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	540	TAK
Santa Ana, Calif.	69†	SB1	42	Rm	107	21	Mgr-c	5-5[10]	NP4‡	900	None
Santa Monica, Calif.	75†	SE2	48	Mm	205	66	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	600	None
Schenectady, N. Y.	92	CE2	40	Mm	128	66	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	2,000	None
Sioux City, Iowa	84	CB2	41	Mr[2]	93[2]	42[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None
Sioux Falls, S. D.	53	CB2	44	Mr	101	38	Com-d	3-3	NP5‡	6,000	None
South Gate, Calif.	51†	SB3	37	Mm	89	69	MC-c	5-5	NP3‡	1,200	TK
Springfield, Ill.	82	CE2	45	Mr	150	45	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	7,700	None
Springfield, Mo.	67	CB2	44	Rm	112	36	Mgr-c	9-5	NP4‡	None	None
Springfield, Ohio	79	CE2	34	Mm[2]	117[2]	64[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None
Stamford, Conn.	74	CB2	40	Mm	105	57	MC-d	40-0	P2	None	K

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Stockton, Calif.	75†	CE2	42	Rm	144	32	Mgr-c	9-9[10]	NP4‡	$ 780	None
Terre Haute, Ind.	73†	CE2	37	Mr	123	42	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,800	DTAK
Topeka, Kan.	79	CB2	46	Rm	99	26	Com-d	5-5	NP2	4,000	None
Troy, N. Y.	72	CB2	39	Mr	92	47	Mgr-..	..-..	...	....	....
Union City, N. J.	56	SB1	34	Mm	87	58	Com-c	5-5	P4	3,000	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	85	...	..	...	...	..	MC-d	13-0	P4‡	600	T
Waco, Tex.	85	CB2	42	Rm	97	35	Mgr-c	6-0[10]	NP2‡	None	None
Waterloo, Iowa	65	CB2	31	Mm	107	66	MC-d	6-2	NP2	500	None
Wheeling, W. Va.	59	CE2	38	Mr[2]	117[2]	42[2]	Mgr-c	11-11[10]	NP4	1,200	None
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68	CB2	44	Rm	97	22	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	120	None
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	77	CE2	31	M	174	53	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	6,000	CT
Winston-Salem, N. C.	88	CE2	36	Mm[2]	169[2]	71[2]	Mgr-d	8-0	P2	1,200	None
Woonsocket, R. I.	50	SD2	24	Mm	75	64	MC-d	7-7	NP2	750	None
York, Pa.	60	CE2	33	Mm	178	67	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,800	CT
25,000 to 50,000											
Abiline, Tex.	46	IB	46	Rm	88	23	Mgr-d	5-0	NP2‡	104	None
Abington tp, Pa.	29	...	..	...	...	..	MC-c	13-0	P4‡	1,200	DT
Albany, Ga.	31	IB	39	Rm[2]	109[2]	34[2]	Mgr-d	7-2	NP2‡	600	None
Alexandria, La.	35	IB	41	Rm	113	26	Com-d	3-3	NP4	5,500	None
Aliquippa, Pa.	26	SE2	16	Mm	177	86	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	600	D
Alliance, Ohio	26	SB2	33	Mm	108	64	MC-d	9-3[9]	P2	900	DTL
Alton, Ill.	33	SE2	32	M	127	58	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4	390	TK
Amsterdam, N. Y.	32	IB	27	Mm	91	72	MC-d	8-0	P2	1,200	TA
Anaheim, Calif.	78†	SE1	36	Mm	123	64	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Anderson, Ind.	50†	IE	28	Mm	176	79	MC-d	9-3	P4	780	TAK
Ann Arbor, Mich.	48	IR	55	Mr(Ed)	148	42	Mgr-d	11-0	P2‡	None	None
Anniston, Ala.	31	IE	33	Mm	139	56	Com-d	3-3	NP4	....	None
Appleton, Wis.	34	IB	43	M	100	52	MC-d	20-0	NP2‡	840	TAKL
Arcadia, Calif.	37†	SD3	64	Rr	48	16	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	K
Arlington t, Mass.	44	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	1,200	TAK
Ashland, Ky.	31	CB2	37	Rm[1]	88[1]	34[1]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4	1,500	None
Athens, Ga.	28	IE	42	Mr[2]	130[2]	42[2]	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	900	None
Auburn, N. Y.	37	IB	31	Mm	100	63	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	1,500	None
Bakersfield, Calif.	54†	IE	46	Rr	195	10	Mgr-d	7-0	NP4‡	1,200	None
Bangor, Me.	32	IE	49	Rm	130	25	Mgr-c	9-9	NP3‡	400	None
Barberton, Ohio	28	SE2	27	Mm	163	80	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	900	DTL
Battle Creek, Mich.	49	IE	32	Mm	155	64	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None
Belleville, Ill.	33	SB2	39	Mr	98	44	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	360	TK
Belleville, N. J.	32	SE2	38	Mm	136	84	Com-c	5-5	NP4	....	None
Bellingham, Wash.	34	IE	37	Mr	119	42	MC-d	7-1	NP2‡*	900	TKL
Belmont t, Mass.	27	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	800	TAK
Beloit, Wis.	30	IE	36	Mm	119	72	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	300	None
Bessemer, Ala.	28	SB2	23	Mr	111	49	Com-d	3-3	P4	....	None
Beverly, Mass.	29	SD2	38	Mm[2]	82[2]	67[2]	MC-d	9-3	NP2	300	None
Beverly Hills, Calif.	30†	SE3	84	S	205	11	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T
Billings, Mont.	32	IB	51	Rr	95	14	MC-d	8-0	NP2	600	T
Biloxi, Miss.	37	IB	35	Rm[2]	107[2]	30[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP4	6,600	None
Bloomfield, N. J.	49	SE2	48	Mm	125	78	MC-d	3-0	P3‡	2,500	None
Bloomington, Ill.	36†	IE	41	Mr	129	42	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	TAK
Bloomington, Ind.	28	IE	46	M(Ed)[2]	143[2]	58[2]	MC-d	7-2	P4	324	K
Boise City, Idaho	34	IE	57	Rr	141	14	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	1,200	None
Bremerton, Wash.	28	ID	31	Rr	44	7	Com-d	3-3	NP3	5,520	K
Bristol, Conn.	36	CB2	26	Mm	99	81	MC-d	7-0	P2	1,000	TK
Brownsville, Tex.	36	IB	36	Rr	89	19	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	240	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Burlington, Iowa	30	IB	38	M	110	52	Com-d	5-5	NP2	$ 6,000	None
Burlington, Vt.	33	IE	46	Mr	127	43	MC-d	12-0	P2‡	360	None
Butte, Mont.	33	IE	30	Rr	120	11	MC-d	16-0	P2	600	T
Champaign, Ill.	40	IE	52	Rr(Ed)	121	17	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4	3,500	None
Charlottesville, Va.	26	IE	42	Rm	132	35	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	T
Chelsea, Mass.	39	SB1	34	Mm	104	55	MC-d	9-4	NP2	500	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	IE	43	Rr(T)[2]	125[2]	15[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP2	4,380	S
Chicopee, Mass.	49	SB2	23	Mm	92	83	MC-d	9-..	NP2	None	TAK
Chula Vista, Calif.	36†	SE2	40	Mm	188	77	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None
Clarksburg, W. Va.	32	IE	39	Mr	139	49	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	150	None
Clinton, Iowa	30	IB	33	M	90	54	MC-d	9-2	NP2	600	T
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	45	IE	45	Rr	128	16	Mgr-c	9-9	NP6‡	None	None
Columbia, Mo.	32	IE	49	W(Ed)	123	12	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2	None	A
Concord, N. H.	28	IE	40	Mr	126	47	MC-d	15-3	NP2*	300	None
Council Bluffs, Iowa	45	SD2	36	Rm(T)	65	26	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None
Culver City, Calif.	31†	SE2	44	S	196	43	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡	None	TK
Cumberland, Md.	38	IE	34	Mr	123	43	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,800	None
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	29	SD3	51	Rm	52	44	MC-d	9-3[9]	P2	1,800	DTL
Danville, Ill.	41†	IE	39	M	162	52	Com-d	5-5	NP4	3,500	None
Danville, Va.	35	IE	37	Mm	170	62	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	1,200	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	30	IB	43	Rr(X)	100	15	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	600	None
East Cleveland, Ohio	40	SD2	50	Mr	38	49	Mgr-..	5-5	NP4‡	100	None
East Hartford t, Conn.	30	...	..	...	...	..	MC-d	11-3	P2	None	TAK
East Providence t, R. I.	36	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-0	P2	750	TAK
Easton, Pa.	36	CB2	36	Mr	115	47	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,000	CT
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	IE	39	Mm[2]	118[2]	56[2]	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	500	None
Elgin, Ill.	48†	SB2	38	M[2]	106[2]	52[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	300	None
Elkhart, Ind.	39†	IE	34	Mm	150	70	MC-d	9-3	P4	480	TK
Elmhurst, Ill.	35†	SD3	64	Rr	34	6	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	300	TK
Elmira, N. Y.	50	IE	35	Mm[2]	125[2]	61[2]	Mgr-d	7-1	P2	1,000	None
Elyria, Ohio	30	CE2	31	Mm	151	77	MC-d	9-3[9]	P2	1,800	DTL
Enid, Okla.	36	IB	41	Rm	86	22	Mgr-d	7-7[10]	NP4‡	None	None
Euclid, Ohio	41	SE2	44	Mm	180	90	MC-d	9-4[9]	NP2	1,800	None
Eugene, Ore.	36	IE	49	Rm	153	33	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	None	None
Everett, Mass.	46	SB2	31	Mm	106	77	MC-d	25-7*	NP2	400	None
Everett, Wash.	34	IE	34	M	138	54	Com-h	3-3	NP4	4,200	None
Fairfield t, Conn.	30	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	76-0	NP2	None	TK
Fairmont, W. Va.	29	IE	36	M[5]	138[5]	51[5]	Com-c	4-4	P4	3,125	None
Fargo, N. D.	39	IB	54	W	105	14	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	2,400	None
Fayetteville, N. C.	35	IE	39	Rm	133	20	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	600	None
Ferndale, Mich.	30	SB2	37	Mm	109	63	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	500	None
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	IB	28	Mm	115	71	MC-d	11-5	NP2	500	None
Fond du Lac, Wis.	30	IE	37	M	118	54	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	200	None
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25	IB	42	Rm[2]	95[2]	37[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP2	6,000	None
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	63†	IE	43	Rr(X)	223	6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	3,600	None
Framingham t, Mass.	28	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-..	3-..	...	700	TK
Fullerton, Calif.	51†	SD1	43	Mr	58	46	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	420	TK
Gainesville, Fla.	27	IE	47	Rr(Ed)[2]	121[2]	17[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None
Galesburg, Ill.	31	IB	38	Mr[2]	103[2]	42[2]	Mgr-d	5-0	P4‡	360	TAK
Garfield, N. J.	28	SD1	20	Mm	69	82	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	1,500	None
Gloucester, Mass.	25	IB	27	Mr	101	48	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,000	None
Grand Forks, N. D.	27	ID	44	Rr	81	10	Mgr-d	14-0	NP4‡	120	None
Granite City, Ill.	34†	SB2	26	Mm	113	77	MC-d	14-0	NP4‡	900	TAKS
Great Falls, Mont.	39	ID	40	Rr	75	13	MC-d	10-0	P2	720	T
Greenville, Miss.	30	IB	32	Rm	94	28	MC-d	6-2	P4‡	600	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Greenwich t, Conn.	41	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	..-..	NP2	$ None	AK
Hackensack, N. J.	29	SE2	43	Rm	130	29	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	1,000	None
Hagerstown, Md.	36	IE	36	Mm[1]	198[1]	67[1]	MC-d	5-0	P4	1,500	None
Hamden t, Conn.	30	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	49-0	P2	None	TK
Hamilton tp, N. J.	41	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	2,500	A
Hamtramck, Mich.	43	SE1	17	Mm[2]	165[2]	85[2]	MC-d	5-5	NP2	3,500	TK
Hattiesburg, Miss.	29	IE	42	Rm	120	37	Com-d	3-3	P4	4,800	None
Haverford tp, Pa.	40	...	..	...	...	..	MC-c	9-0	P4‡	600	CT
Haverhill, Mass.	47	IB	31	Mm	109	72	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	1,000	None
Hayward, Calif.	55†	SB2	35	Mr	98	44	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
Hazelton, Pa.	35	CE2	34	Mm	141	54	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT
Hempstead, N. Y.	29	SE3	52	Rm	206	21	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	None
High Point, N. C.	40	CE2	32	Mm	156	74	Mgr-d	9-5	P2‡	1,020	None
Highland Park, Mich.	46	SE2	34	Mm	127	68	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	2,500	CTAK
Hot Springs, Ark.	29	IB	45	S(X)[2]	103[2]	10[2]	MC-d	16-0	P2‡	360	TKL
Huntington Park, Calif.	29†	SE2	41	Mr	116	46	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	TK
Hutchinson, Kan.	34	IB	41	Rm	94	25	Mgr-c	5-5	NP..‡	100	None
Independence, Mo.	37	SD2	37	Rm	45	24	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	208	TAPL
Iowa City, Iowa	27	IB	46	Rr(Ed)	107	15	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
Ithaca, N. Y.	29†	IE	49	Mr(Ed)	171	41	MC-d	14-0	PA‡	None	None
Jackson, Tenn.	33†	IB	39	Rm[2]	107[2]	31[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP4	7,000	None
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	IE	32	Mm	129	66	MC-d	12-6	P2	600	None
Jefferson City, Mo.	25	IE	50	Rm(G)	120	36	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	600	TAPL
Johnson City, Tenn.	28	IE	40	Rm[2]	138[2]	37[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None
Joplin, Mo.	39	IE	46	Mr	121	36	Mgr-c	9-5	NP4‡	120	None
Kankakee, Ill.	28†	IB	34	Rm	91	34	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	360	TK
Kearny, N. J.	40	SE2	36	Mm	191	89	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	500	K
Kettering, Ohio	38†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	7-3	NP4‡	840	None
Key West, Fla.	26	IB	33	Rr(X)	95	6	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,800	None
Kingston, N. Y.	29	IB	38	M	108	50	MC-d	14-1	P2	1,000	None
Kokomo, Ind.	44†	IE	30	Mm	144	76	MC-d	9-3	P4	480	K
La Crosse, Wis.	48	IE	38	Mm	116	56	MC-d	21-0	NP4	1,200	TK
La Grange, Ga.	25	IE	26	Mm	129	80	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	700	None
Lackawanna, N. Y.	29†	SE1	16	Mm[2]	226[2]	88[2]	MC-d	4-0	P2	3,000	TA
Lafayette, Ind.	40†	ID	37	Rm(Ed)	82	28	MC-d	9-3	P4	480	TAK
Lafayette, La.	34	IB	40	Rr	105	17	Com-d	3-3	P4	5,400	None
Lake Charles, La.	41	ID	38	Rm	73	20	Com-d	3-3	P4	292	None
Lakeland, Fla.	31	IB	44	Rr	94	18	Mgr-c	7-3	NP3‡	375	None
Laurel, Miss.	25	IE	33	Mm[2]	146[2]	65[2]	Com-d	3-3	P4	5,000	S
Lawton, Okla.	35	IB	40	Rr	87	12	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	600	TKSP
Lebanon, Pa.	31†	IE	33	Mm	134	67	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,800	CT
Lewiston, Me.	41	IB	27	Mm	87	60	MC-d	7-0	P1	500	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	29	SD2	24	Rr[2]	25[2]	9[2]	MC-d	7-7	NP2	800	K
Linden, N. J.	31	SE2	30	Mm	204	84	MC-d	10-..	P3‡	600	None
Lockport, N. Y.	26†	SE2	31	Mm	159	75	MC-d	10-2	P2	750	T
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	49	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	14-0	P4‡	1,200	DT
Lynchburg, Va.	53†	TE	39	Mm	138	59	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	500	T
Lynwood, Calif.	28†	SD3	37	Mm	81	54	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Manchester t, Conn.	34	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	9-9	P2	200	TK
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	33†	SD3	57	Rm	23	32	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Manitowoc, Wis.	28	IE	35	Mm	126	67	MC-d	14-0	NP2‡	800	None
Mansfield, Ohio	44	IE	34	Mm	157	68	MC-d	10-3[9]	P2‡	1,200	DTL
Maplewood tp, N. J.	25	...	..	...	...	..	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	500	AK
Marion, Ind.	30	IE	34	Mm	156	69	MC-d	9-9[10]	P4	600	DTAK
Marion, Ohio	34	IE	35	Mm	127	56	MC-d	9-3[9]	P2	900	DTL

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Mason City, Iowa	28	IB	37	Mr	102	43	MC-d	6-2	NP4‡	$ 400	T
Massillon, Ohio	30	SD2	29	Mr	65	47	MC-d	9-3	P2	1,200	DTL
Maywood, Ill.	27	SD2	44	Mm	67	63	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4‡	520	K
Melrose, Mass.	27	SD3	56	M	51	53	MC-d	11-4	NP2	None	None
Meriden, Conn.	44	IB	31	Mm	91	72	MC-d	20-0	P4‡	150	CTK
Meridian, Miss.	42	IB	38	Mr[2]	92[2]	40[2]	Mgr-d	11-4	P4	1,200	None
Miami Beach, Fla.	51†	SB3	71	S(X)	103	2	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	3,000	None
Michigan City, Ind.	32†	IE	30	Mm	129	67	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K
Middletown, Conn.	30	IB	31	M	91	60	MC-d	11-11	P4‡	None	TK
Middletown, Ohio	34	CE2	31	Mm	135	74	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None
Milford t, Conn.	27	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	15-0	P2	. . . .	K
Mishawaka, Ind.	34†	SB2	27	Mm	98	71	MC-d	7-2	P4	210	TK
Moline, Ill.	37	CB2	36	Mm	96	55	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	960	TK
Monroe, La.	39	IB	40	Rm	113	22	Com-d	3-3	P4	4,500	None
Montclair, N. J.	44	SD3	59	Rr	47	14	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,000	None
Montebello, Calif.	30†	SD3	43	Mm[2]	80[2]	59[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Monterey Park, Calif.	33†	SD3	46	Rm	30	36	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	900	TK
Morgantown, W. Va.	26	IE	40	Mr(Ed)	123	42	Mgr-c	14-0	NP2‡	260	None
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	27	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	5-0	P4‡	1,200	DT
Muskegon, Mich.	48	IE	32	Mm	184	70	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	360	None
Muskogee, Okla.	37	IB	46	Rm	91	30	Mgr-d	17-. .	NP4‡	None	None
Nashua, N. H.	35	IB	29	Mm	114	73	MC-d	15-6	NP2‡	200	A
National City, Calif.	27†	SD1	31	Rr	61	13	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	120	TK
New Albany, Ind.	38†	SD2	33	Mr	73	48	Mc-D	7-2	P4	360	TAK
New Brunswick, N. J.	39	SE2	34	Mm(Ed)	169	65	Com-c	5-5	..4	2,250	None
New Castle, Pa.	49	IB	28	M	97	57	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	3,500	CT
New Kensington, Pa.	25	SE2	31	Mm[2]	124[2]	62[2]	Com-d	5-3	P4‡	2,400	CT
New London, Conn.	31	IE	38	Mr	143	41	Mgr-c	7-7	P2‡	300	None
Newark, Ohio	34	IE	35	M	117	57	MC-d	9-3[9]	P2	600	DTL
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	IE	34	Mm	129	55	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	750	None
Newport, Ky.	31	SD2	29	M	78	52	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	2,500	None
Newport, R. I.	38	IB	36	Rr	111	19	Mgr-c	7-3	NP2	780	None
Newport News, Va.	82	CE	32	Mm	293	69	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	T
Norman, Okla.	27	IB	48	Rr(Ed)	97	10	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	300	T
Norristown, Pa.	38	SD2	29	Rm	84	40	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	1,200	D
North Bergen tp, N. J.	42	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	5-5	P4	. . . .	None
N. Little Rock, Ark.	57†	CD2	33	Rm[2]	52[2]	31[2]	MC-d	8-8	P4‡	100	TKL
Northampton, Mass.	29	SB2	34	M	114	53	MC-d	19-2	P2	None	TK
Norwalk, Conn.	49	CB2	37	Mm	100	71	MC-d	14-0	P2	300	T
Norwich, Conn.	38†	IB	29	Mm	85	57	Mgr-c	9-0	NP2	200	T
Norwood, Ohio	35	SE2	38	Mm	142	76	MC-d	9-3[9]	P2	1,200	DTL
Nutley, N. J.	27	SD2	51	Mm	57	71	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,500	None
Odessa, Tex.	29	ID	36	Rr[2]	78[2]	6[2]	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2‡	450	None
Ontario, Calif.	42†	CD2	35	Mr	63	40	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Orange, N. J.	38	SD2	42	Mm	84	57	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,250	None
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	IB	35	Mm	112	59	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	150	None
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	IB	34	Mm[2]	114[2]	63[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None
Owensboro, Ky.	34	IE	37	Mm	127	56	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	1,500	None
Oxnard, Calif.	34†	IB	29	Rr	110	19	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Paducah, Ky.	33	IB	36	Rm[2]	104[2]	38[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	2,500	None
Palo Alto, Calif.	48†	SB3	64	Rm	112	22	Mgr-c	15-15	NP6‡	None	None
Panama City, Fla.	32†	IB	36	Rr	89	16	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	1,800	None
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	ID	46	Rm[2]	84[2]	35[2]	Com-d	5-5	NP3	5,500	None
Parma, Ohio	29	SD3	39	Mm	64	81	MC-d	. .-. .	P2	2,400	DTL
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	25	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	7-. .	P4‡	720	DT

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Pensacola, Fla.	51†	IE	36	Rm	146	21	Mgr-c	10-10[10]	NP2	$ 1,200	None
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	SE2	28	Mm	137	67	Com-c	5-5	NP4	3,000	None
Petersburg, Va.	35	IE	30	Mm	120	57	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	750	T
Pine Bluff, Ark.	40†	IB	39	Rm	111	36	MC-d	8-8	P2‡	780	TKL
Plainfield, N. J.	42	SB2	47	Mr	100	46	MC-d	11-3	P2‡	None	T
Pocatello, Idaho	27†	IB	41	Rr(T)[3]	95[3]	17[3]	Mgr-c	7-7	NP3‡	600	None
Pomona, Calif.	62†	SE2	38	M	147	57	Mgr-d	5-5[10]	NP4‡	2,400	TKL
Port Huron, Mich.	36	IE	36	M	117	52	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	250	None
Portsmouth, Ohio	37	IE	36	Mr	127	49	Mgr-c	6-0	NP2	600	DL
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	41	IE	37	Mm	219	68	Mgr-d	9-1	P2	750	None
Provo, Utah	29	ID	41	Rr(Ed)	65	19	Mgr-c	7-3	NP4‡	500	None
Quincy, Ill.	42†	IB	39	Mr	93	45	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	520	TAK
Rapid City, S. D.	25	IE	43	Rr	119	15	MC-d	10-0	NP2	....	None
Redondo Beach, Calif.	42†	SD2	31	Rr	32	15	Mgr-d	5-0	NP4‡	None	TKL
Redwood City, Calif.	39†	SB3	41	Rm	88	37	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	240	None
Reno, Nev.	32	IB	45	S	114	6	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4	2,400	TAL
Revere, Mass.	37	SD2	34	Rr	34	17	Mgr-d	9-4	NP2	900	TA
Richfield, Minn.	32†	SD3	55	Rr[2]	25[2]	14[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	1,800	None
Richmond, Ind.	43†	IE	31	Mm	130	65	MC-d	9-2	P4	1,080	K
Rochester, Minn.	30	IE	51	Rm	118	23	MC-d	7-1	NP2‡	750	TA
Rock Island, Ill.	49†	CB2	34	Mm	97	61	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	500	TK
Rocky Mount, N. C.	28	IE	36	Mr	151	44	Mgr-d	13-0	NP2‡	600	None
Rome, Ga.	30	IB	36	Mr[2]	96[2]	50[2]	Mgr-c	9-0	NP4	600	None
Rome, N. Y.	42	CB2	30	Mm	115	68	MC-d	7-0	NP2	1,700	None
Roswell, N. M.	26	IB	40	Rr[2]	100[2]	10[2]	Mgr-d	10-0	NP4‡	None	None
Royal Oak, Mich.	47	SD2	48	Rm	45	24	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	1,000	None
St. Cloud, Minn.	42	IE	38	Rm[2]	118[2]	36[2]	MC-d	7-3	NP4	450	None
St. Louis Park, Minn.	35†	SD3	65	Mr	39	39	Mgr-d	7-3	NP..‡	1,800	None
Salem, Mass.	42	SB2	31	Mr	88	49	MC-d	11-4	NP2	500	None
Salem, Oregon	45†	IE	48	Rm	137	37	Mgr-d	9-0	NP4‡	None	None
Salina, Kan.	26	IE	47	Rr[2]	169[2]	14[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	75	None
San Leandro, Calif.	33†	SE3	45	Mm	187	71	Mgr-c	7-1	NP4‡	480	None
Sandusky, Ohio	29	IB	32	Mm	93	57	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	400	None
Santa Barbara, Calif.	51†	CB	41	Rr(X)	105	13	MC-d	6-0	NP2	600	L
Santa Fe, N. M.	28	IE	45	Rr[2]	118[2]	11[2]	Mgr-d	8-0	P4‡	None	None
Shaker Heights, Ohio	28	SD4	85	Rr	26	1	MC-d	7-7[9]	NP2	600	None
Sharon, Pa.	26	IE	32	Mm	157	69	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,500	CT
Sheboygan, Wis.	42	IB	31	M	89	57	MC-d	16-0	NP2‡	900	CTAKL
Skokie, Ill.	52†	SE3	65	Mm	122	72	MC-d	6-6	NP4‡	240	K
S. San Francisco, Calif.	36†	SE2	32	Mm	120	80	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	TK
Spartanburg, S. C.	42†	IE	36	Mr[2]	141[2]	46[2]	Mgr-d	4-4	P4‡	1,200	None
Steubenville, Ohio	36	CE3	30	M	126	58	MC-d	9-3[9]	NP2	1,200	DTL
Stratford t, Conn.	33	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	11-1	P2	None	None
Superior, Wis.	35	CB2	32	Rm[2]	93[2]	28[2]	MC-d	20-0	NP2‡	300	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	38†	IE	50	Rm(Ed)[2]	121[2]	23[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None
Taunton, Mass.	40	IB	28	Mm	85	64	MC-d	9-9	NP2	650	None
Teaneck tp, N. Y.	34	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	1,000	None
Temple, Tex.	25	IB	39	Rm	109	30	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	180	None
Torrance, Calif.	97†	SD2	33	Rr	20	11	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	1,200	TK
Torrington, Conn.	28	IB	28	Mm	106	74	MC-d	4-4	P2	250	TAK
Tucson, Ariz.	49†	CE	47	Rr	215	10	Mgr-d	6-6[10]	P2‡	2,400	None
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	46	ID	37	Rm[2]	83[2]	28[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP4	4,800	None
Tyler, Tex.	39	IB	47	Rm	99	32	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Union tp, N. J.	38	...	..	...	....	..	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	1,200	K
University City, Mo.	40	SD3	76	Rm	25	27	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	600	None

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Vallejo, Calif.	35†	SD2	31	Rr(G)	55	11	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	$ 520	D
Valley Stream, N. Y.	27	SD3	50	Rr	56	19	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	600	None
Vancouver, Wash.	42	SB2	33	Mr	95	47	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	480	None
Vicksburg, Miss.	28	IB	39	Rm[2]	89[2]	30[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP4	6,600	A
Vineland, N. J.	30†	...	..	...	...	..	MC-d	5-5	NP4	1,500	None
Waltham, Mass.	47	SE3	36	Mm	170	71	MC-d	15-. .	NP2	1,000	None
Warren, Ohio	50	SB2	30	Mm	102	64	MC-d	9-3[9]	P2	900	DTL
Warwick, R. I.	43	SD2	36	M[2]	44[2]	55[2]	MC-d	9-0	P2	500	None
Washington, Pa.	26	SE2	30	Mr	122	43	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,800	CT
Watertown t, Mass.	37	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-c	3-3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK
Watertown, N. Y.	34	IB	42	Mr	114	41	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None
Waukegan, Ill.	47†	SB2	34	M	88	50	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	540	TAK
Wausau, Wis.	30	IE	38	Mm	126	59	MC-d	18-0	NP2	360	TA
Wauwatosa, Wis.	33	SD2	68	Rm	44	37	MC-d	16-0	NP4‡	2,400	TL
West Allis, Wis.	43	SE2	31	Mm	141	85	MC-d	10-0	NP4	1,800	TAKL
West Covina, Calif.	41†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
West Hartford t, Conn.	44	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	9-9	P2	None	K
West Haven t, Conn.	32	...	..	...	...	..	TM-d	3-3	P2	600	TK
West New York, N. J.	38	SB2	32	Mr[2]	85[2]	63[2]	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,800	None
West Orange, N. J.	29	SD2	53	Mm	70	62	Com-c	5-5	NP4	3,250	None
West Palm Beach, Fla.	51†	CB	42	Rr(X)	107	13	Mgr-c	5-5[10]	NP2‡	1,800	P
Weymouth t, Mass.	33	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	5-5	NP3	600	TAK
Whittier, Calif.	32†	SB2	53	Rm	105	22	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
White Plains, N. Y.	43	SE3	54	Rr	148	19	Com-d	7-7	P4‡	1,200	None
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	31	SD3	50	Rr	35	13	Mgr-d	9-0	P4‡	600	D
Williamsport, Pa.	45	IE	36	Mm	146	63	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,800	CT
Wilmington, N. C.	45	IE	41	Rm	130	36	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None
Winona, Minn.	25	IB	37	M	110	50	MC-d	9-1	NP4‡	500	T
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	36	...	..	...	...	..	MC-d	10-1	P2‡	2,000	None
Wyandotte, Mich.	37	SB2	26	Mm	96	62	MC-d	6-6	NP2	500	TAK
Yakima, Wash.	38	IE	46	Rm	160	20	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	250	None
Zanesville, Ohio	41	IB	34	M	103	52	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	500	D
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D.	21	ID	47	Rr	84	15	Com-d	5-5	NP5‡	3,600	None
Aberdeen, Wash.	20	ID	32	Mr	83	43	MC-d	12-0	NP2‡	300	CT
Ada, Okla.	16	ID	43	Rr[2]	76[2]	15[2]	Mgr-c	5-5[10]	NP2	None	None
Adams t, Mass.	12	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	....	TAK
Adrian, Mich.	18	IE	34	Mm[1]	149[1]	72[1]	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	250	None
Aiken, S. C.	11†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	300	None
Albany, Calif.	18	SD2	47	S	24	10	MC-c	6-6	NP4‡	260	TKPL
Albany, Ore.	10	IB	41	Rm	114	39	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4‡	180	None
Albemarle, N. C.	12	IE	28	Mm[2]	134[2]	74[2]	MC-d	5-5	P2	600	None
Albert Lea, Minn.	14	IB	37	Mr[1]	105[1]	50[1]	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	None	None
Albion, Mich.	10	IE	32	Mm	150	72	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	50	None
Alice, Tex.	16	IB	32	Rr	88	5	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	600	None
Allen Park, Mich.	12	SD[3]	35	Rr	21	5	MC-d	6-6	NP2	900	TK
Alpena, Mich.	13	IE	35	Mm[2]	154[2]	58[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	260	None
Ambridge, Pa.	16	SE2	21	Mm	228	83	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	DA
Americus, Ga.	11	IB	33	Mr[2]	90[2]	43[2]	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	100	None
Ames, Iowa	23	IB	57	Rr(Ed)[2]	90[2]	15[2]	Mgr-d	6-2	NP4‡	300	None
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	...	..	...	...	..	TM-..	..-. .	....	....	TAKS
Amherst t, Mass.	11	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None
Anaconda, Mont.	11	ID	19	Rr[1]	26[1]	14[1]	MC-d	12-0	P2	300	T
Anchorage, Alaska	11	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-d	9-. .	NP3‡	1,200	None

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Anderson, S. C.	20	IB	35	Rm	114	40	MC-d	8-8	P2	$ 1,200	None
Andover t, Mass.	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	. . . .	None
Annapolis, Md.	10	SE2	42	Rr(G)[2]	147[2]	18[2]	MC-d	8-0	P4	1,200	None
Ansonia, Conn.	19	IB	25	Mm[2]	86[2]	76[2]	MC-d	15-0	P2	None	TK
Antioch, Calif.	16†	SD2	26	M[2]	61[2]	59[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
Ardmore, Okla.	18	IB	48	Rr[1]	85[1]	18[1]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	IB	37	Rm	85	30	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	50	None
Arlington Heights, Ill.	23†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	240	K
Arnold, Pa.	10	SD2	24	Mm	68	76	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,500	CT
Asbury Park, N. J.	17	IE	42	Rm	162	22	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	2,500	None
Ashland, Ohio	14	IE	38	Mm	131	70	MC-d	5-1[9]	NP2	600	DKL
Ashland, Wis.	11	IE	34	Rm	118	36	MC-d	10-0	NP2	100	None
Ashtabula, Ohio	24	IE	27	M(T)	131	52	MC-h	7-2[9]	NP2	400	L
Astoria, Ore.	12	IB	34	Mr	114	47	Mgr-d	5-1	P4‡	400	None
Atchison, Kan.	13	IE	35	M[6]	120[6]	50[6]	Mgr-c	3-3	NP2‡	75	None
Athens, Ohio	12	IE	50	Mr(Ed)	235	49	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	150	DTL
Athol t, Mass.	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	300	TAKS
Attleboro, Mass.	24	SE2	29	Mm[2]	160[2]	86[2]	MC-d	11-5	NP2	300	TK
Auburn, Ala.	13	ID	50	S(Ed)[2]	72[2]	5[2]	Mgr-d	9-1	NP4	None	None
Auburn, Me.	23	IB	33	Mm[2]	110[2]	73[2]	Mgr-d	5-0	NP2	300	None
Augusta, Me.	21	IE	40	Mm	120	59	Mgr-d	8-0	P2	None	None
Aurora, Colo.	11	SD3	49	S[2]	25[2]	5[2]	Mgr-c	9-1	NP2	900	None
Austin, Minn.	23	IB	30	Mm	113	70	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	300	TA
Azusa, Calif.	19†	SE2	28	Mm	220	84	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Barre, Vt.	11	IB	39	M	106	51	Mgr-c	3-3	NP3‡	200	DAK
Bartlesville, Okla.	17	ID	57	Rr[5]	83[5]	16[5]	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	240	None
Bastrop, La.	13	IE	26	Mm[2]	124[2]	68[2]	MC-d	5-5	NP4	300	None
Batavia, N. Y.	11	IE	35	Mm	144	60	Mgr-c	9-3	P4‡	None	A
Bath, Me.	11	IE	36	Mm[2]	201[2]	79[2]	Mgr-..	9-9[10]	NP..	250	None
Baytown, Tex.	23	SE2	29	Mm	118	67	Mgr-d	7-7[10]	NP2‡	None	None
Beacon, N. Y.	14	IE	30	Mm[2]	134[2]	73[2]	Com-d	5-5	P4	. . . .	P
Beatrice, Neb.	12	ID	37	Mr[2]	95[2]	44[2]	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	500	TK
Beaver Dam, Wis.	12	I . .	31	. . .[8]	. . .[8]	. .[8]	MC-d	14-0	NP2	200	KL
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	SB2	30	M	100	51	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,000	CT
Beckley, W. Va.	19	IE	41	Rr	117	12	MC-d	7-2	P2	120	None
Bedford, Ind.	13	IE	34	Mm	185	70	MC-d	7-2	P4	288	K
Bell, Calif.	18†	SD	34	Rr[2]	38[2]	16[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Bellaire, Ohio	13	SD2	25	Mr[2]	84[2]	48[2]	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	168	DTL
Bellaire, Tex.	10	SD3	81	Rr[2]	14[2]	1[2]	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	480	None
Bellefontaine, Ohio	10	IE	34	Mr	155	44	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	150	DTL
Bellevue, Pa.	12	SD3	58	Rr[5]	24[5]	3[5]	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	300	D
Bellwood, Ill.	18†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	6-6	NP4‡	72	K
Bemidji, Minn.	10	IB	44	Rr[2]	113[2]	17[2]	Mgr-d	5-0	NP4‡	120	None
Bend, Ore.	11	ID	34	Rm	62	27	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	120	None
Bensalem tp, Pa.	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	3-3	P6‡	. . . .	DA
Benton Harbor, Mich.	19	IE	30	Mm	136	56	Mgr-d	9-5	NP2‡	300	None
Berea, Ohio	12	SD2	48	Rm[2]	54[2]	28[2]	MC-d	7-3	P2	144	DTL
Bergenfield, N. J.	18	SD3	52	Mr[2]	43[2]	28[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	750	TA
Berkley, Mich.	18	SD3	43	Rr	26	18	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	540	None
Berlin, N. H.	17	IB	27	Mm	108	69	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	500	None
Berwick, Pa.	14	IE	30	Mm[2]	188[2]	81[2]	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	300	D
Bethel, Pa.	11	SE2	49	Rr[2]	218[2]	15[2]	Mgr-d	7-0	P4‡	300	D
Bexley, Ohio	12	SD3	80	Rr[5]	15[5]	0[5]	MC-d	7-7[9]	NP4‡	100	AT
Biddeford, Me.	21	IB	25	Mm	112	72	MC-d	12-5	P1	None	None
Big Spring, Tex.	17	IB	37	Rr[2]	91[2]	18[2]	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2‡	120	None

TABLE VI — GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Birmingham, Mich.	15	SD3	71	Rr	69	16	Mgr-c	7-7	NP3‡	$ 260	None
Bismarck, N. D.	19	IB	51	Rr[1]	99[1]	10[1]	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None
Bloomsburg, Pa.	11	IE	36	Mm	149	69	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D
Blue Island, Ill.	18	SB2	37	M[2]	108[2]	52[2]	MC-d	14-..	NP4‡	240	TK
Bluefield, W. Va.	22	IE	42	Rr[2]	124[2]	12[2]	Mgr-c	5-0	NP4	780	None
Blytheville, Ark.	18†	IB	40	Rm	90	26	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	240	TKL
Bogalusa, La.	18	IE	23	Mm[2]	121[2]	71[2]	Com-d	5-5	P4	600	None
Boone, Iowa	12	IB	37	Rr[2]	107[2]	17[2]	MC-d	7-2	P2	224‡	None
Borger, Tex.	18	IB	32	M[2]	103[2]	56[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	120	None
Bossier City, La.	15	SD	33	Rm	67	21	Com-..	3-3	NP4	5,500	....
Boulder, Colo.	18	IB	51	Rr(Ed)	93	14	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡*	None	None
Bowling Green, Ky.	18	IE	38	Mr[2]	133[2]	43[2]	MC-d	12-0	P2	120	None
Bowling Green, Ohio	12	IB	48	Rm(Ed)	95	25	MC-h	7-3[9]	P2	240	DTL
Bozeman, Mont.	11	IB	49	Rr(Ed)[2]	100[2]	14[2]	Mgr-d	3-3	NP4‡	520	None
Braddock, Pa.	16	SB2	17	Rm[2]	89[2]	26[2]	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	None
Bradenton, Fla.	14	IB	38	Rr	105	14	MC-d	5-5[10]	NP2	300	None
Bradford, Pa.	17	IE	39	Mm	167	58	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT
Brainerd, Minn.	13	IB	35	Rm(T)	104	24	MC-d	7-2	NP2	300	TAL
Braintree t, Mass.	23	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	650	TAK
Brattleboro t, Vt.	12	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-..	5-5	NP3‡	500	DTAK
Brawley, Calif.	13†	IB	24	Rr	90	6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	150	K
Brentwood, Pa.	13	SD3	59	Rr[5]	33	4[5]	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D
Bridgeton, N. J.	18	IE	33	Mr	145	62	MC-d	7-7	P3‡	600	T
Bristol, Pa.	13	SE2	25	Mm	267	87	Mgr-d	18-0	P4‡	300	None
Bristol t, R. I.	12	...	..	...	...	..	TM-c	5-5	P2	300	TAK
Bristol, Tenn.	18†	IE	41	M	134	51	Com-d	3-3	NP4	3,000	None
Bristol, Va.	16	IE	35	Mm	139	56	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	100	CT
Brookfield, Ill.	20†	SD2	44	Rm[2]	23[2]	34[2]	Mgr-d	6-6	P4	72	K
Brownwood, Tex.	20	ID	41	Rm	77	20	Mgr-d	4-0	NP2	500	P
Brunswick, Ga.	18	IE	31	Mm[2]	141[2]	55[2]	Mgr-c	5-1	NP3	720	None
Brunswick t, Me.	11	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-..	5-5	NP3	400	None
Bryan, Tex.	18	IB	45	Rr(Ed)[2]	93[2]	11[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	120	None
Bucyrus, Ohio	10	IE	32	Mm	134	63	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	300	DTL
Burlingame, Calif.	22†	SD3	65	Rr	56	17	MC-c	5-5	NP4	840	TK
Burlington, N. J.	12	SB2	24	Mr[2]	112[2]	67[2]	MC-d	12-0	P3‡	1,000	T
Burlington, N. C.	25	IE	35	Mm	177	75	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2	400	None
Butler, Pa.	23	IE	39	Mr	138	41	Com-d	4-4	P4‡	....	CT
Cadillac, Mich.	10	IE	38	Mm	130	62	Mgr-d	4-0	NP4	None	None
Cairo, Ill.	12	IB	38	Rm[2]	94[2]	21[2]	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None
Caldwell, Idaho	10	IB	41	Rm	102	24	MC-d	6-0	NP4	480	TK
Calumet City, Ill.	19†	SD2	28	Rm[2]	27[2]	36[2]	MC-d	10-0	P4	416	TK
Cambridge, Md.	10	I..	34	...[8]	...[8]	..[8]	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡	520	None
Cambridge, Ohio	15	IB	35	M[2]	114[2]	55[2]	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	250	DTL
Camden, Arkansas	17†	ID	36	Rm	77	32	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	None	None
Campbell, Ohio	13	SD1	15	Mm[5]	28[5]	62[5]	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	1,200	DTL
Canonsburg, Pa.	12	SE2	24	Mm	159	69	MC-d	9-9	P4‡	300	D
Canton, Ill.	12	IB	31	M	106	55	MC-d	14-0	NP4‡	240	TK
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	22	IB	38	Mr	109	47	Com-d	5-5	NP4	4,500	None
Carbondale, Ill.	11	IE	44	Rm(Ed)	124	31	Com-d	5-5	NP4	360	None
Carbondale, Pa.	16	SB2	31	M[2]	109[2]	56[2]	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	CT
Carlisle, Pa.	17	SE2	37	M	169	61	Mgr-d	15-0	P2‡	None	DA
Carlsbad, N. M.	18	IB	30	Rr	87	7	MC-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None
Carnegie, Pa.	12	SB2	30	Rm	92	34	MC-d	6-0	P4‡	150	DT
Carteret, N. J.	13	SE1	22	Mm[2]	116[2]	89[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	None
Carthage, Mo.	11	IB	41	M	99	52	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	240	TAL

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Casper, Wyo.	35†	IB	45	Rm	90	21	Mgr-c	9-0	NP4‡	$ 10	None
Cedar Falls, Iowa	14	SD2	43	Rm[2]	59[2]	44[2]	MC-d	7-2	NP4‡	35	TA
Central Falls, R. I.	24	SD2	21	Mm[2]	77[2]	80[2]	MC-d	10-10	NP2	600	None
Centralia, Ill.	14	IE	39	Rm[2]	150[2]	34[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1	None
Chambersburg, Pa.	17	IE	38	M	175	54	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	None	D
Chanute, Kan.	10	ID	38	Rr	73	19	Mgr-c	5-5	. . .	None	. . . .
Charles City, Iowa	10	IB	35	Mm	97	62	MC-d	6-2	NP2	250	None
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	35†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-..	7-0	P4‡	1,200	DT
Chicago Heights, Ill.	29†	SE2	30	Mm	124	69	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,700	None
Chickasha, Okla.	16	IB	42	Rm	87	20	Mgr-d	8-0	NP2‡	None	None
Chico, Calif.	12	IE	46	Rr	121	19	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	IE	36	M	132	54	Mgr-c	7-3[9]	NP4‡	360	None
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	11	IE	38	Mr	113	44	MC-d	10-. .	NP2	163	. . . .
Clairton, Pa.	20	SE2	21	Mm[2]	145[2]	81[2]	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,000	CT
Claremont, N. H.	13	IB	29	Mm	105	67	Mgr-c	9-3	NP2	None	None
Clarksdale, Miss.	17	IB	37	Rm	97	26	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None
Clarksville, Tenn.	21†	IE	35	Mr[2]	133[2]	41[2]	MC-d	13-1	NP2	600	None
Clayton, Mo.	16	SE3	88	Rr	123	5	Mgr-d	6-0	NP2‡	1,000	None
Clearwater, Fla.	16	SE2	43	Rr(X)	122	15	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Cleburne, Tex.	13	IB	32	Rm(T)	110	39	Mgr-d	5-0	NP2‡	None	None
Cleveland, Tenn.	13	IE	36	Mm[2]	163[2]	65[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP6‡	1,200	None
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	SD2	42	Rm[2]	21[2]	22[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	750	A
Clinton t, Mass.	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-..	3-3	P3	600	TAK
Clovis, N. M.	17	ID	36	Rr[2]	78[2]	12[2]	Mgr-c	5-5[10]	P4‡	120	None
Coal tp, Pa.	17	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	. .-. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA
Coatesville, Pa.	14	SE2	31	Mm	206	70	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	12	ID	35	Rr[2]	57[2]	9[2]	MC-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	IB	37	Rm	95	36	Com-d	3-3	NP2	3,600	None
Cohoes, N. Y.	21	SD1	29	Mm[2]	73[2]	66[2]	MC-3	6-0	P4	700	A
College Park, Ga.	15	SB2	43	Rr[2]	103[2]	17[2]	Mgr-d	6-0	NP2‡	300	None
College Park, Md.	11	SB2	55	Rm(Ed)	110	40	MC-d	8-2	NP2	None	None
Collingswood, N. J.	16	SD3	60	Rr[2]	31[2]	6[2]	Com-c	3-3	NP4	1,000	None
Collinsville, Ill.	13†	SD2	33	Rm[2]	57[2]	34[2]	Com-d	5-5	NP4	600	None
Colton, Calif.	19†	SD2	27	Rm	81	38	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Columbia, Pa.	12	SE2	26	Mm[2]	124[2]	76[2]	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	300	DA
Columbia, Tenn.	11	IE	32	Rm[2]	123[2]	37[2]	Mgr-c	5-5[10]	NP4	1,200	None
Columbus, Ind.	18	IE	35	Mm	172	73	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K
Columbus, Miss.	17	IB	34	Mr[2]	107[2]	46[2]	MC-d	6-0	NP4	416	None
Concord, Calif.	31†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TAK
Concord, N. C.	16	IE	31	Mm[2]	139[2]	72[2]	MC-d	7-7	P4	600	None
Conneaut, Ohio	10	IE	25	M[2]	139[2]	58[2]	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	144	DTL
Connellsville, Pa.	13	IE	33	Rm(T)	125	39	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	CT
Connersville, Ind.	18†	IE	27	Mm[1]	136[1]	77[1]	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	SE2	24	Mm[2]	126[2]	81[2]	MC-d	15-0	P4‡	None	D
Coral Gables, Fla.	29†	SE3	71	Rr(Ed)	119	11	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	600	None
Corapolis, Pa.	10	SB2	29	Mm	112	56	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	300	D
Corning, N. Y.	17†	IE	35	Mm	160	82	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	200	T
Corona, Calif.	13†	SE	26	Mr	121	49	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Coronado, Calif.	19†	SD3	47	S	67	4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
Corsicana, Tex.	19	IB	38	Mr	99	46	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	AL
Cortland, N. Y.	18	IE	36	Mm	118	64	MC-d	6-0	P2	450	TA
Corvallis, Ore.	16	IB	50	Rm(Ed)	108	24	Mgr-d	9-0	NP6‡	None	None
Coshocton, Ohio	12	IE	37	Mm	142	63	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	500	DTL
Cranford tp, N. J.	19	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	1,000	K
Crawfordsville, Ind.	14†	IE	36	M	127	59	MC-d	7-2	P4	120	K

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Crowley, La.	13	IB	37	Rm	106	24	MC-d	9-1	NP4	$ 300	AP
Crystal, Minn.	14†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	5-5	NP3‡	720	TAK
Cudahy, Wis.	12	SE2	25	Mm	242	88	MC-d	10-0	NP4	1,200	TKL
Dalton, Ga.	16	IE	32	Mm[2]	184[2]	78[2]	MC-d	4-4	NP2‡	25	TKP
Daly City, Calif. . . .	39†	SD2	34	Rr[2]	23[2]	5[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Danbury, Conn. . . .	22	IE	28	Mm	165	70	MC-d	12-0*	P2‡	None	DTK
Danvers t, Mass. . .	16	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-h	5-5	NP3‡	400	None
Darby, Pa.	13	SD2	32	Rm[2]	69[2]	34[2]	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	None
Darien t, Conn. . . .	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	5-5	P2	300	T
De Kalb, Ill.	15†	IE	36	Mm	153	55	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	240	TK
Decatur, Ala.	23†	IE	38	Mm	139	58	Com-c	5-5	NP3‡	360	None
Decatur, Ga.	22	SD2	66	Rr	45	15	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	400	None
Dedham t, Mass. . .	18	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-..	3-3	NP1	800	TAK
Defiance, Ohio	11	IB	37	M	93	52	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	150	DTL
Del Rio, Tex.	14	IB	29	Rr	99	9	Com-d	3-3	NP2	1,200	None
Delano, Calif.	11†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	TK
Delaware tp, N. J. .	10	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . . .	None
Delaware, Ohio . . .	12	IE	37	Mr	123	47	Mgr-c	7-3	NP4‡	120	None
Denison, Tex.	18	IB	38	Rm(T)	90	35	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Denton, Tex.	21	IB	44	Rm(Ed)	89	35	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Derby, Conn.	10	IB	25	Mm	94	69	MC-d	6-0	P2	None	T
Des Plaines, Ill. . . .	31†	SD2	52	M	81	51	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	300	TK
Dixon, Ill.	19†	IB	38	Mr	96	47	Com-..	5-5	NP4	. . . .	None
Dodge City, Kan. . .	11	IB	44	Rm[2]	111[2]	22[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None
Donora, Pa.	12	SE1	21	Mm	147	84	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	DA
Dormont, Pa.	13	SD3	65	Rr	52	8	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	900	D
Dothan, Ala.	29†	IB	42	Rm[2]	102[2]	36[2]	Mgr-c	3-3	NP3‡	2,400	None
Dover, N. H.	16	IB	31	Mm	114	64	MC-d	9-4	P2	200	None
Dover, N. J.	11	SE2	33	Mr[2]	125[2]	57[2]	MC-d	9-0	P2	None	None
Downers Grove, Ill.	17†	SD3	55	Rm	59	37	Com-d	5-5	NP4	900	None
Du Bois, Pa.	11	IE	41	Mr	130	44	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	300	CT
Dublin, Ga.	10	IB	36	Rm[2]	95[2]	28[2]	MC-d	7-3	NP2‡	400	None
Dumont, N. J.	13	SD3	52	Mr[2]	23[2]	24[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	A
Duncan, Okla.	15	IE	38	Mr	174	47	Mgr-d	5-5[10]	NP3‡	None	None
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	IE	30	Mm	126	73	MC-d	5-0	P2	900	TAPL
Dunmore, Pa.	20	SD2	35	Mm	57	63	MC-d	6-0	P4‡	600	CTS
Duquesne, Pa.	18	SE2	21	Mm	128	84	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	2,400	None
Durant, Okla.	11	ID	48	Rr[2]	80[2]	14[2]	Mgr-d	8-0	NP2‡	48	TKSP
Dyersburg, Tenn. . .	11	ID	38	Rm[2]	74[2]	37[2]	MC-d	7-7	NP2	150	None
East Detroit, Mich. .	21	SD2	26	Mr	43	44	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2‡	600	None
East Haven t, Conn.	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	3-3	P2	300	TA
East Lansing, Mich.	24†	SD1	65	Rr(Ed)	51	4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	130	None
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	ID	25	Rm	54	40	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	300	DTL
East Moline, Ill. . . .	14	SE2	22	Mm[2]	222[2]	88[2]	MC-d	10-10[10]	NP4‡	. . . .	TK
East Paterson, N. J.	15	SE3	40	Mm[2]	117[2]	82[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	. . . .	None
East Point, Ga. . . .	21	SD2	42	Mm	81	58	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	600	None
Easthampton t, Mass.	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	3-3	. . .	. . . .	TAK
Ecorse, Mich.	18	SB1	14	Mm[2]	87[2]	75[2]	MC-d	6-6	NP2	1,200	TAK
Edinburg, Tex.	12	IB	35	W	107	10	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None
Edison tp, N. J. . . .	16†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	7-7	NP2‡	3,000	None
El Cajon, Calif. . . .	11†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	480	TK
El Centro, Calif. . .	18†	IE	39	W	138	9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
El Cerrito, Calif. . .	24†	SD2	48	Rr[2]	26[2]	18[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	RK
El Dorado, Ark. . . .	24†	IB	38	Rm[2]	85[2]	29[2]	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	720	None
El Dorado, Kan. . . .	11	ID	36	Rr	69	8	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
El Reno, Okla.	11	IB	34	Rr^1	100^1	18^1	Mgr-c	9-9	NP3‡	$ None	T
El Segundo, Calif.	12†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Elizabeth City, N. C.	13	IB	36	Rm	95	24	Mgr-d	8-0	NP2	120	None
Elizabethton, Tenn.	11	I ..	38	...^{8}	...^{8}	..^{8}	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4	600	None
Ellwood City, Pa.	13	SE2	30	Mm^2	141^2	79^2	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	300	None
Elmwood Park, Ill.	22†	SD2	43	Rr^2	28^2	15^2	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	125	K
Elwood, Ind.	12†	ID	28	M	76	56	MC-d	7-7	P4	360	K
Emporia, Kan.	16	IB	43	Rm	115	22	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None
Endicott, N. Y.	20	SE2	30	Mm^2	267^2	85^2	MC-d	6-6	P2‡	1,000	None
Enfield t, Conn.	15	...	..	...	...	..	TM-d	3-3	P2	220	TAK
Englewood, Colo.	17	SD2	41	Rm^2	69^2	31^2	Mgr-c	7-3	NP4‡	720	None
Englewood, N. J.	23	SD3	57	Mr	44	102	MC-d	5-1	P3‡	300	K
Escanaba, Mich.	15	IE	37	Mr	120	40	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	None
Eureka, Calif.	28†	IB	33	Mr	113	40	Mgr-d	5-5^{10}	NP4‡	1,200	None
Evergreen Park, Ill.	22†	SD2	42	Rr^2	52^2	5^2	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	150	K
Ewing tp, N. J.	17	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	....	AKS
Fair Lawn, N. J.	24	SD3	53	Rm^2	39^2	33^2	Mgr-c	5-5	P3‡	500	T
Fairfield, Ala.	14†	SD2	21	Mr^2	48^2	46^2	MC-d	12-12^{10}	P4	300	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	13	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	450	DTKA
Faribault, Minn.	16	ID	39	Rm^1	84^1	38^1	Com-d	5-5	NP4	600	None
Farrell, Pa.	14	IE	18	Mm	135	86	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	650	CT
Fayetteville, Ark.	18†	IE	51	Mr(Ed)	145	42	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	260	TKL
Fergus Falls, Minn.	13	IB	44	Rm	93	23	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	T
Ferguson, Mo.	12	SD3	53	Rr	27	3	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2‡	150	None
Findlay, Ohio	24	IB	45	Mm^2	102^2	54^2	MC-d	7-3^9	P2	150	DTL
Floral Park, N. Y.	15	SD3	61	Rr^2	43^2	5^2	MC-d	5-0	P2‡	600	None
Florence, Ala.	27†	IB	36	Rm^2	87^2	38^2	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	....	None
Florence, S. C.	23	IE	44	Rm	123	23	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	600	None
Forest Park, Ill.	15	SD2	41	Rm	61	36	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None
Fort Collins, Colo.	15	IB	47	Rr(Ed)	94	10	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	400	None
Fort Lee, N. J.	12	SD2	44	S^2	35^2	6^2	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	500	None
Fort Madison, Iowa	15	IB	33	Mm	113	65	MC-d	7-2	NP2	160	None
Fort Myers, Fla.	13	IE	37	Rr^2	129^2	11^2	MC-d	5-5	NP4‡	300	None
Fort Pierce, Fla.	14	IB	30	Rr	105	11	Mgr-d	5-3	NP2‡	....	None
Fort Scott, Kan.	10	IB	41	Rm^4	106^4	34^4	Com-d	3-3	NP2	1,200	None
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	SD3	64	Rr^1	14^1	3^1	MC-d	6-6	NP2	78	None
Fostoria, Ohio	14	IE	33	Mm^2	128^2	70^2	MC-d	7-3^9	P2	360	DTL
Frankfort, Ind.	15	IB	32	Mr	105	49	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K
Frankfort, Ky.	12	IB	42	Rm^2	108^2	37^2	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	2,400	None
Franklin, Pa.	10	IE	39	Mm^2	152^2	66^2	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	600	CT
Franklin Park, Ill.	13†	...	..	...	...	..	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	780	K
Frederick, Md.	18	IE	39	Mr	146	48	MC-d	5-5	P4	1,200	K
Fredericksburg, Va.	12	IE	38	Rm	138	39	Mgr-d	12-12	NP4‡	None	T
Freeport, Ill.	26†	IE	40	Mm	128	62	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	240	TK
Freeport, N. Y.	25	SD2	52	Rm	75	25	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	None
Fremont, Neb.	15	IB	40	Rm	106	38	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	500	T
Fremont, Ohio	17	IB	35	Mm	114	58	MC-d	7-3^9	P2	420	DTL
Fulton, Mo.	10	IE	34	M^5	131^5	58^5	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	480	TAL
Fulton, N. Y.	14	IE	30	Mm	129	76	MC-d	6-0	P2	1,000	None
Gainesville, Ga.	12	IE	38	Mr^2	139^2	41^2	Mgr-c	5-2^{10}	NP3‡	1,800	None
Gainesville, Tex.	11	IE	38	Rm	120	37	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2‡	None	None
Garden City, Kan.	11	IB	38	Rr^2	100^2	6^2	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None
Garden City, N. Y.	14	SE3	86	Mm	377	76	MC-d	7-7^{10}	P2‡	None	None
Gardena, Calif.	31†	SB2	31	Mr	111	44	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Gardner, Mass.	20	IB	27	Mm	112	76	MC-d	11-6	NP2	300	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Garfield Heights, Ohio	22	SD2	34	M[2]	24[2]	51[2]	MC-d	7-0[9]	NP2	$ 1,000	T
Garland, Tex.	11	SB2	43	Mm[2]	93[2]	71[2]	Mgr-d	9-9	NP2‡	None	None
Gastonia, N. C.	34†	IE	29	Mm[1]	197[1]	75[1]	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2	600	None
Geneva, N. Y.	17	IB	41	Mr	112	49	MC-d	13-1	P2	840	T
Girard, Ohio	10	SB2	23	Mm	89	75	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	420	DTKL
Glen Cove, N. Y.	15	SB3	32	M[2]	103[2]	53[2]	Com-d	5-5	P2	1,200	None
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	14†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	6-6	NP4‡	36	K
Glens Falls, N. Y.	20	IE	48	Mr	130	41	MC-d	6-1	P2	1,500	TA
Glenview, Ill.	13†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	120	K
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	SD2	26	Mr[2]	49[2]	58[2]	MC-d	9-0	P3‡	None	None
Gloversville, N. Y.	24	IB	35	Mm	93	64	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	420	T
Goldsboro, N. C.	21	IB	36	Rm	111	. .	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	400	None
Goshen, Ind.	13	IB	34	Mm	111	62	MC-d	7-7[10]	P4	. . . .	K
Grand Island, Neb.	23	IB	42	Rr	93	15	MC-..	8-. .	. . .	400	None
Grand Junction, Colo.	15	IE	46	Rr[2]	155	14[2]	Mgr-c	7-2	NP4‡	480	None
Grand Prairie, Tex.	15	SD2	36	Rm[2]	41[2]	35[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	300	None
Great Bend, Kan.	13	IB	39	Rr	99	8	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	. . . .	T
Greely, Ohio	20	IB	46	Rr	105	14	Mgr-c	7-1	NP2	780	None
Greenfield t, Mass.	17	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	TAK
Greensburg, Pa.	17	SE2	43	Rr	123	20	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT
Greenville, N. C.	17	IE	42	Mr	177	37	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,800	L
Greenville, Tex.	15	IB	42	Rm	93	37	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	None	None
Greenwood, Miss.	18	IB	40	Rm[2]	100[2]	21[2]	Com-d	3-3	P4	750	None
Greenwood, S. C.	14	IE	31	Mm	125	59	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	600	None
Gretna, La.	14	SD1	29	Rm	55	36	MC-d	5-5	P4	180	None
Griffin, Ga.	14	IE	32	Mm	194	69	Mgr-c	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	13	SD3	73	Rr	21	7	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	None	None
Grosse Pte. Wds., Mich.	10	SD2	70	Rr	22	13	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	400	None
Gulfport, Miss.	23	IE	40	Rm[2]	137[2]	30[2]	Com-c	3-3	P4	4,200	None
Guthrie, Okla.	10	IB	38	Rm[2]	100[2]	38[2]	Mgr-c	6-6	NP2	None	None
Haddon tp, N. J.	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . . .	None
Haddonfield, N. J.	10	SD3	70	Rr[2]	40[2]	1[2]	Com-c	3-3	NP4	900	None
Hanford, Calif.	10	IE	41	Rr	145	19	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	200	TK
Hannibal, Mo.	20	IB	35	Mr	98	49	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	150	PL
Hanover, Pa.	14	SE2	35	Mm	176	65	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	None	DA
Hanover tp, Pa.	15	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-h	7-0	P4‡	600	TKPL
Harlingen, Tex.	23	IB	40	Rm	97	24	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	600	None
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	IB	35	Rm	112	25	Com-d	5-5	NP4	400	None
Harrison, N. J.	13	SE1	25	Mm	457	91	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	300	None
Harrison tp, Pa.	15	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-h	5-0	P4‡	1,000	DT
Harrisonburg, Va.	11	IE	45	Mr	148	42	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	T
Harvey, Ill.	24†	SE2	32	Mm	141	77	Com-d	5-5	NP4	. . . .	None
Hastings, Neb.	20	IB	44	Rm	91	26	MC-d	9-0	NP2‡	200	TK
Hawthorne, Calif.	28†	SE2	29	Mm[2]	458[2]	92[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Hawthorne, N. J.	15	SD2	42	Mm	76	68	Com-c	3-3	NP4	1,200	None
Hazel Park, Mich.	18	SD2	20	Mm	50	57	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	180	None
Helena, Ark.	11	IB	34	Rm	100	31	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	240	TKL
Helena, Mont.	18	ID	52	Rr(G)	74	8	Mgr-h	5-5	NP4‡	300	None
Henderson, Ky.	17	ID	30	Mr	78	45	Com-h	3-3	P2‡	2,000	None
Henderson, N. C.	11	ID	36	Rm	81	23	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	150	None
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	15†	SD2	50	Rr	45	17	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Hialeah, Fla.	32†	SB2	31	Mr	94	47	MC-d	7-7	NP2‡	2,400	None
Hibbing, Minn.	16	SB2	32	Rr	103	10	MC-d	5-5	NP3‡	1,800	TK
Hickory, N. C.	19†	IE	38	Mm	198	65	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2‡	120	None
Highland Park, Ill.	25†	SD3	66	Rr	57	14	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Highland Park, Tex.	11	SD4	85	Rr[1]	44[1]	2[1]	MC-d	5-5	NP2	$ None	K
Hillside tp, N. J.	21	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	600	. . . .
Hingham t, Mass.	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,400	TAK
Hobart, Ind.	15†	SD2	28	Rr[2]	20[2]	16[2]	MC-d	7-2	P4	. . . .	K
Hobbs, N. M.	14	IB	34	Rr	90	3	Mgr-c	5-5[10]	NP4‡	None	None
Holland, Mich.	16	IE	36	Mm	157	62	Mgr-d	9-3	NP4‡	150	None
Hollywood, Fla.	23†	IE	47	Rr(X)	117	14	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	2,400	None
Homestead, Pa.	10	SD2	24	Rr[2]	78[2]	3[2]	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	None	C
Homewood, Ala.	18†	SD4	74	Rr[2]	21[2]	6[2]	MC-d	11-11	NP4	100	None
Homewood, Ill.	13†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-d	7-0	P4‡	120	K
Hopewell, Va.	10	IE	29	Mm[2]	118[2]	81[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	480	T
Hopkinsville, Ky.	13	IE	37	Rm[2]	125[2]	34[2]	Com-d	3-3	P2	. . . .	None
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	IB	25	Mm	94	76	MC-d	12-0	NP2‡	300	TK
Hornell, N. Y.	15	IE	37	Rm(T)	133	37	MC-d	12-0	P2	300	T
Houma, La.	12	IE	35	Rm	155	22	MC-d	5-1	P4	1,800	None
Hudson, N. Y.	12	IB	31	M	100	53	MC-d	10-1	P2	400	T
Huntington, Ind.	15	IB	36	Mm	114	63	MC-d	7-2	P4	600	TK
Huntsville, Ala.	31†	IB	47	Rm[7]	95[2]	20[7]	MC-d	5-. .	NP4	150	None
Huron, S. D.	13	ID	46	Rr[2]	70[2]	9[2]	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,500	None
Hyattsville, Md.	12	SB3	52	Rr	90	5	MC-d	10-0	NP4‡	600	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho	19	IE	42	Rr	119	15	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	1,200	None
Independence, Kan.	11	ID	47	Rm	72	23	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None
Indiana, Pa.	12	IE	49	Rm	151	21	Mgr-d	12-0	P4‡	None	DA
Inkster, Mich.	17	SD2	15	Rm[2]	23[2]	31[2]	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2	1,200	None
Ironton, Ohio	16	SE2	35	M[2]	133[2]	57[2]	Mgr-..	7-7	NP4‡	150	None
Ironwood, Mich.	11	IE	29	Rm	128	27	Mgr-c	7-0	NP2	240	None
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	IE	39	Rm	129	40	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	480	TK
Jamestown, N. D.	11	I	41	. . .[8]	. . .[8]	. .[8]	MC-d	12-0	NP4‡	400	T
Janesville, Wis.	25	IE	34	Mm	136	69	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None
Jeannette, Pa.	16	SE2	29	Mm	146	72	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT
Jeffersonville, Ind.	18†	SD2	31	Rm	63	29	MC-d	7-2	P4	. . . .	. . . .
Jennings, La.	11†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-d	3-3	P4	. . . .	None
Jennings, Mo.	15	SD2	37	Rm	17	28	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	360	TAPL
Johnson City, N. Y.	19	SE2	23	Mm	180	85	MC-d	4-4	NP2‡	600	None
Johnston t, R. I.	13	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-c	7-7	P2	300	TAK
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	IB	31	Mm	101	73	MC-d	5-1	P4‡	750	TA
Jonesboro, Ark.	17†	IE	46	Rm	120	34	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	120	TKL
Junction City, Kan.	13	IB	41	Rr	100	10	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	100	None
Kearney, Neb.	12	IB	43	Rr	94	7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	200	None
Keene, N. H.	16	IB	34	Mm	110	58	Mgr-d	15-0	NP2‡	200	None
Kenmore, N. Y.	20	SD3	60	Rr	46	11	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	900	T
Kennewick, Wash.	10	IB	33	Rm	94	20	Mgr-c	7-1	NP4‡	120	None
Kent, Ohio	12	IE	42	Mm(Ed)[2]	218[2]	73[2]	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	200	DTL
Keokuk, Iowa	16	IB	32	Mm	112	66	Com-d	3-3	NP2	. . . .	None
Kewanee, Ill.	17	IB	29	Mm	95	64	Com-d	5-5	NP4	900	None
Kingsport, Tenn.	25†	IE	43	Mm[5]	258[5]	69[5]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	250	None
Kingston, Pa.	21	SE3	46	Mm	133	58	MC-d	7-0	P4‡	300	D
Kingsville, Tex.	17	ID	32	Rr(T)[2]	67[2]	3[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	480	None
Kinston, N. C.	18	IB	37	Rm	110	32	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	600	None
Kirksville, Mo.	11	IB	43	Rm[1]	92[1]	29[1]	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None
Kirkwood, Mo.	19	SD3	64	Rr	40	14	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	IB	39	Rr[2]	115[2]	26[2]	Mgr-d	5-0	NP4‡	288	None
La Grange, Ill.	15†	SD3	68	Rr	79	17	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	None	K
La Mesa, Calif.	24†	SD3	49	Rr	46	10	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
La Porte, Ind.	20†	IE	32	Mm	133	72	MC-c	7-2	P4	360	T

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
La Salle, Ill.	12	ID	30	Rm	68	37	MC-d	14-0	NP4‡	$ 180	TK
Laconia, N. H.	15	IE	37	Mr[2]	142[2]	65[2]	MC-d	6-0	P2	300	None
Lake Worth, Fla.	15†	ID	46	S(X)[2]	65[2]	7[2]	Mgr-d	5-5[10]	NP2‡	1,200	None
Lakewood tp, N. J.	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	1,000	K
Lamesa, Tex.	11	ID	33	Rr	71	6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	120	None
Lancaster, Ohio	24	IE	36	Mm	116	67	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	150	DTL
Lansdowne, Pa.	12	SD3	68	Rm[2]	42[2]	30[2]	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	None	None
Lansing, Ill.	12†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	6-6	NP4‡	120	K
Laramie, Wyo.	16	IE	40	Rr[4]	135	13[4]	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	10	None
Las Cruces, N. M.	12	IE	39	Rr	118	6	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡	120	T
Las Vegas, Nev.	45†	IE	38	S	124	7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	4,200	AL
Latrobe, Pa.	12	SE2	35	Mm	191	73	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	D
Lawrence, Kan.	23	IB	46	Rm(Ed)[2]	96[2]	20[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	100	None
Leavenworth, Kan.	21	IB	36	Rm(G)	100	36	Com-d	5-5	NP2	600	None
Leominster, Mass.	24	IB	29	Mm	96	77	MC-d	9-4	NP2	500	None
Lewiston, Idaho	13	IB	39	Rr[2]	100[2]	9[2]	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	. . . .	None
Lewistown, Pa.	14	IB	34	Rm	86	33	Mgr-d	14-0	P4‡	300	D
Lexington t, Mass.	17	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-..	5-5	NP3‡	. . . .	TK
Lexington, N. C.	14	IE	27	Mm	137	76	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	118	None
Lincoln, Ill.	16†	IE	36	M	123	53	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	240	CTK
Lincoln t, R. I.	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	5-0	P2	400	TAK
Livonia, Mich.	18	SD2	30	Mm[2]	76[2]	70[2]	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	660	TK
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	IE	36	Mm	156	68	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	900	CT
Lodi, Calif.	20†	SE2	36	Rm	118	37	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None
Lodi, N. J.	15	SD2	25	Mm	63	74	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	. . . .	None
Logan, Utah	17	IB	48	Rr	111	16	Com-d	3-3	NP4‡	2,400	D
Logansport, Ind.	21	IB	38	Mr	115	50	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	TK
Lombard, Ill.	21†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	120	K
Long Beach, N. Y.	23†	SD3	70	Rr[2]	39[2]	17[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	P2	3,500	None
Long Branch, N. J.	23	IB	44	Mr	85	42	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,000	None
Longview, Tex.	25	ID	40	Rr	69	16	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Longview, Wash.	20	ID	31	Mr	72	48	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	120	TKL
Lufkin, Tex.	15	IB	38	M[2]	103[2]	51[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None
Lynbrook, N. Y.	17	SB3	62	Rm[2]	88[2]	26[2]	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	2,000	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	20	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,500	None
McAlester, Okla.	18	IB	43	Rm[2]	109[2]	31[2]	Mgr-d	7-1	P2‡	120	None
McAllen, Tex.	20	IB	41	Rr	93	12	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	120	None
McComb, Miss.	10	IE	39	Mr[2]	169[2]	45[2]	MC-d	6-3	P4	1,200	P
McKees Rocks, Pa.	16	SE1	23	Mm	147	62	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	C
McKinney, Tex.	11	ID	40	Rr	57	9	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2	600	None
Macomb, Ill.	11	IB	40	Rm(Ed)	115	32	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	360	TAK
Madera, Calif.	13†	IB	39	Rr	100	10	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	TK
Madison, Ind.	10†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	390	TK
Madison, N. J.	10	SD3	53	Rr[2]	43[2]	11[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	T
Madisonville, Ky.	11	IE	35	Rm	140	22	MC-d	6-0	P2	260	None
Mahanoy City, Pa.	11	IB	25	M	110	57	MC-d	15-0	P4‡	None	D
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	15	SD2	51	S	78	26	Mgr-d	5-5	P2‡	None	None
Manhattan, Kan.	19	IE	52	Rr(Ed)	124	10	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	100	None
Mankato, Minn.	19	IE	47	Rm	135	33	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	None	None
Maple Heights, Ohio	16	SD2	33	Mm	59	75	MC-d	7-0[9]	NP2	400	TK
Maplewood, Mo.	13	SE2	46	M	118	50	Com-d	4-4	NP4	1,800	None
Marblehead t, Mass.	14	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-c	5-5	NP1	100	TAKS
Marietta, Ga.	21	SB2	46	Rm	89	38	MC-d	7-0	P4	650	None
Marietta, Ohio	16	IE	41	Mr	139	45	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	150	DTL
Marinette, Wis.	14	IB	35	M	99	55	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	200	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Marion, Ill.	11†	IB	40	Rr	91	11	Com-d	5-5	NP4	$ 900	None
Marlborough, Mass.	16	ID	26	Mm	78	73	MC-d	11-4	NP2	200	None
Marquette, Mich.	17	IB	37	Mr	112	44	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	140	None
Marshall, Tex.	22	IB	36	Mr(T)[2]	109[2]	42[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	20	IB	38	M	115	55	MC-d	8-2	NP2	700	TA
Marshfield, Wis.	12	IE	34	M	123	58	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	275	TAK
Martins Ferry, Ohio	13	SB2	30	Mm	89	67	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	144	DTL
Martinsburg, W. Va.	16	IE	33	M[2]	118[2]	57[2]	MC-d	7-0	P2	100	None
Martinsville, Va.	17	IE	28	Mm	127	72	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TA
Massena, N. Y.	13	IE	31	Mm[1]	124[1]	72[1]	MC-d	4-4	P2‡	1,200	None
Mattoon, Ill.	18†	IE	38	Mr	118	47	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None
Maywood, Calif.	13†	SD2	31	Rm	44	34	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Meadville, Pa.	19	IE	39	Mm	154	61	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	900	CT
Medford, Ore.	19†	IB	46	Rm	110	20	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	None	None
Melrose Park, Ill.	22†	SE2	27	Mm	323	86	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	140	K
Menasha, Wis.	12	IB	27	Mm	99	78	MC-d	12-0	NP2‡	720	TAK
Menlo Park, Calif.	24†	SD3	60	Rr	78	16	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
Menominee, Mich.	11	IE	32	Mm	126	73	MC-d	14-0	NP2‡	150	TA
Merced, Calif.	20†	IE	42	Rr	133	14	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	240	None
Mercedes, Tex.	10	ID	29	Rr	49	13	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None
Mesa, Ariz.	17	SB2	37	Rr	91	10	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	300	None
Methuen t, Mass.	24	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	. . .	TAS
Mexico, Mo.	12	IE	34	Mm	155	62	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None
Miami, Okla.	12	IE	40	M	133	54	Com-d	4-4	P2	100	None
Middleborough t, Mass.	10	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-h	5-5	NP3‡	None	TA
Middlesborough, Ky.	14	IB	32	Rm[2]	88[2]	28[2]	Com-d	3-3	P2	900	None
Middletown, N. Y.	23	IE	41	Mr	117	46	MC-d	9-1	P2	1,000	None
Midland, Mich.	14	IE	53	Mm[2]	240[2]	84[2]	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	200	None
Midland, Tex.	22	IB	52	Rr	99	6	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None
Midwest City, Okla.	10	SD3	44	Rr[1]	50[1]	19[1]	Mgr-d	4-4[10]	NP2	None	None
Milford t, Mass.	15	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-c	3-3	. . . .	. . . .	TAKS
Millbrae, Calif.	16†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	DTK
Millburn tp, N. J.	15	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	400	K
Millcreek tp, Pa.	17	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	3-3	P6‡	7,000	DA
Millville, N. J.	16	IE	25	Mm	121	76	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,800	None
Milton t, Mass.	22	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	5-5	NP1	500	TAK
Mineola, N. Y.	15	SE3	46	Mr	159	48	MC-d	5-5	. . 2‡	600	None
Minot, N. D.	22	IB	41	Rr	86	11	Mgr-d	14-0	NP4‡	125	None
Mission, Tex.	11	ID	29	Rr	65	14	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	. . . .	None
Missoula, Mont.	22	IB	42	Rm[2]	111[2]	21[2]	MC-d	12-0	P2‡	720	T
Mitchell, S. D.	12	IB	46	Rr	92	19	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	None
Moberly, Mo.	13	IE	34	M[2]	117[2]	50[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	P3‡	None	None
Modesto, Calif.	17	IE	50	Rm	153	30	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	240	None
Monessen, Pa.	18	SE1	20	Mm	126	79	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	2,100	CT
Monmouth, Ill.	10	IB	41	Rm	108	34	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	168	TK
Monroe, Mich.	21	IE	30	Mm	186	73	Com-d	7-1	NP2	1,000	TK
Monroe, N. C.	10	IE	34	Mr[2]	133[2]	53[2]	Mgr-d	3-3	NP2	300	None
Monrovia, Calif.	25†	SE2	45	M	133	57	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	CTK
Monterey, Calif.	22†	IB	34	Rr	109	14	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
Moorhead, Minn.	15	ID	41	Rm[2]	67[2]	20[2]	MC-d	8-0	NP2	300	None
Morristown, N. J.	17	SE2	47	Rr	124	19	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	750	None
Morristown, Tenn.	13	IE	31	Mm[2]	130[2]	58[2]	MC-d	5-1	NP2	240	T
Moscow, Idaho	11	IB	47	Rr(Ed)	92	6	MC-d	6-0	NP4‡	600	None
Moultrie, Ga.	12	IB	35	Rm[2]	85[2]	33[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None
Moundsville, W. Va.	15	SD2	23	Mm[5]	81[5]	67[5]	Mgr-c	8-4	NP4‡ *	100	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Mount Carmel, Pa.	14	ID	24	M	61	51	MC-d	12-0	NP4‡	$ 300	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	17	SD2	34	Mm	68	64	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	300	None
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	11	IE	45	Rm(Ed)	139	32	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	150	None
Mount Rainier, Md.	11	SD	60	S	21	3	MC-d	4-0	NP2	300	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	16	IE	42	M	128	51	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
Mount Vernon, Ohio	12	IB	35	Mr	90	44	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	None	DTL
Mountain View, Calif.	26†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	120	None
Munhall, Pa.	16	SE2	29	Mm[1]	200[1]	95[1]	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	D
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	13	IE	39	Rm[2]	119[2]	30[2]	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	260	None
Muscatine, Iowa	19	IB	33	M	102	58	MC-d	7-2	NP2	600	None
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	19	IE	25	Mm[2]	118[2]	80[2]	Mgr-d	7-7[10]	NP2‡	300	TA
Nacogdoches, Tex.	12	IB	39	Mr[2]	109[2]	49[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	60	None
Nampa, Idaho	16	IB	36	Rr	106	17	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	1,200	None
Nanticoke, Pa.	20	SD2	23	Mr	37	49	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,100	CT
Napa, Calif.	15†	IB	34	Rm	86	25	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Natchez, Miss.	23	IB	31	Rm[7]	87[2]	34[7]	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	120	AKP
Natick t, Mass.	20	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-c	3-3	P3	400	TAK
Naugatuck, Conn.	17	SE2	27	Mm[2]	154[2]	89[2]	MC-d	6-0	P2	120	T
Needham t, Mass.	16	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-c	5-5	NP3‡	450	TAK
Neenah, Wis.	12	IB	35	Mm	107	73	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	240	T
Neptune tp, N. J.	14	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	. . . .	AKS
New Bern, N. C.	16	IE	35	Rm	149	37	Mgr-d	5-0	NP2	300	None
New Braunfels, Tex.	12	ID	29	M[2]	69[2]	56[2]	MC-d	3-3	NP2	1,500	None
New Castle, Ind.	21†	IB	28	Mm	99	64	MC-d	7-7	P4	360	K
New Iberia, La.	16	IB	35	Rr	106	12	MC-h	6-0[10]	P4	1,200	None
New Philadelphia, Ohio	13	IB	35	Mr	94	45	MC-d	7-3	NP2	150	DTL
Newark, N. Y.	10	IE	39	Rm	168	28	MC-d	4-4	P2‡	1,000	None
Newburyport, Mass.	14	IE	32	Mm	138	75	MC-d	11-5	NP2‡	. . . .	None
Newport Beach, Calif.	21†	SD3	58	Rm	66	32	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	None	None
Newton, Iowa	14†	IE	32	Mm	146	66	MC-d	6-2	NP2	250	T
Newton, Kan.	12	IB	37	Rr[2]	96[2]	20[2]	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None
Niles, Mich.	13	IE	35	Mm	129	64	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	50	TK
Niles, Ohio	17	SD2	23	Mm[2]	80[2]	71[2]	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	900	. . . .
Norfolk, Neb.	11	IB	42	Rr	109	17	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	500	TK
North Adams, Mass.	22	IB	28	Mm	108	70	MC-d	15-. .	NP2	750	None
N. Arlington, N. J.	16	SD3	44	Mr[2]	34[2]	52[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	A
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-d	3-3	P1	200	DTAK
North Braddock, Pa.	15	SE2	18	Mm	154	95	MC-d	9-0	NP4‡	1,200	D
North Miami, Fla.	23†	SD3	47	Rm	81	30	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TAK
N. Plainfield, N. J.	13	SD2	50	Rm[2]	38[2]	38[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	TA
North Platte, Neb.	15	IB	37	Rr(T)	101	6	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	TK
N. Providence t, R. I.	14	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-c	7-1	P1	500	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	25	SB2	26	Mm[2]	115[2]	82[2]	MC-d	7-0	P2	930	T
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-..	5-5	NP3‡	150	TAK
Norwood t, Mass.	17	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-..	5-5	NP3‡	None	TL
Oak Lawn, Ill.	26†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	160	K
Ocala, Fla.	12	IB	40	Rm	113	21	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	180	None
Oceanside, Calif.	20†	SB2	41	Rr	98	4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	IB	36	Mr	102	47	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	269	None
Oil City, Pa.	20	IE	38	M	119	52	Com-d	5-5	P4	1,800	CT
Okmulgee, Okla.	18	ID	38	Rm	84	39	Mgr-d	5-5	NP3‡	None	None
Olean, N. Y.	23	IE	37	Mm	143	62	MC-d	11-0	P2	200	None
Olympia, Wash.	16	IE	51	Rm(G)	172	39	Com-d	3-3	NP4	2,700	None
Oneida, N. Y.	11†	ID	35	Rm	64	41	MC-d	6-0	P2	600	TA
Oneonta, N. Y.	13†	IE	40	Rm	141	31	MC-d	6-0	P2	None	A

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Opelika, Ala.	12	IB	31	M	94	51	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	$ None	None
Opelousas, La.	12	IE	42	Rr	153	15	MC-d	5-1	NP4	600	P
Orange, Calif.	21†	SB1	36	Mr	87	38	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	DTAK
Orange, Tex.	21	IB	31	Mm[2]	90[2]	52[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	600	None
Orangeburg, S. C. ..	15	IE	41	Rm	125	38	Mgr-d	4-4	NP4	1,200	None
Oskaloosa, Iowa ...	11	IB	39	Rm	101	31	MC-d	7-2	NP2	156	T
Ossining, N. Y. ...	16	SD2	38	Rm[2]	74[2]	39[2]	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	300	T
Oswego, N. Y.	23	IB	33	M	88	53	MC-d	8-0	P2	1,200	None
Ottawa, Ill.	17	ID	32	Rm	63	22	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,800	None
Ottawa, Kan.	10	IB	40	Rm[2]	100[2]	30[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None
Overland, Mo.	12	SD2	37	Rm[2]	50[2]	40[2]	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	1,200	None
Owatonna, Minn. ...	10	IB	40	M	106	54	MC-d	7-2	NP2‡	45	TK
Owosso, Mich.	16	IB	35	M	100	55	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	2,500	None
Painesville, Ohio ..	14	IE	32	M[1]	122[1]	58[1]	Mgr-..	7-7	NP4‡	900	None
Palestine, Tex. ...	12	IB	38	Rr(T)[2]	100[2]	19[2]	MC-d	4-4	NP2	None	None
Palm Springs, Calif.	12†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	None	None
Pampa, Tex.	17	ID	34	Rr[2]	63[2]	7[2]	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2	520	None
Paris, Tex.	22	IB	42	Rm[2]	106[2]	37[2]	Mgr-c	7-3	NP2‡	None	None
Park Forest, Ill. ..	28†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	120	K
Park Ridge, Ill. ...	28†	SD3	78	Rr[2]	30[2]	4[2]	Mgr-d	14-0	P4‡	300	TK
Parsons, Kan.	15	IB	38	Rm(T)	100	22	Mgr-c	3-3	NP2	100	None
Pasadena, Tex. ...	22	SD3	31	Mr	54	45	Com-d	5-5	NP2	900	None
Pascagoula, Miss. .	11	IE	37	Mm	289	82	Com-d	3-3	NP4	5,400	None
Pasco, Wash.	10	IB	34	Rr[2]	100[2]	8[2]	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	120	TK
Peabody, Mass. ...	23	SB1	28	Mm[2]	88[2]	76[2]	MC-d	11-5	NP2	750	None
Peekskill, N. Y. ...	18	SE2	36	Mr	117	44	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	None	DCT
Pekin, Ill.	25†	SD2	29	M[2]	67[2]	52[2]	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None
Pendleton, Ore. ...	12	IE	38	Rm	116	31	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None
Pensauken tp, N. J. .	13	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	5-5	NP3‡	340	K
Peru, Ind.	15†	IE	32	M	121	51	MC-d	7-2	P4	240	K
Petaluma, Calif. ...	10	IB	38	Rm	96	30	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	240	None
Phenix City, Ala. ..	27†	SD2	22	Rr[2]	18[2]	19[2]	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None
Phillipsburg, N. J. .	19	SB2	27	Mm	108	79	Com-c	5-5	NP4	3,500	None
Phoenixville, Pa. ..	13	SB2	26	Mm[2]	113[2]	68[2]	Mgr-d	12-0	P4‡	None	None
Piedmont, Calif. ...	11†	SD3	84	S[7]	7[2]	4[7]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
Piqua, Ohio	17	IE	35	Mm	116	67	Com-c	5-1	NP4‡	60	None
Piscataway tp, N. J.	10	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	700	K
Pittsburg, Calif. ...	17†	SE2	27	Mm[2]	140[2]	74[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TAK
Pittsburg, Kan. ...	19	IB	42	Rm	94	27	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Pittston, Pa.	15	SE2	28	Mm[2]	157[2]	62[2]	Com-d	5-5	P4	1,000	CT
Plains tp, Pa.	13	...	..	...	...	..	MC-..	9-..	P4‡	500	....
Plainview, Tex. ...	14	IB	40	Rr	107	17	MC-d	5-5	NP2‡	480	None
Plattsburgh, N. Y. .	18	IE	42	Rm	117	36	MC-d	6-0	P2	1,350	None
Pleasantville, N. J. .	12	SD2	31	Rm	82	20	MC-d	7-1	P3‡	None	None
Plymouth t, Mass. .	14	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-..	..-..	....	....	TAK
Plymouth, Pa.	13	SD2	22	Mr	64	46	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	C
Ponca City, Okla. ..	20	ID	42	Rr	45	20	Mgr-d	3-3	NP3‡	None	None
Poplar Bluff, Mo. ..	15	IE	40	Rm[2]	124[2]	34[2]	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	78	TAPL
Port Angeles, Wash.	11	IE	32	Mm	134	59	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	120	None
Port Chester, N. Y.	24	SB2	35	Mm	103	62	MC-d	6-6	..3‡	1,200	None
Portsmouth, N. H. .	19	ID	36	Rm	81	25	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	200	None
Pottstown, Pa.	25†	SE2	31	Mm	135	71	Mgr-d	20-0	P4‡	None	D
Pottsville, Pa.	24	IE	39	Mr	134	42	Com-d	5-5	P4	1,200	CT
Prichard, Ala.	28	SD2	22	Rr	40	18	MC-d	6-6	NP4	600	None
Princeton, N. J. ...	12	SE3	60	S(ED)[2]	163[2]	1[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	TA

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Pullman, Wash.	12	ID	51	Rr(Ed)[1]	77[1]	1[1]	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	$ 120	T
Puyallup, Wash.	10	SD2	32	Rm	77	28	Mgr-c	7-1	NP4‡	120	None
Radnor tp, Pa.	15	...	..	...	...	..	Com-d	7-0	P4‡	800	TA
Rahway, N. J.	21	SE2	38	Mm	119	73	MC-d	9-3	P2‡	1,500	None
Rantoul, Ill.	22†	...	..	...	...	..	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	180	K
Reading t, Mass.	14	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	None	TAK
Red Bank, N. J.	13	IE	46	Rm	172	34	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	A
Red Wing, Minn.	11	IB	36	Mr[1]	86[1]	49[1]	MC-d	9-1	NP2‡	50	T
Redding, Calif.	12†	IE	49	Rr	124	10	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Redlands, Calif.	26†	SD1	39	Rr	73	16	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Reidsville, N. C.	12	IE	29	Mm	160	70	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	300	None
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	SE2	34	Mm	203	76	MC-d	10-1	P4	820	CTK
Renton, Wash.	16	SE2	32	Mm	335	85	MC-d	12-12	NP2	800	TK
Richmond, Ky.	10	IB	35	Rr[2]	100[2]	4[2]	MC-d	12-0	P2	120	None
Richmond Heights, Mo.	15	SD3	69	S	21	1	Com-d	4-4	NP4	1,800	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	12	SD2	50	Mr[2]	38[2]	62[2]	Com-c	3-3	NP4	1,200	None
Ridgewood, N. J.	17	SD3	78	Rr	63	14	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4	1,200	None
Ridley tp, Pa.	17	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	....	DCTA
River Forest, Ill.	11	SB3	81	Rm	97	25	MC-d	6-6	NP4‡	None	K
River Rouge, Mich.	21	SB1	17	Mm	96	72	MC-d	7-7	NP2‡	2,400	TAK
Robbinsdale, Minn.	11	SD3	48	Rr[2]	19[2]	12[2]	MC-d	5-1	NP2	720	A
Rochester, N. H.	14	IB	24	Mm	91	71	MC-d	12-0	P2‡	None	None
Rock Hill, S. C.	25	IB	30	Mm	111	70	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	800	None
Rock Springs, Wyo.	11	IB	26	S[7]	91[2]	3[7]	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	480	None
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	22	SD3	76	Rr	73	8	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	1,200	None
Rocky River, Ohio	11	SD3	76	Rr	31	17	MC-d	8-3	P2	150	DTL
Roselle, N. J.	18	SD3	47	Mr[2]	50[2]	65[2]	MC-d	6-1	P3‡	None	TA
Roselle Park, N. J.	12	SD3	46	Mm	46	61	MC-d	6-0	P3‡	150	T
Roseville, Calif.	10†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	None
Roseville, Mich.	16	SD2	20	Rm[2]	39[2]	29[2]	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	1,500	TK
Ross tp, Pa.	16	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	9-0	P4‡	1,000	DT
Rushton, La.	10	IB	45	Rr(Ed)[2]	112[2]	16[2]	MC-d	5-1	NP4	120	None
Rutherford, N. J.	17	SD3	65	Rm(Ed)	39	33	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	None
Rutland, Vt.	18	IE	46	Mr[2]	129[2]	42[2]	MC-d	11-11	NP2‡	500	TA
Rye, N. Y.	12	SD3	63	S[2]	43[2]	6[2]	Mgr-..	7-7	P4‡	None	None
Saco, Me.	10	IB	29	Mm[2]	104[2]	81[2]	MC-d	7-0	P1	None	None
St. Augustine, Fla.	14	IB	42	S(X)	101	11	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
St. Charles, Mo.	14	SB2	32	Mr	86	60	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	480	TAPL
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	20	SD3	31	Rm	22	25	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	1,200	None
St. Joseph, Mich.	10	IE	42	Mm[2]	219[2]	78[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	100	None
Salem, Ohio	13	IE	32	Mm	176	75	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	125	DTL
Salinas, Calif.	20†	IE	42	W	180	13	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None
Salisbury, Md.	15	IE	44	Mr	173	38	MC-d	5-2	P4‡	900	None
Salisbury, N. C.	20	IE	37	Mr	140	48	Mgr-c	5-5	P2	1,200	None
San Anselmo, Calif.	10†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
San Benito, Tex.	13	ID	30	Rr	54	5	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2‡	420	None
San Bruno, Calif.	20†	SD3	38	M[2]	72[2]	52[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	TK
San Buenaventura, Cal.	26†	IB	40	Rr	114	6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	None	None
San Carlos, Calif.	20†	SE4	65	Mm	160	69	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
San Fernando, Calif.	16†	SE1	36	Rr	133	19	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
San Gabriel, Calif.	22†	SD2	56	Rm	66	22	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	260	TK
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	17†	IB	43	Rr	90	10	Mgr-d	4-4	NP4‡	500	None
San Marino, Calif.	13†	SD4	90	Rr	34	2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
San Pablo, Calif.	18†	SD2	22	Rm[2]	34[2]	32[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
San Rafael, Calif.	17†	SE3	48	Rr	141	14	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification: Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Economic Classification: Per Cent White Collar	Economic Classification: Economic Base	Economic Classification: Employment Residence Ratio	Economic Classification: Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council: No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	City Council: Type of Election and Term of Office	City Council: Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Sanford, Fla.	12	ID	33	W	69	6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	$ 120	None
Sanford t, Me.	15	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Sanford, N. C.	10	IE	37	Mr^2	141^2	60^2	Mgr-d	7-0	NP2	120	None
Santa Clara, Calif.	43†	SE2	34	Mm	150	72	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	240	KP
Santa Cruz, Calif.	23†	IB	42	Rm	108	27	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	125	None
Santa Maria, Calif.	18†	IB	38	Rr	97	8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	TK
Santa Paula, Calif.	12†	ID	25	W^2	77^2	5^2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	150	TK
Santa Rosa, Calif.	18	IE	51	Rr	149	14	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T
Sapulpa, Okla.	13	ID	33	Rm^2	61^2	38^2	Mgr-c	10-10	NP2	None	None
Sarasota, Fla.	19	IE	40	S(X)	117	8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	15	IB	37	Mr	106	40	Com-d	5-5	NP2	500	None
Saugus t, Mass.	17	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-..	5-5	NP2	400	None
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	18	IB	32	Mr	105	45	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	400	None
Sayreville, N. J.	10	SD2	25	Mm^2	79^2	91^2	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	A
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	SD4	86	Rr	63	3	Mgr-d	7-7	P2‡	None	None
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13	IB	47	Rr	100	10	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	200	None
Sedalia, Mo.	20	IE	37	Mr^5	130^5	42^5	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	600	TAPL
Selma, Ala.	28†	IB	35	Rm^2	113^2	35^2	MC-d	$10\text{-}10^{10}$	P4	480	None
Seminole, Okla.	12	IB	35	Rr	98	10	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	. . . .	TK
Shaler tp, Pa.	16	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	7-7	P4‡	1,000	DT
Shamokin, Pa.	17	IE	30	M	159	58	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	T
Shawnee, Okla.	23	ID	42	Rr	83	19	Mgr-d	$7\text{-}7^{10}$	NP4‡	None	None
Sheffield, Ala.	13†	IB	34	Rm	107	35	Com-c	3-3	NP3	1,200	None
Shelby, N. C.	16	IB	33	Mm	112	57	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	120	None
Shelbyville, Ind.	13†	IB	34	Mm	115	58	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K
Shelton, Conn.	13	IB	26	Mm	96	83	MC-d	6-0	P2	None	TA
Shenandoah, Pa.	16	IE	21	M^2	139^2	51^2	MC-d	15-0	NP4‡	None	D
Sheridan, Wyo.	12	IE	39	Rr^5	121^5	17^5	Mgr-c	7-0	NP4‡	10	None
Sherman, Tex.	20	IB	42	Mr	96	44	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	None	None
Shorewood, Wis.	16	SD3	80	Rr	20	4	Mgr-d	7-7	NP3‡	300	None
Sidney, Ohio	11	IE	33	Mm	186	77	Mgr-c	7-3	NP2	150	None
Sikeston, Mo.	12	IB	38	Rm^2	98^2	38^2	Mgr-d	8-0	NP2‡	300	TAPL
Snyder, Tex.	12	ID	24	Rr^1	80^1	3^1	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	None	None
Somerville, N. J.	12	SD3	48	Rm^2	66^2	25^2	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	TA
S. Charleston, W. Va.	17	SE3	42	Mm	206	84	MC-d	8-2	P4	120	K
South Euclid, Ohio	15	SD4	62	Rr	27	16	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	1,000	None
S. Kingstown t, R. I.	10	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-c	5-5	P2	488	TAK
South Milwaukee, Wis.	13	SB1	31	Mm^2	97^2	83^2	MC-d	8-0	NP2	1,800	TKL
South Norfolk, Va.	10	SD1	28	Mr	70	46	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	720	T
South Orange, N. J.	15	SD3	75	Rr	41	10	MC-d	6-6	P2‡	None	None
S. Pasadena, Calif.	19†	SD3	70	M^2	67^2	52^2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
S. Portland, Me.	22	SD3	42	Mm^2	74^2	58^2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	600	None
South River, N. J.	11	SD3	24	Mr^2	66^2	70^2	MC-d	6-0	NP3‡	None	. . . .
S. St. Paul, Minn.	16	SE2	32	Mm	190	77	MC-d	7-7	NP2	50	TAK
Southbridge t, Mass.	18	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-d	3-3	NP1	450	A
Springfield, Ore.	12†	IB	24	Mm^2	92^2	63^2	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	None	None
Springfield tp, (Delaware Co.), Pa.	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	7-0	P4‡	300	DT
Springfield tp, (Mont. Co.), Pa.	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	6-6	P4‡	800	DT
State College, Pa.	17	IE	62	Rr(Ed)	137	17	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	None	DA
Statesville, N. C.	17	IE	34	Mm	139	67	Mgr-d	6-0	NP2	150	None
Staunton, Va.	20	IB	38	Mr	92	40	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TA
Steelton, Pa.	13	SE1	24	Mm	196	90	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	300	D
Sterling, Ill.	15†	IE	36	Mm	148	70	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Stevens Point, Wis.	17	IB	40	Mr	99	40	MC-d	13-0	NP2‡	$ 400	CTAKSL
Stillwater, Okla.	20	IB	49	Rr(Ed)[2]	94[2]	10[2]	MC-d	4-4	NP3	260	TK
Stoneham t, Mass.	13	...	..	...	...	..	TM-d	3-3	NP1	100	TAK
Stoughton t, Mass.	11	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-d	5-5	NP3‡	None	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	12	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	9-0	P4‡	800	CT
Streator, Ill.	16	IB	28	Mm	113	67	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,800	None
Struthers, Ohio	12	SD2	21	Mm	55	68	MC-d	7-3	NP2	840	DTL
Suffolk, Va.	12	IE	40	Mr	144	44	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	480	TA
Summit, N. J.	18	SB3	60	Mr	106	44	MC-d	7-1	P3‡	None	K
Sumter, S. C.	20	IE	43	Mr	140	45	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	200	None
Sunbury, Pa.	16	IB	35	Mr	109	50	Com-d	5-5	. . 4	750	....
Sunnyvale, Calif.	42†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	120	None
Susquehanna tp, Pa.	11	...	..	...	...	..	MC-d	8-. .	P4‡	None	DA
Swampscott t, Mass.	12	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-c	. .-. .	NP1	500	TAKS
Sweetwater, Tex.	14	ID	35	Rm[2]	74[2]	36[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	180	None
Swissvale, Pa.	16	SB2	35	Mm[2]	107[2]	86[2]	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D
Takoma Park, Md.	13	SD2	57	Rr	31	7	MC-d	7-7[10]	NP2	300	None
Talladega, Ala.	18†	IB	33	Mm[2]	111[2]	62[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,200	None
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	ID	23	Rm[2]	81[2]	36[2]	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	DA
Terrell, Tex.	12	IB	31	Mr[2]	114[2]	49[2]	Mgr-d	4-1	P2‡	260	APL
Texarkana, Ark.	20†	IB	40	Rr[2]	92[2]	10[2]	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	240	TKL
Texarkana, Tex.	25	IB	41	Rm	95	29	MC-d	7-1	NP2	350	AKPL
Texas City, Tex.	16	SE2	29	Mm[2]	219[2]	82[2]	Com-d	5-5	NP2	1,200	None
Thomasville, Ga.	14	IE	32	M[2]	122[2]	52[2]	Com-c	5-5	NP4‡	100	None
Thomasville, N. C.	11	IE	22	Mm	175	83	Mgr-d	6-2	NP2	400	None
Tiffin, Ohio	19	IB	34	Mm	115	63	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	300	DTL
Tonawanda, N. Y.	15	SE2	31	Mm	473	87	MC-d	7-1	P2	500	TL
Traverse City, Mich.	17	IE	44	Mr	195	43	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	200	None
Trinidad, Colo.	12	IB	40	Rr[2]	100	12[2]	Mgr	11-1	NP2	180	None
Troy, Ohio	11	IE	39	Mm	146	69	MC-d	7-3	P2	150	DTL
Tulare, Calif.	13†	IB	40	Rr	106	13	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	DT
Tupelo, Miss.	12	IE	43	Mm[2]	188[2]	50[2]	MC-d	7-1	NP4	900	AKSP
Turtle Creek, Pa.	12	SD2	25	Rr	32	1	MC-c	9-0	P4‡	300	D
Twin Falls, Idaho	18	IB	44	Rr	88	11	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	900	None
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	IE	27	Mm	132	79	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2‡	400	None
Uniontown, Pa.	20	SE2	42	Rm	145	21	Com-d	5-4	P4‡	1,200	CT
University Hgts., Ohio	12	SD4	85	Rr(Ed)[2]	17[2]	0[2]	MC-d	7-7[9]	NP4‡	600	None
University Park, Tex.	24	SD3	90	Rr(Ed)[1]	30[1]	1[1]	Com-d	3-3	NP2	600	None
Upland, Calif.	13†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	TK
Urbana, Ill.	23	ID	57	Rr(Ed)[2]	65[2]	16[2]	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	120	TK
Valdosta, Ga.	20	IB	36	Rm	110	30	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	1,200	None
Valparaiso, Ind.	13†	IE	41	M	121	50	MC-d	7-. .	NP4	360	K
Van Wert, Ohio	10	IE	39	Mm	138	59	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	120	DTL
Vernon, Tex.	13	ID	38	Rr[5]	58[5]	3[5]	MC-d	5-0	NP2‡	300	None
Verona, N. J.	11	SD3	63	Mr[2]	50[2]	45[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	500	T
Victoria, Tex.	16	IE	36	Rr[2]	117[2]	9[2]	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	600	TKPL
Villa Park, Ill.	18†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	240	K
Vincennes, Ind.	19	IB	40	Rm	97	30	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	TKS
Virginia, Minn.	12	SE2	33	Rm	119	23	MC-d	9-3	NP4‡	1,200	T
Visalia, Calif.	15†	IB	51	Rr	102	16	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	None
Wabash, Ind.	12†	IE	33	Mm	140	67	MC-d	7-1	P4	....	K
Wakefield t, Mass.	20	...	..	...	...	..	TM-..	5-5	NP1	100	TAK
Walla Walla, Wash.	24	IE	44	Rm	116	22	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	120	None
Wallingford, Conn.	12	IE	30	Mm	159	82	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	100	TAK
Warren, Pa.	15	IE	39	M	147	55	Mgr-d	18-0	P4‡	None	DA

TABLE VI — GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Washington, Ind. . . .	11	IE	34	Rm	118	40	MC-d	7-2	P4	$ 360	TK
Wash. Ct. House, Ohio	11	IB	37	Rm[2]	111[2]	29[2]	Mgr-..	7-7	NP4‡	120	None
Watertown t, Conn. .	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-c	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	TA
Watertown, S. D. . .	13	IB	44	Rm[2]	100[2]	28[2]	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	600	None
Watertown, Wis. . . .	12	IB	33	Mr	96	49	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	600	None
Waterville, Me. . . .	18	IB	35	M	115	50	MC-d	21-0*	P2	None	A
Watervliet, N. Y. . .	15	SB2	33	Mm[4]	91	74[4]	Mgr-d	3-3	P4‡	1,000	None
Watsonville, Calif. .	12	IB	35	Rm	108	27	MC-d	8-8	NP4‡	600	DTAK
Waukesha, Wis. . . .	21	IE	37	Mm	120	63	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡	900	CTAKL
Waxahachie, Tex. . .	11	ID	40	Rm	84	39	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Waycross, Ga.	19	IE	35	Mr	126	43	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None
Wayne, Mich.	11†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None
Waynesboro, Pa. . .	10	IE	38	Mm	181	74	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	None	DA
Waynesboro, Va. . .	12	IE	34	Mm	163	78	Mgr-c	5-1	NP4‡	300	T
Webster t, Mass. . .	13	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-..	3-3	P1	350	TAK
Webster Groves, Mo.	23	SD3	73	Rr	37	18	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	300	None
Weehawken tp, N. J.	15	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	. . . .	AKS
Weirton, W. Va. . . .	24	S2	18	. . .[8]	. . .[8]	. .[8]	Mgr-d	7-0	NP4	100	None
Wellesley t, Mass. .	21	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	300	TAK
Wenatchee, Wash. . .	13	IE	45	W	133	12	Com-d	3-3	NP4	2,700	None
West Chester, Pa. .	15	SE2	40	Mr	150	46	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	CA
West Frankfort, Ill.	11	IB	27	Rr[1]	100[1]	9[1]	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,020	None
West Lafayette, Ind.	13†	IB	60	Rr(Ed)[2]	91[2]	6[2]	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K
West Memphis, Ark.	16†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	240	TKL
West Mifflin, Pa. . .	18	SD2	21	Mm[2]	67[2]	92[2]	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D
West Monroe, La. . .	10	ID	38	Rm[2]	64[2]	35[2]	MC-d	5-5	P4	300	None
W. Springfield t, Mass.	20	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	3-3	P3‡	1,500	TAK
W. Univ. Place, Tex.	17	SD3	84	Rr[3]	4[3]	. .[8]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	600	None
W. Warwick t, R. I. .	19	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-c	5-5	P2	300	TAK
Westbrook, Me. . . .	12	SE2	25	Mm	133	83	MC-d	13-. .	. . 1	None	K
Westerly t, R. I. . . .	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-c	7-7	P2	300	TK
Westfield, Mass. . .	21	SB3	31	Mm	104	60	MC-d	11-6	NP2	300	None
Westfield, N. J. . . .	21	SD3	68	Rr	37	5	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	1	None
Westport t, Conn. . .	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	3-3	P2	750	TAK
Wethersfield t, Conn.	13	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	9-9	P2	None	None
Wheaton, Ill.	24†	SD2	63	Rr[1]	43[1]	15[1]	Com-d	5-5	NP4	400	None
White Settlement, Tex.	11	S1	16	. . .[8]	. . .[8]	. .[8]	MC-d	5-5	NP2‡	150	None
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	15	SD3	84	Rr[1]	15[1]	4[1]	Mgr-d	7-7	NP3‡	500	TAK
Whitehall tp, Pa. . .	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	. .-. .	P4‡	. . . .	CDTA
Willimantic, Conn. .	14	IE	28	Mm	140	72	MC-d	7-3	P2	300	TAK
Wilmette, Ill.	25†	SD3	76	Rr[5]	39[5]	14[5]	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	120	K
Wilson, N. C.	23	IE	39	Mr	140	33	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	125	None
Winchester t, Mass.	16	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	. .-. .	NP3	None	TAK
Winchester, Va. . . .	14	IE	40	Mr	138	42	Mgr-d	13-1	NP4‡	None	TAK
Windsor t, Conn. . . .	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	7-7	P2	None	K
Winfield, Kan.	10	IB	39	Rr[2]	107[2]	19[2]	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4	50	None
Winnetka, Ill.	13†	SD3	80	Rr[1]	61[1]	1[1]	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	None	None
Winthrop t, Mass. . .	19	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	. . . .	TAK
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	13	IE	32	Mm[2]	133[2]	66[2]	MC-d	20-0	NP2‡	180	TKL
Woburn, Mass.	20	SD2	33	Mm	78	65	MC-d	9-2	NP2	250	None
Wood River, Ill. . . .	10	S2	25	. . .[8]	. . .[8]	. .[8]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
Woodbury, N. J. . . .	11	SD3	50	Rr	56	14	MC-d	9-0	P3‡	None	None
Woodland, Calif. . . .	12†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Wooster, Ohio	14	IE	43	M	159	55	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	. . . .	DTL
Xenia, Ohio	13	SB2	34	Rm	97	31	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	150	None

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Yeadon, Pa.	11	SD3	58	Rr[1]	82[1]	9[1]	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	$ 300	D
Ypsilanti, Mich. ...	18	IE	38	Mm(ED)[1]	385[1]	86[1]	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	300	None

[1] Data for manufacturing estimated.

[2] Data for wholesale trade estimated.

[3] Data for retail trade estimated.

[4] Data for services estimated.

[5] Manufacturing and wholesale trade employment estimated.

[6] Manufacturing and services employment estimated.

[7] Wholesale and services employment estimated.

[8] Unable to make estimates because of inadequate data on employment in the county or number of establishments in the city.

[9] Most Ohio cities operating under the mayor-countil form of government have two chief elected officials — a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown.

[10] Councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at large.

TABLE VII

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000: 1960

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places from 5,000 to 10,000 population in the United States as shown by the 1950 federal census as well as New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules (see preceding article). Population is for April, 1950, except where a single dagger (†) indicates subsequent special census. All other data are for January 1, 1960. Form of Government: "MC" for mayor council, "Com" for commission, "Mgr" for council manager, "TM" for town meeting, and "RTM" for representative town meeting. MAYOR: refers to the chief elected official and includes burgess, chairman, or president. Selection and Term: "C" indicates that the mayor is selected by the governing body, "D" directly elected by the people, and "H" councilman receiving most votes in election becomes mayor; Voting and Veto Power: code letters to the left indicate voting power: "A" votes on all issues, "T" votes only in case of tie, and "N" no voting power; code letters to the right indicate veto power: "A" mayor can veto all issues, "B" budget only, "S" ordinances only, and "N" no veto power. CITY COUNCIL: refers to legislative body regardless of name; Number of Councilmen and Election: Mayor is included only if he may vote on all issues; a zero (0) in the "At Large" column shows that all councilmen are elected by wards. Type of Election and Term of Office: "NP" indicates nonpartisan election (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan; double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping. Other Elective City Offices and Utilities Owned and Operated: see code letters below. Superior numerals (^{1}) and asterisks (*) refer to notes at end of table. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

CITY OFFICES HELD BY ELECTED OFFICIALS

D - Auditor
C - Controller
T - Treasurer
A - Assessor
K - Clerk or Recorder
S - Supt., Comr., Dir. Public Works or Streets
P - Police Chief
L - Attorney

CITY-OWNED AND OPERATED UTILITIES

A - Auditorium
B - Bus System or Trolley Busses
R - Street Railway
Ed - Electric Distribution only
E - Electric Generation and Distribution
Gd - Gas Distribution only
G - Gas Manufacture & Distribution
I - Incinerator
P - Port Facilities
S - Sewage Treatment Plant
Wd - Water Distribution only
W - Water Supply and Distribution
X - Airport

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR: Selection and Term	MAYOR: Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL: Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	CITY COUNCIL: Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	CITY COUNCIL: Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL: Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Abbeville, La.	9,338	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	$ 480	P	EdSW
Abbeville, S. C.	5,395	5.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	240	None	EW
Aberdeen, Miss.	5,290	3.7	MC	D4	N..	5	0	P4	600	K	EdW
Abilene, Kan.	5,775	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	ASWX
Abington t, Mass.	7,152	. . .	TM	D3	. .	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAK	SW
Alamo Hgts., Tex.	8,000	1.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	W
Alamogordo, N. M.	6,783	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP4‡	130	None	SWX
Alamosa, Colo.	5,354	1.3	Mgr	D4	AN	6	2	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Albertville, Ala.	5,397	2.7	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	EdIW

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Alcoa, Tenn.	6,355	5.3	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP6‡	None	None	EdS
Alexander City, Ala.	12,473†	. . .	MC	D4	NA	5	5	P4	$ 240	None	EdGdSW
Alexandria, Ind.	5,768†	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	AW
Alexandria, Minn.	6,319	4.7	MC	D2	NN	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESW
Algona, Iowa	5,415	2.3	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP4‡	150	None	ESW
Alliance, Neb.	7,891	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AESWX
Alma, Mich.	8,341	4.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	SW
Alpine, Tex.	5,261	4.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	SW
Altus, Okla.	9,735	4.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	NP2	None	None	AEdSWX
Alva, Okla.	6,505	2.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	100	TKSP	SWdX
American Fork, Utah	5,126	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	200	TK	W
Amityville, N. Y.	6,164	2.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.	6,919	8.5	Mgr	C4	AN	7	4*	NP4‡	120	TKL	PW
Anadarko, Okla.	6,184	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	2	NP2	None	None	EISW
Andalusia, Ala.	9,162	9.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	150	None	EdGW
Angola, Ind.	5,081	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	SWX
Anoka, Minn.	7,396	3.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	188	None	EdSW
Antigo, Wis.	9,902	4.0	MC	D2	T..	12	0	NP2‡	180	None	SW
Aransas Pass, Tex.	5,396	24.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1	None	PW
Archbald, Pa.	6,304	16.9	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	7,638†	1.8	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington, Tex.	7,692	21.9	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	240	None	SW
Artesia, N. M.	8,244	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	8^2	NP4‡	60	None	SW
Asheboro, N. C.	7,701	3.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	P2	60	None	SW
Ashland, Ore.	7,739	4.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	75	TK	ESW
Ashland, Pa.	6,192	1.2	Mgr	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Ashley, Pa.	5,243	1.1	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	None	None
Athens, Ala.	7,800†	. . .	MC	D4	AN	6	2	NP4	480	None	EdIWX
Athens, Tenn.	8,618	7.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	EdGdW
Athens, Tex.	5,194	4.0	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	1	None	SW
Atlantic, Iowa	6,480	2.0	MC	D4	. .	6	2	NP4‡	48	T	ESWX
Atmore, Ala.	6,631†	6.8	MC	D4	AN	6	5	P4	75	None	GdSW
Attalla, Ala.	7,537	5.0	MC	D4	AA	6	1	NP4	. . . .	None	Wd
Auburn, Ind.	5,879	1.3	MC	D4	NN	5	1	P4	240	K	EdSWX
Auburn, Wash.	6,497	1.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4‡	120	TKL	SW
Audubon, N. J.	9,531	1.5	Com	C4	A..	3	3	NP4	750	None	None
Avalon, Pa.	6,463	0.8	Mgr	D4	TA	9	0	P4‡	300	C	A
Ayer t, Mass.	5,740	. . .	TM	D3	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	DTAKS	SW
Babylon, N. Y.	6,015	2.5	MC	C4	TA	4	. .	P4	300	. . . .	. . . .
Bainbridge, Ga.	7,562	7.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	360	None	GdW
Baker, Ore.	9,471	5.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Baldwin, Pa.	21,693†	16.0	Com	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Ballinger, Tex.	5,302	4.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	500	None	SW
Bangor, Pa.	6,050	1.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	240	DA	None
Banning, Calif.	8,358†	7.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	EdSX
Baraboo, Wis.	7,264	3.6	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	240	TKL	SW
Barrington t, R. I.	8,246	8.4	Mgr	C2	TN	5	5	P2	400	TAK	None
Barstow, Calif.	10,017†	2.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Bartow, Fla.	8,694	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	50	None	ESW
Batavia, Ill.	6,647†	1.9	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	280	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark.	6,414	2.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKL	SX
Bath, N. Y.	5,416	4.5	MC	D1	TN	4	4	P2‡	150	TAK	EGSW
Bay, Ohio	6,917	4.5	MC	D4	NS	6	6	NP4‡	120	D	S
Bay City, Tex.	9,427	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	400	L	AGdSW
Beardstown, Ill.	6,080	1.2	MC	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	300	TKL	W
Beaufort, S. C.	6,993†	2.6	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	90	None	W

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Beaver, Pa.	6,360	0.9	Mgr	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	AD	W
Bedford, Ohio	9,105	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP4‡	$ 800	None	ISWd
Beech Grove, Ind.	9,137†	2.2	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	TK	S
Beeville, Tex.	9,348	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	SWdX
Belfast, Me.	5,960	30.0	Mgr	D2	NN	5	0	NP2	None	None	None
Belle Glade, Fla.	8,616†	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP2‡	840	None	W
Bellefonte, Pa.	5,651	0.8	Mgr	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Bellevue, Ky.	9,040	0.9	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P2	130	TAKSPL	I
Bellevue, Ohio	6,906	2.1	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellmawr, N. J.	5,213	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P..‡	None	None	SW
Belmont, Calif.	11,800†	3.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	SX
Belmont, N. C.	5,330	...	MC	..	N..	5	..	....	....	....	....
Belton, Tex.	6,246	4.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	SW
Belvidere, Ill.	9,422	2.8	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SWX
Benicia, Calif.	7,284	3.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Bennettsville, S. C.	5,140	2.6	MC	D2	TN	5	0	P2	300	None	EdSW
Bennington, Vt.	8,002	4.0	MC	D1	TA	7	7	P3‡	100	DTKL	W
Benton, Ark.	10,148†	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	....	TKL	EWX
Benton, Ill.	7,848	2.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Berkeley, Mo.	5,268	4.3	Mgr	D1	AN	7	2	NP2‡	120	None	None
Bethany, Okla.	5,705	1.8	Mgr	D2	AN	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Bethel t, Conn.	5,104	...	TM	D2	AN	3	3	P2	385	T	W
Bettendorf, Iowa	5,132	7.0	MC	D2	TS	5	2	P2‡	192	None	None
Big Rapids, Mich.	6,736	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Big Stone Gap, Va.	5,173	5.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	240	None	W
Blackfoot, Idaho	5,180	1.9	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP4‡	1,200	None	W
Blackwell, Okla.	9,199	4.0	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESWX
Blairsville, Pa.	5,000	0.9	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	NP4‡	300	DA	W
Blakely, Pa.	6,828	3.9	MC	D6	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
Bluffton, Ind.	6,076	1.1	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	AESW
Bogota, N. J.	7,662	0.9	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	150	A	S
Bonham, Tex.	7,049	5.0	Mgr	C2	TN	5	0	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Boonville, Mo.	6,686	2.8	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P2‡	150	TKPL	IW
Boonton, N. J.	7,163	2.5	MC	D2	AS	9	1	P2‡	None	None	W
Boonville, Ind.	5,092	0.9	MC	D4	NN	5	5	..4	240	....	SW
Bordentown, N. J.	5,497	1.0	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	750	None	SW
Bound Brook, N. J.	8,374	1.6	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	K	None
Bountiful, Utah	6,004	9.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	500	None	ESW
Brackenridge, Pa.	6,178	0.5	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	....	D	EdW
Bradley, Ill.	7,380†	1.3	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP2‡	160	None	W
Brady, Tex.	5,944	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	TAKP	EISW
Brazil, Ind.	8,434	2.3	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	TK	W
Brea, Calif.	5,870†	3.5	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex.	6,610	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	150	None	ASW
Brenham, Tex.	6,941	4.8	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdSWX
Brentwood, Mo.	7,504	2.1	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	900	P	A
Brewer, Me.	6,862	18.0	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP3‡	200	None	AW
Brewton, Ala.	5,301†	3.8	MC	D4	AN	6	6	P4	180	None	GdW
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,827	0.7	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	D	S
Bridgeville, Pa.	5,650	1.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	....
Brigham City, Utah	6,790	11.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	None	EW
Bristow, Okla.	5,400	1.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	60	TKP	ASWX
Broadview, Ill.	6,928†	1.6	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	120	K	WX
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,778	1.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	5,810	2.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	1	PL	SW
Brookhaven, Miss.	7,801	2.3	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	600	AKP	AISWd

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR Selection and Term	MAYOR Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen and Election Total	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen and Election At Large	CITY COUNCIL Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Brookings, S. D.	7,764	4.1	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	$ 750	None	AEISWX
Brooklyn, Ohio	6,317	4.3	MC	D2	N..	6[1]	6	NP2	....	TK	....
Brownfield, Tex.	6,161	2.3	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP2‡	120	None	EISWd
Brownsville, Pa.	7,643	1.0	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	DA	None
Bryan, Ohio	6,365	4.0	MC	D2	NA	5	5	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Buchanan, Mich.	5,224	1.7	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	125	None	SW
Buckhannon, W. Va.	6,016	1.5	MC	D2	AN	5	0	NP2‡	....	K	....
Buena Vista, Va.	5,214	3.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Burley, Idaho	5,924	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6[2]	NP4‡	600	None	EdWX
Cairo, Ga.	5,577	1.3	MC	D2	TN	5	1	NP2	120	None	ISW
Caldwell, N. J.	6,270	1.2	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	400	A	SWd
Calexico, Calif.	7,450†	1.7	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
California, Pa.	7,527†	14.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Camden, S. C.	7,160†	4.0	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP4‡	500	None	EdW
Cameron, Tex.	5,052	3.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	W
Camp Hill, Pa.	5,934	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	S
Canandaigua, N. Y.	8,332	4.7	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	100	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6,345	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	7	0	P4‡	180	None	W
Canton t, Mass.	7,465	...	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	600	TAK	AW
Canton, Miss.	7,048	3.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	820	KP	AEdGdW
Canton tp, Pa.	7,165	...	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	....
Carlinville, Ill.	5,116	1.7	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	60	TK	SW
Carlsbad, Calif.	5,991†	8.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	SW
Carlstadt, N. J.	5,591	4.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Carmi, Ill.	6,425†	1.5	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4	150	TKL	ESW
Carroll, Iowa	6,231	2.7	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP2	176	T	WX
Carrollton, Ga.	7,753	3.1	MC	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	100	None	W
Cartersville, Ga.	7,270	3.1	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP2	None	None	EdGdIW
Caruthersville, Mo.	8,614	1.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	WX
Castle Shannon, Pa.	10,954†	15.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Catskill, N. Y.	5,681†	1.5	MC	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	200	TA	W
Cayce, S. C.	5,391†	...	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	W
Cedar City, Utah	6,106	4.2	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	300	None	SW
Cedar Grove tp, N. J.	8,022	4.3	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWd
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	6,051	1.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9,470	3.5	Mgr	C4	..	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
Celina, Ohio	5,703	3.1	MC	D2	NA	7	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Center Line, Mich.	7,659	2.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	100	None	W
Centerville, Iowa	7,625	4.0	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	80	T	SWX
Centerville, Pa.	5,845	...	MC	D..	NN	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	None
Centralia, Wash.	8,657	3.8	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	2,500	None	ESW
Chapel Hill, N. C.	9,177	1.8	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	150	None	S
Chariton, Iowa	5,320	4.0	MC	D4	TA	5	2	NP4‡	50	T	SWX
Charleroi, Pa.	9,872	0.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	DA	None
Charleston, Ill.	9,164	3.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5,501	1.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	SW
Charlotte, Mich.	6,606	4.5	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	100	TAK	SW
Chatham, N. J.	7,391	3.3	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Chattahoochee, Fla.	8,473	4.0	MC	D2	NA	5	5	P2‡	12	None	EdSW
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,687	6.8	Mgr	C..	AN	7	7	NP2‡	130	None	SW
Chehalis, Wash.	5,639	3.5	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,200	None	ASWX
Cherokee, Iowa	7,705	4.8	MC	D2	NH	5	2	NP2	240	TL	SW
Chester, Ill.	5,389	4.0	MC	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	180	TK	SWX
Chester, S. C.	6,893	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Cheviot, Ohio	9,944	1.5	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	AI
Childress, Tex.	7,619	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	P	ASW

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,694	2.5	MC	D2	T..	5	1	P2	$ 270	DTAKPL	AEGdIW
Chino, Calif.	9,146†	5.0	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Chisholm, Minn.	6,861	4.0	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	300	None	AWd
Circleville, Ohio	8,723	3.0	MC	D2	NA	7	3	NP2	300	DTL	SW
Cisco, Tex.	5,230	3.9	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	ASWX
Claremont, Calif.	10,651†	3.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	None
Claremore, Okla.	5,494	1.5	MC	C2	AN	5	1	P2	None	None	ESW
Clarinda, Iowa	5,086	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	4	2	NP4‡	180	T	SWX
Clarkston, Wash.	5,617	4.0	MC	D4	NN	7	2	NP4‡	120	TKL	S
Clarksville, Ind.	7,300†	1.6	MC	C..	A..	5	5	P4	360	K	None
Clawson, Mich.	5,196	2.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	W
Clearfield, Pa.	9,357	1.8	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	240	D	X
Cleveland, Miss.	6,747	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	240	KP	SW
Cleveland, Tex.	5,183	2.7	MC	D2	TA	5	0	..2‡	None	TK	SW
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,795	1.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	W
Clifton Heights, Pa.	7,549	0.7	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	300	D	SX
Clinton, Ill.	5,945	1.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	W
Clinton, Ind.	7,223†	3.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo.	6,075	2.8	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	None
Clinton, N. C.	7,001†	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	200	None	....
Clinton, Okla.	7,555	3.5	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	600	None	SW
Clinton, S. C.	7,168	3.1	MC	D2	AN	7	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Cloquet, Minn.	7,685	4.0	MC	D2	NA	5	2	NP2	600	T	WX
Coaldale, Pa.	5,318	2.1	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	6,021†	2.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	GdSW
Coldwater, Mich.	8,594	4.2	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	None	TK	EW
Coleman, Tex.	6,530	2.8	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	120	None	ESWX
College Station, Tex.	7,925	4.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	0	NP2‡	None	None	EdSWd
Collingdale, Pa.	8,443	0.9	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Colonial Heights, Va.	6,077	8.5	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4‡	100	T	ISW
Colorado City, Tex.	6,774	2.7	Mgr	C2	TN	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	ISW
Columbia, Miss.	6,124	...	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	600	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	8,175	3.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	None	Wd
Columbus, Neb.	8,884	6.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	500	TK	ASW
Commerce, Tex.	5,889	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	EISW
Concordia, Kan.	7,175	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	SWX
Conroe, Tex.	7,298	5.2	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Conway, Ark.	8,610	3.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ESW
Conway, S. C.	6,073	3.4	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	300	None	W
Cookeville, Tenn.	6,924	3.0	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	36	None	AEdGdSW
Coos Bay, Ore.	6,223	2.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Corbin, Ky.	7,744	7.5	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	P2	500	None	EdW
Cordele, Ga.	9,462	2.5	Mgr	..	A..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	W
Corinth, Miss.	9,785	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5[2]	NP4	600	TP	GdSW
Corry, Pa.	7,911	5.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	600	CT	S
Covina, Calif.	13,968†	3.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	TK	W
Covington, Ga.	5,192	3.1	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	100	None	EdGdW
Covington, La.	5,113	4.5	MC	D4	NN	6	6	..4	....	None	....
Covington, Va.	5,860	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	TA	ASW
Crafton, Pa.	8,066	1.9	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8,317	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	2	NP2	60	T	SW
Crestview, Fla.	7,495†	3.1	MC	D2	NS	11	..	NP2‡	120	K	ASW
Creve Coeur, Ill.	5,499	2.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Crockett, Tex.	5,932	4.1	MC	D2	TA	5	5	..2	....	....	....
Crookston, Minn.	7,352	2.9	MC	D2	N..*	9	1	NP4‡	60	None	None
Crown Point, Ind.	7,329†	1.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	C	ESW

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
						Number of Councilmen and Election					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Crystal City, Tex.	7,198	2.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	None	None	GdSWX
Crystal Lake, Ill.	5,976†	4.0	Mgr	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	$ 144	TK	SW
Cuero, Tex.	7,498	9.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	EdISW
Cullman, Ala.	8,437†	3.7	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	120	None	ISW
Cushing, Okla.	8,414	2.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	480	None	ESW
Dalhart, Tex.	5,918	2.3	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	72	None	WX
Dansville, N. Y.	5,253	2.5	MC	D2	AN	5	. .	P2	. . . .	None	SW
Danville, Ky.	8,686	4.0	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	6,994	1.3	MC	D4	T..	12	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S. C.	6,619	2.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	None	SW
Dayton, Ky.	8,977	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	6[2]	P2	120	TAKPL	I
De Land, Fla.	8,652	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	P2	400	None	ISWX
De Pere, Wis.	8,146	4.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	600	TKSL	SW
De Ridder, La.	5,799	1.8	Com	D4	AA	3	3	P4	. . . .	None	SW
De Soto, Mo.	5,357	1.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	SW
Decatur, Ind.	7,271	2.7	MC	D4	TA	5	5[2]	P4	240	K	ESW
Decorah, Iowa	6,060	2.5	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	120	T	SWX
Deer Park, Ohio	7,241	2.5	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	400	DTL	None
Delphos, Ohio	6,220	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Delray Beach, Fla.	8,337†	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	W
Deming, N. M.	5,672	3.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P4	None	None	AGdSW
Demopolis, Ala.	7,159†	. . .	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	AGdSWX
Depew, N. Y.	7,217	4.8	MC	D2	AA	7	7	P2‡	400	None	Wd
Derry t, N. H.	5,826	25.7	TM	C..	AN	3	3	NP3‡	700	DTKS	AW
Derry tp, Pa.	9,993	. . .	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	6,787	1.5	MC	D4	TA	9	3	NP4‡	200	None	ESWX
Devils Lake, N. D.	6,427	3.1	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	480	None	IS
Dickinson, N. D.	7,469	2.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	720	None	SW
Dickson City, Pa.	8,948	3.0	MC	D4	TA	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Dillon, S. C.	5,171	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	W
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	6,268	2.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dolton, Ill.	17,469†	2.5	MC	H4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Donna, Tex.	7,171	1.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	1	None	SW
Douglas, Ariz.	9,442	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	SW
Douglas, Ga.	7,428	3.1	Mgr	D2	AN	4	0	NP2	300	None	EdWX
Dover, Del.	6,223	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	150	None	EISW
Dover, Ohio	9,852	3.4	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	6,542	2.1	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	100	. . . .	W
Doylestown, Pa.	5,262	2.8	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Dracut t, Mass.	8,666	21.0	TM	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	450	TAKS	W
Drumright, Okla.	5,028	1.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	1	None	W
Dudley t, Mass.	5,261	. . .	TM	. .	. .	. .	. .	P..	. . . .	TAK	SW
Dumas, Tex.	6,127	2.0	MC	D4	TN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	GdSWX
Dunbar, W. Va.	8,032	1.0	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Dunellen, N. J.	6,291	1.1	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	S
Dunn, N. C.	6,316	2.4	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP4‡	360	None	SW
Duquoin, Ill.	7,147	3.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	800	None	SW
Durango, Colo.	9,494†	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	SWX
Duryea, Pa.	6,655	9.0	MC	D4	TB	10	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	7,276	7.2	Mgr	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	60	None	SW
Easley, S. C.	6,316	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	420	None	EdSW
East Alton, Ill.	7,290	2.5	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	WdX
East Aurora, N. Y.	5,962	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	600	None	ASW
East Gary, Ind.	8,078†	6.2	MC	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
E. Grand Forks, Minn.	5,049	2.4	MC	D2	NS	6	2	NP2	200	T	EdW
E. Grand Rapids, Mich.	6,403	3.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	240	T	W

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
East Palestine, Ohio	5,195	1.0	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2‡	$ 48	DTL	ESW
East Pennsboro tp, Pa.	5,582	13.0	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	....	DA	None
East Peoria, Ill.	8,698	6.4	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	SWd
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,259	0.4	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	None
East Ridge, Tenn.	9,645	6.3	Com	C2	TN	5	5	NP2	None	K	S
East Rochester, N. Y.	7,022	1.1	MC	H2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N. Y.	7,970	1.0	MC	D4	T..	4	4	P4‡	1,000	None	None
East Rutherford, N. J.	7,438	3.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	None	None	S
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	7,274	2.5	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	DA	W
Eastlake, Ohio	7,486	6.5	MC	D2	NS	7	3	NP4‡	300	None	Wd
Edgewood, Pa.	5,292	0.7	Mgr	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	9,744	16.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,200	None	W
Edmond, Okla.	6,086	3.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP4	300	T	EdISW
Edwardsville, Ill.	8,776	2.6	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	300	TK	SWd
Edwardsville, Pa.	6,686	1.2	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6,892	1.9	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	None
El Campo, Tex.	6,237	...	Mgr	C2	A..	7	7	NP2‡	60	None	SW
El Monte, Calif.	9,713†	2.3	MC	C4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	AW
El Paso de Robles, Cal.	6,252†	3.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SW
Elberton, Ga.	6,772	3.4	Mgr	D4	TA	5	0	NP2‡	120	None	AEdGdW
Elizabethtown, Ky.	5,807	1.5	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	125	None	SW
Elizabethtown, Pa.	5,083	1.5	MC	D4	NS	6	0	P4‡	240	None	S
Elk City, Okla.	7,962	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4[2]	NP4‡	None	None	ISWX
Elkins, W. Va.	9,121	4.0	MC	D2	TN	10	0	P4‡	240	None	WX
Elko, Nev.	5,393	5.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	SW
Elkton, Md.	5,245	1.2	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	None	None	W
Ellensburg, Wash.	8,430	1.9	Mgr	C..	AN	7	4	NP4‡	120	None	EdGdSWX
Elmira Heights, N. Y.	5,009	1.2	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None
Elsmere, Del.	5,314	1.0	Com	C2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
Ely, Minn.	5,474	2.6	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	EdSW
Emmaus, Pa.	7,780	2.6	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	25	DA	W
Emporia, Va.	5,664	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	9	9	NP2	300	T	WX
Ennis, Tex.	7,814	3.4	Mgr	D2	AN	4	4	NP2‡	120	P	ISW
Enterprise, Ala.	7,288	9.0	MC	D4	NA	5	..	NP4	50	TKSPL	ASW
Ephrata, Pa.	7,027	1.9	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	ESW
Escondido, Calif.	12,503†	3.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SWd
Estherville, Iowa	6,719	4.2	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	250	T	ESWX
Etna, Pa.	6,750	0.6	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	8,001†	2.8	MC	D4	NA	8	0	NP4	120	None	W
Eunice, La.	8,184	2.7	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	120	P	GdS
Eveleth, Minn.	5,872	4.7	MC	D3	AN	6	6	NP3‡	100	None	SW
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	5,888	...	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	90	None	SWX
Exeter t, N. H.	5,664	17.0	Mgr	D1	AN	3	3	P3‡	600	TK	W
Exeter, Pa.	5,130	4.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Fairbanks, Alaska	5,771	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	780	None	....
Fairbury, Neb.	6,395	1.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	400	TK	EW
Fairfield, Calif.	11,661†	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Fairfield, Ill.	5,997†	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	250	TK	ESW
Fairfield, Iowa	7,299	2.4	Mgr	D2	TN	6	2[2]	NP2	156	T	SW
Fairfield t, Me.	5,811	15.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	60	K	None
Fairmont, Minn.	8,193	2.4	MC	D4	TN	7	1	NP4‡	78	None	EISW
Fairport, N. Y.	5,267	1.6	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	200	None	Ed
Fairview, N. J.	8,661	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	None	T	None
Fairview Park, Ohio	9,311	4.0	MC	D4	NA	7[1]	3	P2	900	None	....
Falfurrias, Tex.	6,712	2.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	....	....
Falls Church, Va.	8,797†	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	TAL	Wd

Table VII — Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 — Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Falls City, Neb.	6,203	2.5	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	$ 200	TK	AEW
Fayetteville, Tenn.	5,447	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	. . . .	None	. . . .
Festus, Mo.	5,199	0.6	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	144	TAKPL	SW
Fitzgerald, Ga.	8,130	1.7	MC	D2	TA	9	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	6,771	58.8	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	ISWX
Flat River, Mo.	5,308	1.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	None
Flora, Ill.	5,255	2.3	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Florence tp, N. J.	7,455	9.7	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	AKS	SW
Ford City, Pa.	5,352	. . .	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest Hills, Pa.	6,301	1.5	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Forrest City, Ark.	8,985†	. . .	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	300	TKL	ASW
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	6,280	2.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASWX
Fort Kent t, Me.	5,343	. . .	Mgr	C1	NN	5	5	NP..	100	AK	None
Fort Morgan, Colo.	5,315	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	520	None	EdGgISW
Fort Payne, Ala.	6,226	5.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	P4	180	None	GdISW
Fort Valley, Ga.	6,820	4.9	MC	D..	N..	6	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	G
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,173	3.4	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Fountain Hill, Pa.	5,456	4.0	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Frackville, Pa.	6,541	0.6	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	. . . .	. . . .
Franklin, Ind.	7,316	2.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	K	AS
Franklin, La.	6,144	1.3	MC	D4	NA	5	5	NP4	24	None	EIW
Franklin t, Mass.	8,037	. . .	TM	H1	AN	3	3	NP1‡	100	DTKS	SW
Franklin, N. H.	6,552	28.1	MC	D1	TA	9	0	P3‡	None	None	. . . .
Franklin, Ohio	5,388	0.9	Mgr	D2	NA	6[1]	0	..2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Franklin, Tenn.	5,475	1.8	MC	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	96	None	SW
Frederick, Okla.	5,467	2.5	MC	D2	TB	8	0	P2‡	175	TKSP	SWX
Fredonia, N. Y.	8,257†	6.0	MC	D1	TN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Freehold, N. J.	7,550	1.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P2‡	None	TA	SW
Freeland, Pa.	5,909	10.0	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	D	None
Freeport, Tex.	6,012	6.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	400	None	SW
Front Royal, Va.	8,115	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	600	None	EdSW
Frostburg, Md.	6,876	2.0	Com	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	300	None	W
Gaffney, S. C.	8,123	3.1	MC	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	. . . .	None	EdIW
Galax, Va.	5,248	3.0	Mgr	C2	A..	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	W
Galena Park, Tex.	7,186	3.5	Com	D2	AN	5	5	P2	300	None	ISW
Galion, Ohio	9,952	4.2	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DL	ESWX
Gallatin, Tenn.	5,107	1.5	MC	D2	TA	7	7	NP2	60	AK	EdSWd
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,871	1.0	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N. M.	9,133	4.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	EdSW
Garden City, Mich.	9,012	6.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1,500	None	Wd
Gardiner, Me.	6,649	14.4	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	P2	None	None	W
Geneva, Ill.	6,418†	4.0	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	360	TK	AEdSW
Georgetown, Ky.	5,516	4.5	MC	D4	TA	8	8	P2	120	TAKPL	SWX
Georgetown, S. C.	6,004	1.6	MC	D2	N..	5	0	P2	. . . .	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	7,046	6.0	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	SW
Gladewater, Tex.	5,305	8.6	Com	D2	AN	3	3	..2	. . . .	None	. . . .
Glasgow, Ky.	7,025	2.5	MC	D4	TN	12	12	NP2	60	None	SW
Glassboro, N. J.	5,867	9.1	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,707	1.5	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	300	D	I
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,620	1.4	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	Wd
Glen Rock, N. J.	7,145	3.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP3‡	None	TA	None
Glencoe, Ill.	8,647†	4.2	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	None	IW
Glendale, Ariz.	8,179	2.7	Mgr	C2	. .	7	7	NP2	300	None	SW
Glendive, Mont.	5,254	3.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	288	T	WX
Glendora, Calif.	15,033†	4.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Glenolden, Pa.	6,450	0.8	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	240	None	None

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Globe, Ariz.	6,419	1.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	P2	$ 300	None	SW
Golden, Colo.	5,238	2.1	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	160	None	Wd
Golden Valley, Minn.	5,551	11.9	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	None	None
Gonzales, Tex. . . .	5,659	1.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	EdSW
Grafton, W. Va. . .	7,365	4.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	None	SWdX
Graham, N. C. . . .	5,026	2.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	W
Graham, Tex. . . .	6,742	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Grand Haven, Mich.	9,536	5.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	250	None	ESWX
Grand Rapids, Minn.	6,019	4.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	None	AEdWd
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	7,659	1.3	MC	D4	NA	7^1	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	8,116	3.7	Mgr	D2	T..	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5,283	1.0	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	120	None	SWd
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	6,712	. . .	TM	C1	. .	3	3	P1	500	DTAK	W
Great Neck, N. Y. .	7,759	1.3	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greenbelt, Md. . . .	7,074	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	500	None	AIS
Greencastle, Ind. .	8,311†	1.3	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	TK	SWX
Greeneville, Tenn.	8,721	3.2	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	1,200	None	S
Greenfield, Ind. . .	8,085†	2.1	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	K	EdSW
Greensburg, Ind. .	6,619	1.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	K	SW
Greenville, Ala. . .	6,781	5.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	300	None	W
Greenville, Mich. .	6,668	4.1	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡*	250	None	W
Greenville, Ohio . .	8,859	2.1	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	210	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa. . .	9,210	1.1	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4†	300	D	AIS
Greer, S. C.	5,050	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	..2	. . . .	None	EdGdSW
Grenada, Miss. . .	7,388	1.9	Mgr	D4	TN	6	2	NP4	300	None	W
Grinnell, Iowa . . .	6,828	2.2	Mgr	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	250	None	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6,283	2.6	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	9,410	2.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	W
Groton, Conn. . . .	7,036	5.3	MC	D2	TN	6	. .	P3‡	None	TK	EdSW
Grove City, Pa. . .	7,411	2.3	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	ESW
Guilford t, Conn. .	5,092	46.2	TM	D2	AN	. .	. .	. . . .	6,000	TAK	None
Guntersville, Ala. .	6,131†	9.1	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdIW
Guttenberg, N. J. .	5,566	0.2	MC	D2	AN	6	6	P2‡	500	None	None
Haddon Hgts., N. J.	7,287	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Haines City, Fla. .	5,630	6.4	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	SW
Haledon, N. J. . . .	6,204	1.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Haltom City, Tex. .	5,760	15.0	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Hamburg, N. Y. . .	6,938	1.5	MC	D4	AA	5	1	NP2	1,200	None	W
Hamlet, N. C. . . .	5,061	1.7	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	60	None	None
Hammond, La. . . .	8,010	4.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	4,500	None	SW
Hammonton, N. J. .	8,411	44.0	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	72	TS	SW
Hancock, Mich. . .	5,223	1.7	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanover t, N. H. . .	6,259	. . .	TM	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	DT	None
Hapeville, Ga. . . .	8,560	2.2	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	600	None	AW
Harriman, Tenn. .	6,389	1.7	MC	D2	N..	6	6	P2	360	TL	AEdGdSW
Harrison, Ark. . . .	5,617†	4.0	MC	D2	NN	8	8^2	NP2	30	TKL	WX
Harrodsburg, Ky. .	5,262	4.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4	50	None	SW
Hartford City, Ind.	7,253	1.7	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	SW
Hartsville, S. C. . .	5,658	1.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡*	300	None	SW
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.	9,181	1.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Hastings, Mich. . .	6,096	5.6	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Hastings, Minn. . .	6,560	8.8	MC	D2	AN	8	3	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Hastings-on-Hud., N.Y.	7,565	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,818	2.0	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	900	None	S
Havre, Mont.	8,086	1.2	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2	144	T	WX
Havre de Grace, Md.	7,809	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Hays, Kan.	8,625	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	$ 50	None	SW
Hazard, Ky.	6,985	3.1	Mgr	D4	AA	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	AWd
Hellertown, Pa. . .	5,435	2.0	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	W
Henderson, Tex. . .	6,833	11.3	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	420	None	SW
Hendersonville, N. C.	6,103	2.2	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4	300	None	I
Henryetta, Okla. . .	7,987	. . .	Mgr	C1	AN	5	1	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Hereford, Tex. . . .	5,207	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	4	4	NP2	300	None	ISWX
Herkimer, N. Y. . .	9,400	2.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	500	None	EISW
Herrin, Ill.	9,331	4.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	240	TK	SW
Highland, Ind. . . .	12,305†	12.4	MC	C4	AN	5	5	P4	2,400	K	Wd
Highland Park, N. J.	9,721	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Ohio . .	5,126	7.6	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	140	DTL	SW
Hillsboro, Ore. . .	5,142	3.1	Mgr	D2	TS	6	0	NP4‡	60	None	SWdX
Hillsboro, Tex. . .	8,363	4.1	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	130	None	SW
Hillsborough, Calif.	6,685†	6.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	Wd
Hillsdale, Mich. . .	7,297	4.1	Mgr	D2	AN	8	0	NP2‡	300	TK	ESW
Hinsdale, Ill.	11,324†	3.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	None	None	IW
Hinton, W. Va. . . .	5,780	3.9	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2	25	None	None
Hobart, Okla.	5,380	. . .	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	300	TKSP	ISWX
Holdenville, Okla. .	6,192	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	56	TKP	SWd
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	6,483	1.6	Mgr	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Honesdale, Pa. . . .	5,662	4.3	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4‡	300	DA	None
Hoopeston, Ill. . . .	6,501†	1.6	MC	D4	TN	7	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	8,605	4.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	AEdSWX
Hopkins, Minn. . . .	7,595	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	W
Hot Springs, S. D. .	5,030	3.0	Mgr	D2	AN	9	1	NP2‡	60	None	ASX
Houlton t, Me. . . .	8,377	36.0	Mgr	C1	TN	7	7	NP3‡	150	None	EdWX
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	7,236	1.8	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	SW
Hugo, Okla.	5,984	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	1	TKP	SW
Humboldt, Tenn. . .	7,426	3.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	50	None	EdW
Huntingdon, Pa. . .	7,330	1.7	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P2	None	None	W
Huntington Bch., Cal.	9,986	13.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TKPL	None
Huntsville, Tex. . .	9,820	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	12	TK	SWX
Ilion, N. Y.	9,363	2.4	MC	D1	A..	5	5	P2‡	500	TA	EdSW
Indianola, Iowa . . .	5,145	3.3	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	324	T	ESW
Indio, Calif.	7,830†	6.3	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	IW
Int'l Falls, Minn. .	6,269	3.0	MC	D2	NS	7	1	NP2‡	400	TK	Wd
Iola, Kan.	7,094	1.6	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGSW
Ionia, Mich.	6,412	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass. . .	6,895	33.0	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EW
Iron Mountain, Mich.	9,679	6.4	MC	D2	TN	10	0	P2	60	TK	W
Ishpeming, Mich. .	8,962	9.5	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	100	None	W
Jacinto City, Tex. .	6,856	1.8	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	720	P	AISW
Jackson, La.	6,772	1.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	120	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio . . .	6,504	2.6	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	AEdSW
Jacksonville, Tex.	8,607	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Jacksonville Bch., Fla.	6,430	7.6	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	600	K	EdSW
Jasper, Ala.	8,589	4.0	Mgr	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AGdSW
Jasper, Ind.	6,713†	1.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	EGdSW
Jefferson, Pa. . . .	5,534†	. . .	Mgr	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	. . . .
Jenkins, Ky.	6,921	11.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP2	None	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa. . .	5,130	0.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Jersey Shore, Pa. .	5,595	1.2	MC	D4	TS	. .	. .	P4‡	None	None	None
Jerseyville, Ill. . .	6,915†	4.2	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	800	None	SW
Jim Thorpe, Pa. . .	6,091	. . .	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	. . . .
Juneau, Alaska . . .	5,956	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	720	None	PWX

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Kalispell, Mont.	9,737	2.5	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	$ 680	T	SW
Kane, Pa.	5,706	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	8,337	3.5	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	480	TAKL	EISWX
Keansburg, N. J.	5,559	4.0	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	300	None	IPSWX
Kelso, Wash.	7,345	1.4	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡	120	TK	SWX
Kendallville, Ind.	6,561†	2.0	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	ESW
Kenner, La.	5,535	10.0	MC	C4	TA	5	5	NP4	180	P	None
Kennett, Mo.	8,685	2.8	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kenton, Ohio	8,475	2.4	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	Wd
Kermit, Tex.	6,912	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Kerrville, Tex.	7,691	3.6	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Ketchikan, Alaska	5,305	1.5	Mgr	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	700	None	EW
Keyport, N. J.	5,888	1.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	500	TA	SWX
Keyser, W. Va.	6,347	4.0	MC	D2	NN	3	3	NP2‡	450	None	W
Kilgore, Tex.	9,638	4.1	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Kileen, Tex.	7,045	3.3	Mgr	D2	TN	7	3	NP2	360	None	Wd
Kingsmountain, N. C.	7,206	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdGdSW
Kingsford, Mich.	5,038	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	Wd
Kinloch, Mo.	5,957	...	MC	D2	N..	10	0	..2‡	None	P	....
Kittanning, Pa.	7,731	0.8	MC	D4	T..	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Kittery t, Me.	8,380	...	TM	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
Knoxville, Iowa	7,625	2.2	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	48	T	SW
Kosciusko, Miss.	6,753	6.0	MC	D4	TA	5	0	P4	....	None	EGdW
Kulpmont, Pa.	5,199	0.9	MC	D4	T..	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
La Follette, Tenn.	5,797	4.1	Com	H2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdW
La Grande, Ore.	8,635	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	780	None	ISW
La Grange Park, Ill.	13,391†	2.6	MC	C4	TA	6	6[2]	NP4‡	None	K	W
La Habra, Calif.	14,710†	5.5	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TK	W
La Junta, Colo.	7,712	1.6	Mgr	C2	TN	6	1	NP2	None	None	EWX
La Verne, Calif.	5,268†	2.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Ladue, Mo.	5,386	8.4	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2‡	None	P	None
Laguna Beach, Calif.	7,861†	3.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	S
Lake City, Fla.	7,571	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	1	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Lake City, S. C.	5,112	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SW
Lake Forest, Ill.	8,963†	15.2	Mgr	D1	TS	8	0	P2‡	None	CT	IW
Lake Wales, Fla.	6,821	5.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	S
Lamar, Colo.	6,829	2.0	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	240	TK	AEW
Lancaster, N. Y.	8,665	2.7	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P4‡	900	None	SWd
Lancaster tp, Pa.	6,859	9.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	5,000	DT	S
Lancaster, S. C.	7,159	2.3	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Lanett, Ala.	7,434	...	MC	D4	AA	6	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9,762	2.5	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4	None	D	ES
Lansford, Pa.	7,487	1.5	MC	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Lapeer, Mich.	6,143	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	SW
Larchmont, N. Y.	6,330	1.8	MC	D2	AN	4	4	P2‡	None	None	IW
Larksville, Pa.	6,360	3.9	MC	D4	T..	7	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Vegas (city), N.M.	7,494	10.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Las Vegas (town), N.M.	6,269	...	MC	D2	TA	4	4	P2‡	None	K	S
Laurens, S. C.	8,658	6.6	MC	D2	A..	7	1	P2	180	None	EdSW
Laurinburg, N. C.	7,134	4.1	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	EdSW
Lawrence tp, N. J.	8,499	...	Com	C3	AN	3	3	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	6,456	1.8	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	....	None	ESW
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6,328	1.2	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	100	TK	X
Le Mars, Iowa	5,844	3.6	MC	D2	T..	5	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lead, S. D.	6,422	1.5	Com	D5	AN	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind.	9,023†	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	TK	EdSW

Table VII — Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 — Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Lebanon, N. H.	8,495	. . .	Mgr	C2	AN	9	3	NP2	None	None	AW
Lebanon, Mo.	6,808	4.4	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2‡	$ 120	None	AESWX
Lebanon, Ore.	5,873	1.4	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	None	S
Lebanon, Tenn.	7,913	3.7	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Leesburg, Fla.	7,395	6.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	AEdSWX
Lehighton, Pa.	6,565	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	DA	EdSW
Lenoir, N. C.	7,888	4.2	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	120	. . . .	ISWX
Lenoir City, Tenn.	5,159	1.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	25	KPL	EdWd
Leonia, N. J.	7,378	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Levelland, Tex.	8,264	2.3	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Lewisburg, Pa.	5,268	2.0	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Lewisburg, Tenn.	5,164	2.7	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdGdSW
Lewistown, Mont.	6,573	1.3	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	144	T	AISWX
Lexington, Mo.	5,074	1.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	AX
Lexington, Neb.	5,068	1.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdSWX
Lexington, Va.	5,976	1.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	None	None	ISW
Liberal, Kan.	7,134	2.0	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	WX
Libertyville, Ill.	6,561†	4.1	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	200	K	SW
Lincoln Hgts., Ohio	5,531	. . .	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	300	D	AWd
Lincolnton, N. C.	5,423	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P2	250	None	EdW
Lincolnwood, Ill.	10,490†	3.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	8,644	6.5	MC	D2	AB	5	5	P2‡	600	None	P
Lindsay, Calif.	5,492†	1.6	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Linton, Ind.	5,973	1.9	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	. . . .	K	EdGdSW
Litchfield, Ill.	7,208	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Lititz, Pa.	5,568	1.6	Mgr	D4	NS	5	1	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Little Falls, Minn.	6,717	4.0	MC	D2	NS	9	1	NP2	100	TA	W
Little Falls tp, N. J.	6,405	4.0	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	S
Little Falls, N. Y.	9,541	4.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	240	TAK	IW
Littlefield, Tex.	6,540	3.8	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	WX
Livermore, Calif.	7,023†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TAK	S
Livingston, Mont.	7,683	1.9	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	144	T	AWX
Livingston tp, N. J.	9,932	14.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,000	None	SWd
Lockhart, Tex.	5,573	3.5	Mgr	D2	TN	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSWX
Lockland, Ohio	5,736	1.8	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Logan, Ohio	5,972	1.3	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Logan, W. Va.	5,079	1.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	P2	60	None	None
Lompoc, Calif.	13,914†	3.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	EdSW
London, Ohio	5,222	2.3	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	. .	..2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Longmeadow t, Mass.	6,508	. . .	TM	C1	. .	3	. .	P3‡	800	DTAK	AWd
Longmont, Colo.	8,099	. . .	MC	D2	NN	6	0	NP2	240	TK	AESW
Louisville, Miss.	5,282	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	480	KP	AEdISW
Loveland, Colo.	6,773	2.4	MC	D2	NN	8	0	NP2	120	TK	AESWX
Loves Park, Ill.	8,066†	1.4	MC	D4	AA	11	1	NP4‡	180	TK	None
L. Penns Neck tp, N.J.	7,376	. . .	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . . .	. . . .	W
Loyalsock tp, Pa.	5,535	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DA	None
Ludington, Mich.	9,506	2.5	Mgr	D2	TS	8	3	NP2‡	50	TK	SWX
Ludlow, Ky.	6,374	. . .	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	130	TAKL	IWd
Ludlow t, Mass.	8,660	28.5	RTM	C1	A..	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	S
Lumberton, N. C.	14,448†	5.1	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	300	None	EdWX
Luzerne, Pa.	6,176	2.0	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	150	D	None
Lyndhurst, Ohio	7,359	4.2	MC	D4	TA	7	7	NP4‡	400	None	None
Lyons, Ill.	9,061†	. . .	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	48	K	W
McCook, Neb.	7,678	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	T	ASW
McMinnville, Ore.	6,635	2.6	MC	D2	NS	6	0	NP4‡	None	K	EW
McMinnville, Tenn.	7,577	. . .	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	350	P	. . . .

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
McPherson, Kan.	8,689	2.4	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	$ 900	None	AESWX
Madison, Ill.	7,963	1.9	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	390	TK	....
Madison tp, N. J.	7,366	4.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdW
Madison, S. D.	5,153	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	None	None	AESW
Magnolia, Ark.	10,426†	6.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	....	TKL	SW
Malone, N. Y.	9,501	2.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Malvern, Ark.	9,243†	...	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	....	....	....
Malverne, N. Y.	8,086	1.5	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	900	None	None
Mandan, N. D.	9,374†	4.6	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	1,500	None	AW
Manistee, Mich.	8,642	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	150	None	ASWX
Manistique, Mich.	5,086	3.5	Mgr	H2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t, Mass.	7,184	7.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EdISWX
Manville, N. J.	8,597	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Shade tp, N. J.	6,560	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	....	....	W
Marianna, Fla.	5,845	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	K	S
Marion, Iowa	5,916	4.0	MC	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	270	T	W
Marion, S. C.	6,834	1.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P4‡	200	None	W
Marion, Va.	6,982	3.5	Mgr	D2	NN	7	7	NP4‡	48	K	SW
Marlin, Tex.	7,099	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich.	5,777	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP4‡	130	None	ESWX
Marshall, Minn.	5,923	2.0	MC	D1	NN	6	6[2]	NP2‡	100	TK	ESW
Marshall, Mo.	8,850	2.6	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	225	TPL	ESW
Martinez, Calif.	8,769†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SWd
Martinsville, Ind.	5,991	4.0	MC	D..	T..	5	1	P4	100	K	W
Marysville, Calif.	7,826	2.5	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	ISX
Maryville, Mo.	6,834	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	SW
Maryville, Tenn.	7,742	3.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	72	None	EdSW
Mauch Chunk tp, Pa.	5,081	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	....	DA	None
Maumee, Ohio	5,548	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	7	P2	240	K	Wd
Mayfield, Ky.	8,990	4.0	MC	D4	T..	6	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Mayfield Hgts., Ohio	5,807	6.0	MC	D2	NS	6[1]	6	NP4‡	360	None	None
Maynard t, Mass.	6,978	5.7	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Maysville, Ky.	8,632	1.1	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	NP2	500	None	None
Maywood, N. J.	8,667	1.3	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	T	AS
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	6,786	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7,385	1.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	ISW
Media, Pa.	5,946†	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	SW
Medina, N. Y.	6,179	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
Medina, Ohio	5,097	5.3	MC	D4	NA	7[1]	7	NP4‡	450	....	ISW
Melvindale, Mich.	9,483	2.7	MC	D2	AA*	7	7	NP2	250	TAK	SX
Mendota, Ill.	5,129	9.0	MC	D4	TA	8	..	NP4‡	240	T	SW
Menominie, Wis.	8,245	11.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	420	None	Wd
Merrill, Wis.	8,951	5.3	MC	D2	TA	16	0	NP2	600	TKL	BISW
Metropolis, Ill.	7,784†	3.5	MC	D4	TN	10	0	NP4‡	300	TK	EW
Metuchen, N. J.	9,879	2.8	MC	D2	T..	6	0	P3‡	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex.	6,627	3.0	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
Miami Shores, Fla.	7,839†	4.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	None
Miami Springs, Fla.	10,138†	4.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	None	Wd
Miamisburg, Ohio	6,329	...	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EW
Middlesex, N. J.	5,943	4.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	T	S
Middletown, Pa.	17,752†	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	AEd
Midland, Pa.	6,491	1.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	I
Midland Park, N. J.	5,164	1.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	A	None
Miles City, Mont.	9,243	10.0	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	288	T	WX
Milford, Del.	5,179	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	250	None	EdSW
Mill Valley, Calif.	9,436†	2.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	S

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Milledgeville, Ga.	8,835	5.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	$ 180	None	W
Millinocket t, Me.	5,890	6.0	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	A
Millvale, Pa.	7,287	0.6	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa.	8,578	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Milwaukie, Ore.	5,253	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Minden, La.	9,787	3.9	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex.	7,801	3.7	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	ASWX
Minersville, Pa.	7,783	1.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	120	None	W
Monaca, Pa.	7,415	2.0	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	300	DA	SW
Monahans, Tex.	6,311	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	240	None	SWX
Monongahela, Pa.	8,922	1.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	DTA	I
Monroe, Wis.	7,037	2.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	400	TAKL	ISW
Monroeville, Pa.	17,160†	. .	Mgr	D4	TN	7	0	P4‡	1,200	D	. . . .
Montague t, Mass.	7,812	19.0	TM	D3	. .	3	3	NP3‡	. . . .	TAK	B
Montevideo, Minn.	5,459	2.0	Mgr	D2	NN	5	5	NP4‡	125	None	ISWX
Montpelier, Vt.	8,599	8.5	Mgr	D1	T..	6	0	NP2‡	150	TAK	WX
Moorestown tp, N. J.	9,123	15.0	Com	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	600	AK	SW
Mooresville, N. C.	7,121	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	60	None	SW
Morehead City, N. C.	5,144	1.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	. . . .	None	None
Morgan City, La.	9,759	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	240	None	EGdPWX
Morganton, N. C.	8,311	4.2	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	180	None	EdW
Morrilton, Ark.	5,483	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	180	TKPL	AS
Morris, Ill.	6,926	2.6	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	60	TK	W
Morris tp, N. J.	7,432	16.0	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	TK	None
Morrisville, Pa.	6,787	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	C	W
Morton Grove, Ill.	14,796	9.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	250	AK	WX
Mount Airy, N. C.	7,192	2.4	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4‡	200	None	SW
Mount Carmel, Ill.	8,732	3.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5[2]	NP4	600	None	SW
Mount Healthy, Ohio	5,533	1.1	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	. .	..2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Mount Holly tp, N. J.	8,206	2.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4	None	None	None
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5,907	2.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	W
Mount Oliver, Pa.	6,646	0.4	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Iowa	5,843	3.0	Mgr	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	96	T	ESW
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,883	0.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Mount Pleasant, Tex.	6,342	3.6	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Mount Prospect, Ill.	11,894†	3.7	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Mount Sterling, Ky.	5,294	1.5	MC	D4	TA	8	8	P2	60	TKL	. . . .
Mount Vernon, Ind.	6,150	1.4	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	240	K	GdWX
Mount Vernon, Wash.	5,230	2.6	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡	120	TKL	S
Mountain Brook, Ala.	10,937†	5.5	Mgr	D4	N..	5	5	NP4	None	None	None
Muhlenberg tp, Pa.	7,001	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DA	None
Murphysboro, Ill.	9,241	3.6	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Ky.	6,035	. . .	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Murray, Utah	9,006	7.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	D	ESW
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	5,425	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Naperville, Ill.	11,972†	2.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdSW
Napoleon, Ohio	5,335	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6[1]	6	P2	240	None	EW
Narberth, Pa.	5,407	7.5	Mgr	D4	NS	7	7	P4	None	D	None
Natchitoches, La.	9,914	. . .	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	600	None	EW
Navasota, Tex.	5,188	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nazareth, Pa.	5,830	1.7	MC	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Nebraska City, Neb.	6,872	3.6	Com	C2	AN	3	3	NP2	1,200	None	AEGdPSX
Negaunee, Mich.	6,517†	15.0	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP3‡	150	None	EdSW
Neosho, Mo.	5,790	4.7	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	ASWd
Nevada, Mo.	8,009	5.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SX
New Brighton, Pa.	9,535	1.0	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	None

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
New Canaan t, Conn.	8,001	22.2	TM	D2	TN	..	..	....	....	TK	IS
New Castle, Del.	5,396	1.8	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	$ 60	TK	EdISW
New Cumberland, Pa.	6,204	1.5	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Hyde Park, N.Y.	7,349	1.0	MC	C2	N..	4	..	P..	300	....	....
New Milford, N. J.	6,006	3.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	S
New Smyrna Bch., Fla.	5,775	16.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	P2	200	None	EGdW
New Ulm, Minn.	9,348	7.6	Mgr	D4	NA	5	1	NP4‡	100	TK	EGdSWX
Newark, Del.	6,731	5.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	250	None	EdSW
Newberry, S. C.	7,546	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	420	None	EdSWd
Newington t, Conn.	9,110	13.7	TM	D2	..	..	..	....	....	TK	None
Newnan, Ga.	8,218	3.1	MC	D2	TN	8	8	P2‡	100	None	AEdISW
Newport, Ark.	6,819†	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Newport t, N. H.	5,131	1.6	Mgr	D1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	650	TK	AW
Newport tp, Pa.	9,347	...	Com	C4	AN	6	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Newport, Vt.	5,217	6.7	MC	D1	TA	4	4	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
Newton, N. J.	5,781	3.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Newton, N. C.	6,558†	8.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	90	None	EdSW
Niles, Ill.	13,949†	...	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	180	K	SW
Noblesville, Ind.	7,800†	1.1	MC	D4	NA	5	0	P4	240	K	S
Nogales, Ariz.	6,153	3.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	None	None	ASWX
Normal, Ill.	11,528†	4.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	W
N. Andover t, Mass.	8,485	29.0	TM	C1	..	3	3	NP1	296	DTAKSPL	WX
North Atlanta, Ga.	5,930	8.5	MC	D1	AN	7	7	NP1	None	None	None
North Augusta, S. C.	8,937†	8.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
North Bend, Ore.	7,200†	4.7	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	90	None	APSWX
N. Brunswick tp, N. J.	6,450	13.1	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	....	....	W
North Chicago, Ill.	16,881†	4.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	400	K	WX
N. College Hill, Ohio	7,921	1.3	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	500	DTL	None
North Lake, Ill.	11,589†	4.0	Mgr	D4	TN	10	0	P4*	200	TK	....
North Olmstead, Ohio	6,604	12.1	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	3	P2	1,200	DT	B
North Pelham, N. Y.	5,046	0.7	MC	D2	A..	5	5	P2‡	300	None	None
North Riverside, Ill.	6,080†	2.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	90	K	Wd
N. Sacramento, Calif.	9,235†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	SX
North Strabane tp, Pa.	5,465	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	....	DA	None
North Tarrytown, N.Y.	8,740	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	1,200	None	SWd
N. Versailles tp, Pa.	9,821	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	800	DCTA	Wd
Northampton, Pa.	9,332	2.9	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	....	DA	SW
Northbrook, Ill.	8,148†	4.1	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	23	K	Wd
Northfield, Minn.	7,487	3.5	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	None	....	SW
Norwalk, Ohio	9,775	5.0	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N. Y.	8,816	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	0	P4‡	300	A	W
Norwood, Pa.	5,246	1.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	S
Nyack, N. Y.	5,889	0.6	MC	D2	A..	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Oak Park, Mich.	5,267	5.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	Wd
Oakdale, La.	5,598	1.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	None	None	W
Oakmont, Pa.	7,264	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Oakwood, Ohio	9,691	2.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	Wd
Oberlin, Ohio	7,062	2.7	Mgr	..	A..	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	ESW
Ocean City, N. J.	6,040	6.9	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	....	None
Oceanport, N. J.	7,588	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Oconomowoc, Wis.	5,345	4.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	600	None	EdISW
Oconto, Wis.	5,055	6.5	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	300	KL	SW
Oelwein, Iowa	7,858	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	2	P2	120	T	SW
O'Hara tp, Pa.	8,090†	...	Mgr	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	....	DCTA	Wd
Olathe, Kan.	5,593	2.3	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	....	None	SW
Old Forge, Pa.	9,749	3.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	180	C	None

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Old Town, Me. . . .	8,261	38.0	Mgr	C1	TN	7	7	NP3‡	None	None	None
Olney, Ill.	8,612	4.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	$ 600	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa.	7,047	8.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	C	Ed
Opalocka, Fla. . . .	9,392†	4.5	Mgr	H2	A..	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	W
Opp, Ala.	5,089†	. . .	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	480	None	EdW
Orange t, Mass. . .	5,894	. . .	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	AW
Oregon City, Ore. .	7,682	2.5	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP6‡	None	None	SW
Orem, Utah	8,351	25.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	IW
Oroville, Calif. . .	5,387	1.2	MC	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	T	AISX
Orrville, Ohio . . .	5,153	4.0	MC	D2	NN	7^1	3	P2	480	DTL	ESW
Osceola, Ark. . . .	5,006	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	. . . .	TKL	WX
Owego, N. Y.	5,350	2.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2‡	300	T	None
Oxford t, Mass. . .	5,851	. . .	TM	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	TAK	None
Oxford, N. C.	6,685	3.9	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	60	None	SW
Oxford, Ohio	6,944	1.0	MC	D2	TN	6^1	6	NP2	120	K	ASW
Ozark, Ala.	5,238	. . .	MC	D4	AN	6	1	P4	180	None	GW
Pacific Grove, Calif.	10,741†	2.1	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	S
Palatka, Fla.	9,176	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	None
Palisades Park, N. J.	9,635	1.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	A	None
Palmerton, Pa. . .	6,646	2.6	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	None
Palmyra, N. J. . . .	5,802	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	AK	S
Palmyra, Pa.	5,910	1.4	Mgr	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	120	DA	S
Pana, Ill.	6,178	. . .	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	120	TK	SW
Paragould, Ark. . .	9,668	3.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paramus, N. J. . .	6,268	10.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	750	TA	None
Paris, Ill.	9,778†	2.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	6,912	. . .	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	300	P	ESW
Paris, Tenn.	8,826	3.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	AEdSW
Patchogue, N. Y. .	7,361	2.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	IS
Pauls Valley, Okla.	6,896	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Paulsboro, N. J. . .	7,842	2.9	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Pawhuska, Okla. . .	5,331	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP3‡	260	None	ESW
Pecos, Tex.	8,054	6.0	MC	D2	AN	6	6	NP2‡	250	None	ASW
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	5,306	1.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	I
Penn tp, Pa. (York Co.)	5,263	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DA	None
Penn Yan, N. Y. . .	5,481	1.9	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	EdSW
Penns Grove, N. J.	6,669	0.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	500	TK	None
Peoria Geights, Ill.	6,578†	1.7	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Pequannock tp, N. J.	5,254	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡	600	None	W
Perry, Iowa	6,174	2.6	MC	D2	TA	5	2	P2	240	None	SW
Perry, Okla.	5,137	1.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	250	TKSP	ESW
Peru, Ill.	8,653	2.4	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	260	TK	ESWX
Petoskey, Mich. . .	6,468	3.5	Mgr	D1	AN	5	1	NP2‡	100	TK	ESW
Pharr, Tex.	8,690	4.3	Com	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	600	None	SW
Picayune, Miss. . .	6,707	4.9	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	GdW
Pierre, S. D.	5,715	7.2	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	500	None	AEWX
Pikeville, Ky. . . .	5,154	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	4	4	NP2	500	None	GdW
Pine Lawn, Mo. . .	6,425	0.6	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	60	P	None
Pineville, La. . . .	6,423	2.5	MC	H4	T..	5	0	P4	120	None	W
Pipestone, Minn. .	5,269	. . .	Com	D2	AN	5	5	. . . .	480	None	. . . .
Pitcairn, Pa.	5,857	0.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	E
Pitman, N. J.	6,960	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Plainville t, Conn.	9,994	9.0	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	. . . .
Plant City, Fla. . .	9,230	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	GSW
Plaquemine, La. . .	5,747	0.8	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	120	P	EGdSW
Platteville, Wis. . .	5,751	3.0	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	240	TKL	ASW

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
Plymouth, Ind. . . .	7,334†	1.4	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	$ 240	K	W
Plymouth, Mich. . .	6,637	2.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	180	None	W
Pompano Beach, Fla.	9,416†	8.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP2‡	2,400	None	W
Pontiac, Ill.	8,990	1.5	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	400	TK	S
Port Clinton, Ohio	5,541	1.6	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	240	DTL	SWX
Port Hueneme, Calif.	8,760†	3.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TAK	WX
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,372	2.6	MC	D2	TA	9	1	P2	360	T	IW
Port Levaca, Tex.	5,599	10.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	2	NP2‡	600	None	IPSW
Port Neches, Tex.	5,448	3.8	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	None	SW
Port Townsend, Wash.	6,888	7.1	MC	D4	TA	7	0	NP4‡	120	TKL	W
Portage, Wis. . . .	7,334	7.5	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP2‡	490	TA	SW
Portales, N. M. . .	8,112	2.5	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Porterville, Calif.	7,802†	2.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Portland t, Conn. .	5,186	. . .	TM	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	. . .	TK	W
Portland, Ind. . . .	7,064	1.5	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	K	EW
Potsdam, N. Y. . .	7,491	8.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	AW
Prairie Du Chien, Wis.	5,392	3.1	MC	D2	TA	11	0	NP2	180	TAKPL	W
Pratt, Kan.	7,523	2.5	Com	H3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	. . . .	None	AESWX
Prescott, Ariz. . .	10,587	6.4	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP4‡	360	None	SWX
Presque Isle, Me. .	9,954	72.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	None
Price, Utah	6,010	2.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	AEdW
Princeton, Ill. . . .	5,765	1.9	Mgr	D4	T..	4	. .	NP4	600	None	EdSWd
Princeton, Ind. . . .	7,673	1.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	K	SW
Princeton, Ky. . . .	5,388	2.3	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP2	260	None	S
Princeton, W. Va. .	8,279	4.7	Mgr	C1	TN	6	3	NP4‡	240	None	S
Prospect Park, N. J.	5,242	0.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa.	5,834	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn. . . .	5,762	1.5	MC	D4	TA	6	0	NP4‡	75	TK	EdWX
Pulaski, Va.	9,202	4.4	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8	NP4‡	180	None	WX
Punxsutawney, Pa.	8,969	3.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	X
Putnam, Conn. . . .	8,181	3.4	MC	D2	NN	9	1	P2	None	T	SW
Quakertown, Pa. . .	5,673	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	ES
Quincy, Fla.	6,505	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	EdGdSW
Radford, Va.	9,026	5.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TA	BEIW
Rankin, Pa.	6,941	0.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4	600	D	IWd
Raritan, N. J. . . .	5,131	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	. . . .	None	. . . .
Raton, N. M.	8,241	3.2	Mgr	C4	AN	5	0	NP4‡	240	None	ESWX
Ravenna, Ohio . . .	9,857	2.9	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo. . . .	7,415	. . .	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	. . . .	None	W
Raymondville, Tex.	9,136	1.6	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Rayne, La.	6,485	2.7	MC	D4	TS	5	5	P4	600	P	EWX
Reading, Ohio . . .	7,836	. . .	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	EIW
Red Lion, Pa. . . .	5,119	0.9	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	240	D	A
Red Oak, Iowa . . .	6,526	3.0	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	96	T	WX
Reedley, Calif. . . .	5,167†	1.7	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	SW
Rhinelander, Wis. .	8,774	2.5	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2	100	L	SWX
Rialto, Calif.	15,359†	7.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TK	. . . .
Rice Lake, Wis. . .	6,898	6.9	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	250	KL	EdWX
Richwood, W. Va. .	5,321	3.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	None	AW
Ridgefield, N. J. . .	8,312	2.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	None
Ridgway, Pa.	6,244	2.6	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	150	A	W
Ripon, Wis.	5,619	3.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	250	C	S
River Edge, N. J. .	9,204	1.8	MC	D2	TB	6	6	P3‡	None	A	S
River Grove, Ill. .	7,070†	. . .	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	360	K	. . . .
River Oaks, Tex. .	7,097	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
Riverdale, Ill. . . .	10,017†	3.4	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4	240	K	Wd

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Riverdale, Md.	5,530	...	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	$ 300	T	None
Riverside, Ill.	9,836†	...	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Riverside tp, N. J.	7,199	1.5	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	720	A	None
Roanoke, Ala.	5,392	5.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	120	None	AGdSWX
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	8,156	2.9	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	300	None	None
Robinson, Ill.	7,020†	1.9	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	TK	SX
Robstown, Tex.	7,278	3.0	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	EGdS
Rochelle, Ill.	5,988†	1.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Rochester, Pa.	7,197	0.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	A	I
Rock Falls, Ill.	10,208†	...	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	360	TK	EdS
Rockland, Me.	9,234	11.0	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP3‡	200	None	AX
Rockland t, Mass.	8,960	10.0	TM	D3	..	3	3	NP3‡	300	DTKS	W
Rockville, Conn.	8,016	2.7	MC	D2	TA	12	4	P4‡	None	TAK	S
Rockville, Md.	6,934	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	900	None	SW
Rogers, Ark.	5,222†	...	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	....	....	....
Rolla, Mo.	9,354	2.8	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	120	P	EdSWX
Roseburg, Ore.	8,390	3.7	Mgr	D2	TA	8	0	NP4	None	None	SX
Rosenberg, Tex.	6,210	5.7	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP2	240	None	ISW
Roseville, Minn.	6,437	17.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	TAK	None
Rumford t, Me.	9,954	65.0	Mgr	C3	NN	5	5	NP3‡	285	TAK	None
Rushville, Ind.	6,761	1.3	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
Rusk, Tex.	6,598	4.0	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	24	KL	SW
Russell, Kan.	6,483	3.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	EISWX
Russellville, Ala.	6,012	9.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	AEdISW
Russellville, Ark.	8,166	5.6	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	240	TKL	S
Saddle River tp, N. J.	7,955	...	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	400	K	Wd
St. Albans, Vt.	8,552	...	Mgr	D2	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW
St. Albans, W. Va.	9,870	3.7	MC	D4	TN	10	2	NP4	100	None	SWd
St. Bernard, Ohio	7,066	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	1,000	DTL	EI
St. Charles, Ill.	7,716†	3.6	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	450	TK	EdSWX
St. Clair, Pa.	5,856	1.3	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,370	2.2	Mgr	C..	A..	6	6	NP3‡	25	DTAKL	W
St. Marys, Ohio	6,208	2.1	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa.	7,846	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	7	4	P4‡	300	DA	X
St. Peter, Minn.	7,754	3.2	MC	D1	NN	6	0	NP3‡	200	T	W
Salamanca, N. Y.	8,861	5.7	MC	D2	TA	5	0	P2	300	None	EW
Salem, Ill.	6,159	3.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EGdSW
Salem, N. J.	9,050	2.7	MC	D3	AN	9	1	P4‡	500	T	SW
Salem, Va.	6,823	4.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	EdIW
San Marcos, Tex.	9,980	7.3	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Sand Springs, Okla.	6,994	1.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	P2	None	None	SW
Sanger, Calif.	8,212†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ISW
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	6,913	2.1	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Savanna, Ill.	5,058	4.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Sayre, Pa.	7,735	...	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	IX
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,597	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	DA	EdSW
Scotch Plains tp, N. J.	9,069	9.1	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	K	None
Scotia, N. Y.	7,800†	1.4	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	600	None	SW
Scott tp, Pa.	8,686	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	....	DCTA	None
Scottdale, Pa.	6,249	1.1	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Searcy, Ark.	7,371†	4.0	MC	D2	AS	9	1	..2	120	KPL	ASW
Sebring, Fla.	5,006	8.0	MC	..	..	..	..	...	....	....	....
Secaucus, N. J.	9,750	6.1	MC	D2	AA	7	1	P2‡	300	....	....
Segrin, Tex.	9,733	4.3	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAKL	ESW
Selma, Calif.	6,806	1.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	S
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,634	3.9	MC	D2	AN	5	1	P2‡	600	None	W

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Sewickley, Pa.	5,836	1.2	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	ISW
Seymour t, Conn.	7,832	14.8	TM	D2	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	TAK	None
Seymour, Ind.	11,683†	2.2	MC	D4	N..	7	7[2]	P4	$ 240	K	X
Sharon Hill, Pa.	5,464	0.8	MC	D4	TN	7	7	P4‡	600	D	. . . .
Sharpsburg, Pa.	7,296	0.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	EW
Sharpsville, Pa.	5,414	2.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Shawano, Wis.	5,894	1.8	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2	480	TKL	AEdSWX
Shelby, Ohio	7,971	2.6	MC	D2	TA	5[1]	1	NP2	480	L	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.	9,456	5.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6[2]	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Shelton, Wash.	5,045	2.6	Com	D3	AA	3	3	NP3	250	None	ISW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,938	1.5	Mgr	D2	TA	5	2	P2	240	T	W
Shillington, Pa.	5,059	0.8	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	W
Shippensburg, Pa.	5,722	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Sierra Madre, Calif.	8,752†	3.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Silver City, N. M.	7,022	4.5	Mgr	D1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	ISW
Skowhegan t, Me.	7,422	64.0	Mgr	H1	TN	7	7	NP1	75	TAKS	A
Slaton, Tex.	5,036	2.1	Com	D2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	180	None	SWX
Smithfield, N. C.	5,574	2.0	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	180	None	EdW
Solvay, N. Y.	7,868	1.6	MC	D4	AN	7	1	P4‡	960	None	EdW
Somerset, Ky.	7,097	1.6	MC	D4	TA	12	0	NP2	72	None	GdS
Somerset t, Mass.	8,566	8.0	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	750	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa.	5,936	1.8	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	SW
Somersworth, N. H.	6,927	10.1	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2	None	None	W
South Amboy, N. J.	8,422	1.8	MC	D2	NS	5	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va.	6,057	2.4	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	W
South Haven, Mich.	5,629	2.3	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P2‡	50	TAK	ESWX
S. Plainfield, N. J.	8,008	9.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah	7,704	2.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	450	None	ASW
S. Sioux City, Neb.	5,557	3.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	200	K	EdW
South Williamsport, Pa.	6,364	1.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	NP4‡	None	None	None
Spanish Fort City, Utah	5,230	2.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4‡	150	T	EdIWX
Sparks, Nev.	8,203	2.4	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	NP4	600	TAKL	None
Sparta, Wis.	5,893	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	360	K	ASW
Speedway, Ind.	8,449†	2.6	MC	C4	AN	5	0	NP4	240	K	SW
Spencer, Iowa	7,446	4.0	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	100	None	ESWX
Spencer t, Mass.	7,027	38.4	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Spring Garden tp, Pa.	8,338	. . .	Com	C2	AN	5	. .	P4‡	600	DTA	None
Springdale, Ark.	7,328†	4.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	130	TKL	SW
Springfield tp, N. J.	7,214	5.0	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Springfield, Tenn.	6,506	1.3	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdGdSW
Springfield t, Vt.	9,190†	44.0	Mgr	. .	. .	5	5	NP3‡	250	DTAKP	W
Springville, Utah	6,475	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P2‡	420	K	EWX
Stamford, Tex.	5,819	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	P	SWX
Starkville, Miss.	7,107	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	600	KP	EWX
Statesboro, Ga.	6,097	3.1	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	SWX
Stephenville, Tex.	7,155	6.0	MC	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	48	None	ASWX
Sterling, Colo.	7,534	2.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	P4‡	300	None	ASWX
Stillwater, Minn.	7,674	2.8	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa	6,954	2.8	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	100	None	SW
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,361	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	NP4‡	300	DA	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	7,054	7.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	500	None	EdSWd
Sturgis, Mich.	7,786	3.0	Mgr	C1	AN	9	1	NP2‡	500	None	AESW
Stuttgart, Ark.	9,151†	2.1	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	SW
Sugarcreek tp, Pa	5,814	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DA	None
Sullivan, Ind.	5,423	1.4	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	K	None
Sulphur, La.	5,996	2.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	. . . .	P	SW

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	8,991	9.0	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Summit, Ill.	8,957	2.0	MC	D4	T..	6	6	P4‡	$ 72	None	W
Susanville, Calif.	5,338	1.2	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	T	None
Swansea t, Mass.	6,121	22.7	TM	D3	A..	3	3	NP3‡	....	DTAK	None
Swatara tp, Pa.	9,350	...	Com	C4	AN	7	7	P4‡	....	DCTA	S
Swoyersville, Pa.	7,795	1.7	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Sycamore, Ill.	5,912	1.4	MC	D4	T..	10	0	NP4‡	160	TK	SWd
Sylacauga, Ala.	9,606	...	MC	D4	A..	6	6	NP4	600	None	AEdGdSW
Tallmadge, Ohio	5,821	17.0	MC	D2	NN	7^1	7	NP2	300	TK	None
Tallulah, La.	7,758	...	MC	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	900	P	None
Tarboro, N. C.	8,120	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	300	None	EW
Tarentum, Pa.	9,540	1.1	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	600	D	AEIW
Tarrant City, Ala.	7,920†	2.4	MC	D4	NA	7	1	P4	300	None	AEd
Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,851	3.2	MC	D2	A..	7	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa.	7,176	10.0	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	600	D	None
Taylor, Tex.	9,071	10.2	Mgr	C2	TN	5	5	NP2	30	None	SWX
Taylorville, Ill.	9,188	1.6	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W
Tell City, Ind.	6,516†	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	T	EW
Tempe, Ariz.	7,684	3.1	Mgr	C2	TN	7	7	P4‡	300	None	ISW
Tenafly, N. J.	9,651	4.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
The Dalles, Ore.	9,864†	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	1	NP4‡	None	None	AWX
Thibodaux, La.	7,730	1.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	4,200	None	EGdISW
Thief River Falls, Minn.	6,926	2.0	MC	D2	N..	6	2	NP2	300	T	AESW
Thomaston, Ga.	6,580	1.5	MC	D2	TA	5	5	P2‡	600	None	EdSW
Three Rivers, Mich.	6,785	3.2	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4^2	NP2‡	100	None	EdW
Throop, Pa.	5,861	5.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	None	None
Tifton, Ga.	6,831	2.8	Mgr	C1	NN	5	1	NP3‡	None	None	SWX
Tinicum tp, Pa.	5,314	4.3	MC	C2	TN	5	3	NP4‡	600	AT	S
Tipton, Ind.	5,633	1.2	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	200	TK	ESW
Titusville, Pa.	8,923	2.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	500	CT	ISW
Toccoa, Ga.	6,781	3.4	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	GdIW
Toele, Utah	7,269	9.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	300	None	SWX
Toppenish, Wash.	5,265	1.1	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	IW
Toronto, Ohio	7,253	...	MC	D2	NN	7^1	3	NP2	225	DTA	W
Totowa, N. J.	6,045	5.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Tracy, Calif.	10,602†	3.7	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Trenton, Mich.	6,222	6.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	500	TAK	Wd
Trenton, Mo.	6,157	2.5	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	ESW
Troy, Ala.	8,555	4.9	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3	900	None	EdGWX
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	5,991	0.6	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N. M.	8,419	5.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ESWX
Tullahoma, Tenn.	11,618†	...	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	123	None	EdSW
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	5,441	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	600	None	EdW
Turlock, Calif.	6,745†	1.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	ASW
Tuscumbia, Ala.	8,193†	4.5	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	EdGdW
Tuskegee, Ala.	6,712	6.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdW
Tyrone, Pa.	8,214	...	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	None	DA	ISW
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6,614	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Ukiah, Calif.	10,350†	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TK	EdGSWX
Union, S. C.	9,730	4.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P2	480	None	EdGdSW
Union City, Tenn.	7,665	2.3	Com	D6	AN	3	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	EW
Upper Arlington, Ohio	9,024	6.6	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	Wd
U. Chichester tp, Pa.	6,997	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4	....	DCTA	None
Upper Moreland tp, Pa.	16,729†	7.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	P4‡	1,000	T	None
U. Penns Neck tp, N.J.	6,717	17.9	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Urbana, Ohio	9,335	4.5	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	200	DTL	W

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Uvalde, Tex.	8,674	3.3	Mgr	D2	TA	5	5	NP2	$ 24	None	GdSW
Uxbridge t, Mass.	7,007	. . .	TM	D3	. .	3	3	NP3‡	100	TAK	W
Vacaville, Calif.	9,018†	1.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	. . . .
Valley City, N. D.	6,851	2.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	780	None	AESWX
Van Buren, Ark.	6,413	1.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	120	TKL	W
Van Buren t, Me.	5,094	6.0	Mgr	D..	NN	5	. .	NP2‡	150	TAKP	None
Vandalia, Ill.	5,471	3.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4	240	TK	W
Vandergrift, Pa.	9,524	1.2	MC	D4	TA	18	0	NP4‡	None	D	I
Venice, Ill.	6,226	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	240	TK	GdS
Ventor City, N. J.	8,158	3.1	MC	D4	TS	7	1	P3‡	1,500	K	SW
Vermillion, S. D.	5,337	1.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	EW
Vidalia, Ga.	5,819	7.0	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP4‡	. . . .	None	WX
Vienna, W. Va.	6,020	4.0	MC	D2	. .	5	. .	NP2	120	K	SW
Ville Platte, La.	6,633	1.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	. . . .	GdS
Vinita, Okla.	5,518	2.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Virginia Beach, Va.	5,390	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	K	ISWd
Wadsworth, Ohio	7,966	2.7	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	450	DTL	EdSW
Wahpeton, N. D.	5,125	1.5	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	T	SWX
Wallington, N. J.	8,910	0.9	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo.	5,596	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	None	KT	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5,797	1.9	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass.	7,517	. . .	TM	D1	. .	3	3	NP1	300	TAKS	W
Warminister tp, Pa.	7,127	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . . .	DA	None
Warner Robins, Ga.	17,653†	7.9	MC	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	25	None	I
Warren t, R. I.	8,513	6.4	TM	C2	AN	5	5	P2	385	TAK	None
Warrensburg, Mo.	6,857	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6,965†	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	0	P4	192	K	X
Wasco, Calif.	6,291†	1.3	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Washington, Iowa	5,902	2.3	MC	D4	TN	6	. .	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Washington, Mo.	6,850	2.5	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P2‡	105	TAPL	AW
Washington, N. C.	9,698	1.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P2	600	None	ESWX
Washington Park, Ill.	5,840	1.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	None
Waupun, Wis.	6,725	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	TAKS	AESW
Waverly, Iowa	5,124	4.0	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	200	None	ESW
Waverly, N. Y.	6,037	1.1	MC	D2	A..	7	1	P2‡	300	TAS	W
Waynesburg, Pa.	5,514	2.7	Mgr	D4	TS	6	. .	P4	None	DA	SW
Waynesville, N. C.	5,295	4.3	MC	D4	TN	3	3	NP4	480	. . . .	EdIW
Weatherford, Tex.	8,093	4.8	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo.	6,919	3.9	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	None
Webster City, Iowa	7,611	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	250	None	EGdSWX
Welch, W. Va.	6,603	2.3	MC	D2	TN	5	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7,747	4.0	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W. Va.	5,787	0.9	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P4‡	100	TKP	W
Wellston, Mo.	9,396	. . .	MC	D4	T..	12	0	NP2‡	600	TAL	None
Wellston, Ohio	5,691	5.9	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N. Y.	6,402	2.1	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	400	None	EISW
Wellsville, Ohio	7,854	3.0	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Weslaco, Tex.	7,514	2.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
West Bend, Wis.	6,849	2.7	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	675	K	ISW
West Deptford tp, N. J.	5,446	. . .	MC	C1	TN	3	3	P3‡	600	K	Wd
W. Des Moines, Iowa	5,615	3.0	MC	D4	TA	5	. .	NP4‡	35	T	W
West Hazleton, Pa.	6,988	0.8	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
West Helena, Ark.	6,107	2.8	MC	D2	TS	8	. .	NP2‡	. . . .	TKL	Wd
West Milwaukee, Wis.	5,429	0.7	MC	D2	A..	7	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Pittston, Pa.	7,230	0.8	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
West Point, Miss.	6,432	3.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP2	360	KP	EdSW

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
West Reading, Pa.	5,072	0.6	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	$ 240	None	SWd
West St. Paul, Minn.	7,955	5.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	420	None	None
West View, Pa.	7,581	1.3	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	C	W
West York, Pa.	5,756	0.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	None
Westbury, N. Y.	7,112	2.5	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	750	None	None
Westchester, Ill.	12,710†	3.5	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4	130	K	Wd
Western Springs, Ill.	9,097†	2.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Westminster, Md.	6,140	0.9	MC	D2	NS	5	5	NP2‡	350	None	S
Weston, W. Va.	8,945	2.0	MC	D2	..N	4	..	P2	300	KSPL	None
Westwego, La.	8,328	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	P	W
Westwood, N. J.	6,766	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP3‡	None	A	S
Wewoka, Okla.	6,747	...	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	None	ASW
White Oak, Pa.	8,782†	7.5	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	1,200	D	None
Whitehall, Pa.	7,342	3.2	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	1,200	D	None
Whitewater, Wis.	5,101	3.8	Mgr	..	..	8	8	NP2‡	240	....	SW
Whiting, Ind.	9,669	1.7	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	600	K	W
Whittman t, Mass.	8,413	6.7	TM	D1	TN	4	4	NP1	200	TAK	None
Wickliffe, Ohio	5,002	6.0	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	0	NP2	1,200	TK	None
Wildwood, N. J.	5,475	1.2	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	PSW
Wilkes-Barre tp, Pa.	5,267	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	....	DCTA	None
Williamsburg, Va.	6,735	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	TA	ISW
Williamson, W. Va.	8,624	3.0	MC	D3	AN	5	1	P3	600	None	IW
Williamstown t, Mass.	6,194	46.9	Mgr	..	..	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	W
Williston, N. D.	10,886†	1.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	None	W
Williston Park, N. Y.	7,505	0.6	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	9,410	2.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	300	T	AESW
Willoughby, Ohio	5,602	...	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	1	NP2	1,200	None	W
Wilmerding, Pa.	5,325	0.4	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	7,387	2.9	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	500	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8,159	1.2	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	I
Winchendon t, Mass.	6,585	6.0	TM	D2	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Winchester, Ind.	5,467	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	....	S
Winchester, Ky.	9,226	1.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Windber, Pa.	8,010	2.0	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡	None	DA	None
Winnfield, La.	5,629	...	MC	D4	TS	5	5	NP4	None	None	EdWdX
Winooski, Vt.	6,734	1.3	MC	D2	AA	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	W
Winslow, Ariz.	6,518	1.7	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP4‡	600	None	S
Winsted, Conn.	8,781	...	TM	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	400	K	SW
Winter Haven, Fla.	8,605	10.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	SW
Winter Park, Fla.	8,250	4.6	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	200	None	S
Winton, Pa.	6,280	6.3	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Wood-Ridge, N. J.	6,283	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	500	TA	S
Woodstock, Ill.	8,234†	2.4	Mgr	D4	AN	4	4	NP4‡	500	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5,915	1.9	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	T	ASWX
Worthington, Minn.	7,923	2.5	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	300	T	ESWX
Wyoming, Ohio	5,582	3.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	60	None	IW
Wytheville, Va.	5,513	3.4	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Yankton, S. D.	7,709	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	None	None	AWX
Yazoo City, Miss.	9,746	...	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P4‡	400	....	....
Yoakum, Tex.	5,231	2.4	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	EdSW
York, Neb.	6,178	1.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	300	TK	ASW
Yuba City, Calif.	10,294†	2.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Yuma, Ariz.	9,145	2.4	MC	D4	AA	5	5	NP4	150	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill.	10,790†	5.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	W

Footnotes to Table VI and Table VII appear on the next page.

[1] Most Ohio cities operating under the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials — a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown.

[2] Councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at-large.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: The city has both a mayor and president of the council. The president of the council votes only in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither official is shown in the number of councilmen.

AUSTIN, TEXAS: All councilmen are elected at-large, but council seats are numbered; candidates file for and are elected to specific seats.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: The mayor is chief executive for the city and for the parish (county) of East Baton Rouge. The seven city councilmen together with two councilmen elected by voters both inside and outside the city comprise the governing body for the parish.

BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen elected by wards serve four-year terms; one elected at large serves two-year term.

BOULDER, COLORADO: Eight councilmen serve four-year terms and one councilman serves a two-year term.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: Nine councilmen elected by wards serve two-year terms; six elected at large serve four-year terms.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Twelve aldermen elected by wards serve two-year terms; three elected at large serve four-year terms.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA: The mayor has power to veto council resolutions.

DALLAS, TEXAS: All councilmen elected at large, but six must reside in specific areas.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of eight councilmen and four aldermen.

DONNA, TEXAS: Two councilmen serve one-year terms; three councilmen serve two-year terms.

EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and seven aldermen elected at large.

GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN: The first three councilmen with the highest number of votes serve two-year terms, the fourth councilman serves a one-year term.

HARTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINE: Three councilmen receiving highest number of votes serve four-year terms; the other three councilmen serve two-year terms.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: Voters in primary election select six candidates for each political party from six municipal districts. In the general election nine councilmen are elected at large.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA: The city also has a commission consisting of a mayor and four commissioners elected for four-year terms to exercise authority over city departments. The nine-member city council passes ordinances and adopts the budget.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles has provided for the election of one of its members to be "president of the council." In case of vacancy in the office of mayor or the mayor's absence he shall act as mayor. He presides at council meetings.

MELVINDALE, MICHIGAN: The mayor cannot vote on appropriation ordinances, although he does have full veto power.

MOUNDSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA: Four councilmen serve two-year terms; four councilmen serve four-year terms.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voted power) which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

NORTH LAKE, ILLINOIS: Five councilmen serve two-year terms; five councilmen serve four-year terms.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman, he has no voting right.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at-large.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia consists of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WATERVILLE, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 councilmen and seven aldermen.

State Municipal Leagues in 1959

By Patrick Healy, Jr.

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Washington, D.C.

THE year of 1959 witnessed a marked expansion of activities by state leagues and associations of municipalities. Virtually all leagues successfully represented the interests of their members before state and federal governmental bodies, many expanded their services to members, and several leagues were reorganized to produce more effective action.

The collective membership of the 44 state leagues and associations increased by some 175, reaching an all-time high of 13,115 cities, villages, and towns. Twenty-three leagues now represent over 95 per cent of their state's urban population. Collectively, through the American Municipal Association, the 44 leagues and associations represent over 90 per cent of the urban population of the United States.

The high level of services provided to member units is the basis of this new high in membership. A number of state leagues are nearing a 100 per cent enrollment of all eligible units. Arizona, Nevada, and South Carolina service all the eligible cities and towns in their respective areas. Alaska, California, Maryland, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming, and the Pennsylvania League of Cities are within 15 of a 100 per cent enrollment. In terms of number of members, Illinois tops the list with 850 cities. Iowa has 762, Minnesota 625, Texas 580, the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs 559, New Jersey 532, and Ohio 512. Kansas, Michigan, and Wisconsin all had membership in excess of 400.

The financing of expanded programs required an expansion of league budgets in 1959. It required an aggregate figure of $2.5 million to finance the total league activities in 1959, an increase of $300,000 over 1958. The League of California Cities' budget now exceeds $240,000. Kansas and Michigan again surpass $150,000, while Illinois, New Jersey, and Texas exceed $100,000. Seventeen other leagues fall in the $50,000-$100,000 bracket. Through these expenditures the state leagues maintained 217 full and part-time employees on their staffs, 194 of whom were retained upon a full-time basis. Individually, Kansas retains the largest full-time staff with 21 employees; Michigan has 16 full-time personnel; and Texas maintains a full-time staff of 11.

Organizational Developments. The Georgia Municipal Association expanded its offices and staff in 1959 and inaugurated a strong and effective committee system. The Idaho Municipal League instituted a system of standing committees which were active throughout the year. The Maryland Municipal League created a Town and City Administrator Section which meets bimonthly to exchange management ideas and techniques. The New Jersey League of Municipalities revised its constitution which eliminated many outmoded provisions and increased its dues by approximately 30 per cent.

The Municipal League of New Mexico was organized on a full-time basis with the hiring of staff and inauguration of a full range of services. The North Carolina League of Municipalities was approved as an internship agency by the Fels Institute of Local and State Government of the University of Pennsylvania. This enabled the League to secure the services of a well-trained field consultant. The Pennsylvania League of Cities and the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs developed a closer alliance through close cooperation in mutual legislative problems and by sharing office space.

The Texas Municipal League adopted a new constitution which permitted an expanded league program and an increased staff. The number of regions was increased from eight to 16. The League of Virginia Municipalities increased its dues schedule by 15 per cent, allowing the addition of one staff member and a one-fourth expansion of office space. The League also arranged for the admission of urban counties into its membership. The League of Kansas Municipalities acquired a fireproof office building for its new headquarters.

Representation. The year of 1959 saw state legislative sessions in all states except Kentucky, Mississippi, and Virginia. This meant that state leagues were extremely active in presenting the municipal point of view to these bodies. In general, 1959 marked some outstanding achievements and a few disappointments in representational activity. A number of leagues scored important victories and gained significant legislation to the benefit of their members; others fought to hold ground which was won from previous sessions. The leagues and associations sponsored or supported over 600 pieces of legislation of which over 400 were enacted into state law.

The Colorado and Iowa Leagues were instrumental in gaining an increased share of the state-collected highway user revenues for their municipalities. In Colorado this measure proved to be the largest single financial aid for cities and towns passed in the history of the state. In Iowa the increased benefit to municipalities from the enactment will amount to over $1 per capita. The New York State Conference of Mayors was able to improve fiscal relations between towns and villages with several significant pieces of legislation in 1959. Legislation was enacted which permitted first-class towns, on an optional basis, to exempt village property from town highway taxes. Another statute provided that subsequent town taxes to maintain police departments cannot be levied against village property. In Minnesota the League obtained laws improving home rule, establishing a state commission with limited power over incorporation and annexation, providing authority for cities and villages to employ joint assessors, and facilitating cooperation between the state, county, and municipal levels of government in the disposition of highway user funds.

The North Carolina League secured passage of legislation in planning, and zoning, annexation, streets and highways, and property taxation. South Carolina also established legislation which provided for new annexation procedures. North Dakota laws were enacted to encourage more planning activities and permit more cooperation between governmental units. The Association of Washington Cities secured long-needed enabling legislation, including authority for off-street parking, municipal housing codes, lease-purchase agreements, and doubling of municipal debt limitations. The Utah Municipal League also gained enabling legislation which allows cities and towns, on an optional basis, to levy a one-half cent sales tax.

Arkansas secured a place on the ballot for a proposed constitutional amendment which would relax the taxing restrictions placed upon cities. The Maryland League secured the adoption of a resolution submitting a constitutional amendment to a general election which would allow cities and towns outside of Baltimore to engage in urban renewal. In Kansas the League obtained a resolution from the state legislature submitting a home rule amendment to a general election in November, 1960.

In Wyoming two committees were established by the state legislature to assist municipalities in municipal finance and revision of municipal statutes. The Florida League secured appointment of a legislative committee which will provide a platform of constructive legislation for Florida cities and towns. The Alaska League was very active before the new state legislature in studying and recommending provisions which would govern the relations and structure of municipalities within the new constitutional framework.

Many of the state leagues and associations were active in working with the state administration as well as the legislature. The Georgia League secured a more active interest on the part of the administration in municipal affairs as evidenced in the establishment of the State Senate Government Operations Committee which works with the Georgia Association in studying problems of cities. The New Jersey League was successful in having minimum standards for performance of local health departments revised by the state health department so that municipalities will be able to fulfill their responsibilities without experiencing a great strain on local budgets. The Oregon League actively extended its efforts to improve liaison with the state highway department. The Utah Municipal League obtained the establishment of a uniform system of accounting, through the cooperative efforts of state and local governments.

In addition to representational activities, state leagues and associations forwarded the interests of their members through activity at the federal level. In addition to the continuing action of the American Municipal Association, state leagues made efforts to bring the municipal viewpoint to Congress and the executive branch. Several leagues adopted sections of the National Municipal Policy Statement of the American Municipal Association as applicable to their state situation.

Municipal officials from the New Jersey and Colorado Leagues presented testimony before Congressional committees. The Maryland League also presented testimony in Washington on the water pollution and air pollution. The Pennsylvania League of Cities and the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs jointly sponsored a Washington Congressional breakfast and a Pennsylvania legislative dinner.

At the instigation of the Tennessee Municipal League, nine southern leagues sponsored a Washington meeting on area assistance legislation. Those supporting the effort were Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. This effort was augmented by testimony before Congressional committees on pending legislation.

Annual Conferences. Over 28,000 municipal officials and guests attended the annual conferences held by municipal leagues and associations. These events, lasting as long as three days, afforded officials the opportunity to exchange new ideas, develop new goals, and discuss new techniques of administration. New Jersey registered 4,305 persons in attendance in their 1959 meeting. California had an attendance of 4,041; Texas, 2,000; Utah, 1,400; and Illinois, 1,200. All-time highs in attendance were registered by Alaska, Virginia, Texas, Kansas, Alabama, the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Georgia, Arizona, Maine, Idaho, and Wyoming.

District Organization Regional Meetings. Texas has organized the largest number of districts with 16. This is followed by South Dakota which has 15. Colorado, California, and New Jersey all have 13 districts. Georgia has 10 and Arkansas five.

In 1959 state leagues and associations of municipalities held some 400 regional meetings which were attended by over 23,000 officials. Georgia held 10 meetings with a total attendance of 975. Minnesota held 16 meetings which were attended by 1,626 persons. California, however, led all other leagues in holding 82 meetings with an attendance of 9,758. The Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs held 105 meetings attended by 3,150 borough officials. Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, and Utah all drew more than 500 officials to their regional meetings.

Training Activities. Training for municipal officials has been a traditional area of league activity. It provides an opportunity for officials from small communities to exchange ideas and to keep abreast of new developments. In 1959 over 125 training courses for municipal officials were offered by state leagues, and 10,000 municipal officials and professional employees attended.

Police and fire training are commonly offered by state leagues. Training for various phases of public works, city engineering, water and sewer operations, and building inspection were offered by Colorado, California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Georgia, New Jersey, and Kansas. Courses for city clerks, city attorneys, and assessors were held in Idaho, Louisiana, South Dakota, Texas, Wyoming, Georgia, New York, South Carolina, and Oregon. Minnesota inaugurated a course for juvenile law enforcement officers. A course for newly elected officials is now being conducted in Idaho, New Jersey, Minnesota, Texas, Virginia, the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Washington, and California.

Research and Publications. One of the basic functions of state leagues is analysis of municipal problems and reporting and collecting data which are useful to municipalities. These covered a wide range of subject matter ranging from ordinance codification to the preparation of directories of municipal officials. Over 575 such reports were made by municipal leagues and associations in 1959.

At least 17 leagues published studies of municipal officials' salaries, and 10 prepared reports on recent legislation affecting municipalities in their states. Numerous aspects of municipal taxation and finance were analyzed in 1959 by leagues in Virginia, Arizona, Michigan, North Carolina, California, North Dakota, Colorado, Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, and Wyoming.

The Nevada League published a report on home rule, while Oregon studied parking meters and jury procedures. Public works was another popular subject of inquiry. Michigan, South Dakota, Colorado, Texas, and Tennessee distributed studies on this subject. Alaska, Arizona, Michigan, and Wisconsin prepared municipal directories. California prepared a city clerk's handbook, and North Carolina, among others, prepared a digest of election laws. Nevada published an analysis of municipal incorporation, and Michigan published a study on zoning.

A number of state leagues and associations prepared model ordinances in 1959. California, Nebraska, Nevada, and Ohio distributed ordinances on taxation. The Arkansas League published an ordinance on purchasing procedures, while the Colorado League distributed ordinances on dogs and curfews. The Iowa League prepared a number of model provisions, among them ordinances on sidewalks and the election of officials. Model ordinances on various phases of zoning and planning were published by Wyoming, Oregon, and South Dakota.

Magazines and Periodicals. A substantial increase in the circulation of state league magazines occurred in 1959. More than 75,000 municipal officials receive these publications on a regular basis. Each year all state leagues and associations enter their magazines in a national competition to determine instances of outstanding progress in publication and for the purpose of receiving expert criticism and advice concerning their efforts in this field. The Class A winners, circulation under 5,000, were: first prize to the Tennessee Municipal League and second prize to the Colorado Municipal League; Class B, circulation over 5,000, first prize to the League of Kansas Municipalities and second prize to the Ohio Municipal League. The Texas Municipal League was presented with a special award for the best cover design.

A number of leagues issue newsletters and legislative bulletins on a regular basis, including Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, Pennsylvania Authorities, Pennsylvania Boroughs, Pennsylvania Cities, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. In all, these publications reach some 14,000 municipal officials.

Specialized Services. Twenty state leagues now offer group insurance programs for municipal officials. The program now covers 578 groups with 12,500 municipal officials. Inaugurating the program in 1959 were: Nebraska, the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, and Washington. Continuing and expanding their program from prior years were: Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania Boroughs, Pennsylvania Authorities, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and Wyoming.

A significant number of state leagues provide field services to municipal officials, and many leagues employ full-time staff for this work. In 1959 field representatives traveled 303,164 miles to service 2,200 cities. Representatives in California, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia traveled over 10,000 miles to consult with local officials.

The California League annually conducts examinations for applicants for the position of administrative assistant to city managers in California cities. The Michigan League assists its member municipalities in recruitment by providing personnel examinations.

An ordinance codification service is offered in Kansas, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Awards Recognition. Annual contests for improvement of city reports are conducted by several leagues, including Michigan, Maine, and Tennessee. The three Pennsylvania associations participate in an annual report contest conducted by Pennsylvania State University; a similar arrangement is in effect in New Hampshire through the state university. The Texas League has authorized a city report contest for 1960 and will also inaugurate a financial report contest. Several leagues sponsor scholarship awards for achievement by young people in college endeavor, including Arizona, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, and Mississippi.

Summation. The challenge of providing increased services to an expanding population through sound administration in a setting of democratic local government is the challenge facing all leagues and associations. As cities and towns experience the multiple demands of their citizens they, in turn, have sought the aid of state leagues and associations. Strength in organization, both for representation and service, has been the keynote of league action in 1959. That these organizations are fulfilling their goals is witnessed by their continued growth, expanded services, representational victories, and basic vitality.

TABLE VIII
STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Name and Title of Executive Director[1]	Year of First Effort to Co-operate[2]	Year First Organized[3]	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities 24 South Hull Street, Montgomery	Ed E. Reid, ED	1914	1930	256
Alaska	League of Alaskan Cities Box 1764, Palmer	Mrs. Lucy Mick, ES	1950	1950	21
Arizona	League of Arizona Cities and Towns 2727 North Central Avenue, Phoenix	John J. DeBolske, ED	1925	1937	57
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, 416 Maple Street, North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman, ED	1917	1934	326
California	League of California Cities Hotel Claremont, Berkeley	Richard Carpenter, ED	1898	1898	358
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League 2300 Broadway, Boulder	Jay T. Bell, ED	1917	1923	205
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, 218 West Adams Street, Room 301, Jacksonville	Gordon T. Butler, ES	1922	1922	286
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association 603 Fulton Federal Building, Atlanta	Elmer George, ED	1916	1934	350
Idaho	Idaho Municipal League 348 State Street, Weiser	Robertson W. Smith, ED	1918	1941	108
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield	A. L. Sargent, ED	1899	1914	850
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League 150 West Market Street, Indianapolis	Ivan Brinegar, ES	1891	1899	342
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, 308-311 Insurance Exchange Building, Des Moines	Max A. Conrad, ES	1898	1898	762
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities 112 West Seventh Street, Topeka	E. A. Mosher, ED	1910	1910	461
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs, ES	1929	1929	141
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, 539 Reymond Building, Baton Rouge	Mrs. Gladys Hughes, ST	1935	1937	218
Maine	Maine Municipal Association 97 Water Street, Hallowell	Frank G. Chapman, ES	1936	1936	398
Maryland	Maryland Municipal League Box 276, College Park	Alan Beals, ES	1937	1948	133
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor	John H. Huss, D	1899	1899	414
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	Orville C. Peterson, ES	1903	1913	625
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association 203 Lamar Life Building, Jackson	Evelyn McGahey, ES	1918	1936	240
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, 214 Guitar Building, Columbia	Bruce J. Carl, ED	1914	1927	212
Montana	Montana Municipal League Box 456, Shelby	Alfred F. Klingler, ED	1910	....	102
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities 303 Continental Building, Lincoln	A. G. Wurst, ES	1910	1910	282
Nevada	Nevada Municipal Association Box 368, Carson City	Jerry E. Mann, ES	....	1950	16
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Municipal Association Enterprise Press, Bristol	Edward J. Bennett, ED	....	1955	73
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities 603 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton	Robert H. Fust, ED	1915	1915	532

TABLE VIII—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Name and Title of Executive Director[1]	Year of First Effort to Co-operate[2]	Year First Organized[3]	Number of Member Cities
New Mexico	Municipal League of New Mexico, Box 167, 114 East Marcy Street, Santa Fe	Donald C. Rider, ED	....	1958	46
New York	New York State Conference of Mayors 6 Elk Street, Albany	Addison Mallery, ES	1910	1910	362
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities 1009 Raleigh Building, Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta Steed, ED	1908	1922	348
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities 408½ Main Avenue, Busmarck	Mrs. Hugh McCreery, ES	1912	1927	274
Ohio	Ohio Municipal League 60 East Broad Street, Columbus	John P. Coleman, Jr., ED	1912	1952	512
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, Room 405 2501 North Stiles, Oklahoma City	David Fudge, ED	1913	1913	145
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities University of Oregon, Box 5177, Eugene	Herman Kehrli, ES	1913	1913	208
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association, 2415 North Front Street, Harrisburg	Charles F. LeeDecker, S	....	1943	145
	Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, 2415 North Front Street, Harrisburg	Charles F. LeeDecker, ED	1900	1936	559
	Pennsylvania League of Cities 2415 N. Front St., Harrisburg	John N. O'Neil, ED	1900	1900	50
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina Room 408, Palmetto Bldg., Columbia	J. N. Caldwell, Sr., ES	1936	1939	242
South Dakota	South Dakota Municipal League Box 938, Aberdeen	J. G. Barger, ED	1925	1935	304
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, Life and Casualty Tower, 18th Floor, Nashville	Herbert J. Bingham, ES	1913	1940	227
Texas	Texas Municipal League 402 Vaughn Building, Austin	Stephen J. Matthews, ED	1913	1913	580
Utah	Utah Municipal League, The Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy, ED	1907	....	185
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities 905 Travelers Building, Richmond	Harold I. Baumes, ES	1905	1905	200
Washington	Association of Washington Cities, 250 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle	Chester Biesen, ES	1910	1910	255
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities Box 936, Morgantown	Eugene R. Elkins, ED	1917	1935	130
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities 30 East Johnson Street, Madison	Ed Johnson, ED	1898	1898	483
Wyoming	Wyoming Association of Municipalities University of Wyoming, Laramie	Evan A. Iverson, ES	....	1952	82

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[1] Titles abbreviated as follows: ED, Executive Director; ES, Executive Secretary; ST, Secretary-Treasurer; S, Secretary; D, Director.

[2] The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

[3] This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

Part Two

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments

Salaries of Chief Municipal Officials

Professional Organizations of Officials

Personnel Data for Cities over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1959

By Kenneth O. Warner

Director, Public Personnel Association, Chicago

PUBLIC personnel administration made some notable advances in 1959 along lines which had been developing over the previous several years. The basic problems had changed very little; in the main personnel innovations were largely in the nature of new solutions to old questions, rather than attempts to solve wholly new problems. Some of the 1959 highlights involved new recruitment techniques, liberalization of residence requirements, and employee training.

Notable advances were made in the liberalization of residence requirements, particularly in two larger cities, Atlanta and Denver. In Atlanta, the city council repealed an ordinance which required city employees to move within the city limits. In Denver, a residence requirement was proposed but was rejected by the city council. Actions such as these are encouraging proof that more and more people are beginning to recognize that 19th-century concepts in public personnel administration are no longer suitable for the realities of today.

New recruitment techniques also helped solve the perpetual problem of obtaining qualified employees when they are needed. The city of St. Paul, Minnesota, invited prospective junior civil engineers to come to the city for examinations at the city's expense. The city also took steps to grade the examinations and interview and hire the candidates before their return home, thus guaranteeing the appointment of badly needed employees while their interest in employment with the city is still high.

St. Louis, Missouri, also reported success with some imaginative recruitment techniques. These techniques included: (1) contacting every registered nurse in the state by mail; (2) letters on specific vacancies to teachers in special fields; (3) obtaining recruitment assistance from professional societies; and (4) advertisements in professional journals.

Police cadet programs continued to grow in number and importance, as a means of assuring a supply of high-quality candidates for these important public posts. A new program of this type was set up in at least one city during the year — Rockford, Illinois. Candidates must be between 18 and 22 years old and are assigned to clerical duties and dispatching. At 23 they are eligible for positions on the uniformed force. Those who do not pass the police test will be transferred to other city jobs.

Steps have also been taken in two states to provide state-wide training facilities for local police officers. In Montana, a law-enforcement academy for local police has been established, and in Minnesota, the state association of police chiefs has developed a continuing training program for policemen in local jurisdictions. Eight regional schools were held in 1959 to give basic police training to patrolmen in smaller cities.

Training in safety has also assumed increasing importance. Phoenix, Arizona, reported that despite an increase in city staff of over 300 in a year's time, there were only 10 lost-time accidents in February, 1959, compared with 15 for the same month in the previous year. In Cincinnati, the city's industrial safety program has meant a savings of about $10,000 in the past three years in payments to the state industrial commission. In Rockford, Illinois, the first year of a safety and accident review program brought a reduction of almost $300 on liability insurance for over 200 city-owned vehicles.

Developments of the Decade. The foregoing developments are illustrative of the trends that have been developing through the 1950's. These are not isolated phenomena but are related to each other and to the developments of the preceding decade. The 1950's were generally a period of rising prices and wages, of increasing demands upon the financial resources of cities, acute shortages in many occupational fields, an increasing number of older workers and older people in the general population, growing strength of unions and other organized employee groups, to mention only a few. Citizens were also expecting all levels of government to perform more services for them. The last-mentioned is borne out by the striking growth in public employment during the decade of the 50's. In late 1949, approximately 4,001,000 people were employed by state and local governments. Ten years later, the same levels of government employed some 5,928,000. Owing to the great demand for workers and general inflation, the percentage growth in public payrolls was even greater, thus further complicating local problems.

At this point it may be in order to review the leading trends of the last 10 years, both to put recent events into proper focus and to see what these trends may indicate for the immediate future.

The principal problem besetting public employers throughout the entire decade was the shortage of qualified workers in many critical fields. Since the Korean War ushered in the 1950's, the problem was acute from the beginning and continued through the entire 10-year period. Even the 1957-58 recession did not increase the government's share of qualified workers. To meet the problem, many jurisdictions experimented with new methods of recruitment and training, often with considerable success. Nation-wide recruitment was resorted to by an increasing number of jurisdictions, not only for persons in the traditional professions but also for other occupations. Among these, police work was an outstanding example.

Some of the other recruitment techniques which gained prominence were field visits to colleges and universities for the purpose of interesting graduates in working for the government. Paid newspaper advertising also gained increasing acceptance for positions for which candidates are recruited locally.

Residence requirements, one of the chief barriers to effective recruitment, were abolished or liberalized by a number of jurisdictions. As this trend gains in momentum, it should do much to improve the attractiveness of the public service for many who might otherwise be discouraged by lack of opportunity within the boundaries of their home jurisdictions.

The lack of qualified persons in many fields was also a spur to expanded training programs and increasing acceptance of the need for training at all levels and in all occupations. St. Louis established training classifications to be occupied by persons who are learning to function at the necessary operating level in scarce categories. Lack of qualified executives was also a problem, and a sizeable number of jurisdictions established executive development programs for personnel at the middle and upper levels of management.

Public officials were forced during the 1950's to realize that unions of public employees are here to stay. This was dramatized by the actions of two of the nation's largest cities, New York and Philadelphia. New York's mayor promulgated an executive order which gave the city's employees many of the same rights as those accorded to their counterparts in private industry. Philadelphia became the first city to grant exclusive bargaining rights to one union, the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees. Early in the decade the cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, issued policy statements to govern relations between those cities and their groups of organized employees. In countless other municipalities throughout the country, officials either were forced to meet and at least informally negotiate with employee groups for the first time, or were confronted by stronger and more influential groups than in the past.

During the 50's Congress amended the social security laws to make it possible to supplement existing public employee retirement systems with the federal social security program, a measure long advocated by public officials at all levels of government. With the passage of this legislation, public employees have gained increased mobility, and the professionalism of the public service has been greatly enhanced. A large number of municipalities, as well as jurisdictions at other levels of government, have taken advantage of this opportunity to provide their employees with this greater mobility, as well as more desirable retirement benefits.

Another advance in the field of employee retirement was made during the 1950's, the beginning of a trend toward the adoption of variable annuities. The state of Wisconsin and the Tennessee Valley Authority were among the first to adopt this practice, and no doubt it will be adopted subsequently by many local agencies. Under such plans, a portion of the employee's contribution is invested in securities which are expected to rise in dollar value as the economy expands. The purpose of these plans is to provide a retirement income more realistically related to the cost of living and to solve, at least partially, the problem of "shrinking" pensions.

Forecast for the Sixties. The foregoing paragraphs illustrate some of the trends that have been developing through the 50's and some future problems as well. Many of these problems will be directly related to the projected increase in population. If population trends over the past several years continue, the United States will continue its unprecedented growth, and an increasing percentage of the population will be living in urban centers. The population will also contain an increasing number of older people.

What does this mean to those who deal with municipal personnel problems? With urban centers growing larger and larger, present-day services will not only have to be expanded, but citizens may also need new kinds of services. Public health and housing, for example, will become problems to cities which have not previously had to deal with them. Personnel workers will therefore have to service functions with which they are presently unacquainted, and they will be dealing with many new kinds of workers. Even if new functions are not added, size alone will bring many problems not present heretofore and will probably require greater formalization of procedures. With size too will probably come the increasing realization that governments cannot afford ineffective personnel administration, and thus the merit principle should continue to grow in acceptance.

The growth in the number of older members of the community will also tax the imagination of municipal officials to discover ways of utilizing this important source of manpower. Provisions relating to hiring ages, to membership in retirement systems, and to retirement ages will have to be re-thought if the potential of this large part of the population is not to be wasted. Older workers have already proved their value, and the near future must bring about new ways of taking full advantage of this value.

Automation and electronic data processing will play a larger role in governmental operations also, and this will present a real challenge to municipal personnel officials and managers. Conversion from manual operations will result in the displacement of workers and will have a deleterious effect on employee morale if related personnel procedures are not worked out and publicized far enough in advance. Ten years from now, many officials will look back upon conversion to EDP as one of the most challenging personnel problems of their careers.

Professional Organization. The national professional organization in public personnel administration is the Public Personnel Association (1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37). Services offered to members include the Test Service, the Advisory Service, and the Publications Service. The Association also sponsors and conducts each year four regional conferences and an international conference on public personnel administration. The Association now has ready-to-use entrance-level tests for Policeman (two forms), Firefighter (two forms), Office Worker (two forms), Engineering Aide, Truck Driver, General Classification, and Account Clerk, which may be purchased by public personnel agencies. Technical publications issued during 1959 included *The Pros and Cons of Longevity Pay*, *Reducing Sick Leave Abuse*, *The Responsibilities of a Civil Service Commissioner*, and *Guide for Setting Passing Points* (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Salaries of Municipal Officials

THE salary data for selected administrative officials in Table IX are based on information supplied early in 1960 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XX, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XXI. Names of city managers are given in Table XIX. Salary data for the officials in Table IX are also reported in the 1949 through 1959 Year Books, and with the exception of planning director in the 1946, 1947, and 1948 Year Books.

As far as possible Table IX excludes (1) salaries of part-time officials, (2) salaries of acting officials, (3) those paid in whole or in part by fees, and (4) all salaries below $2,000.

Mayors' salaries, however, are included in the averages and distributions regardless of amount except when mayors are unpaid or receive $1 per year. The salaries of attorney and health officer are included whether designated as part-time or not, as long as the salary is not below $2,000 as a minimum, because so many of these officials customarily carry on private practices while holding public office.

In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table IX. For example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." Cost-of-living bonuses were included where known.

Table IX does not include salaries for city officials where four or less cities reported. These exclusions are mayor (commission cities), mayor (council-manager cities), and city manager in cities over 500,000 population, and mayor (commission cities) in cities of 250,000 to 500,000.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of median average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions in all but the first population group (cities over 500,000) where the superintendent of schools is first and the mayor is second. Other high-salaried positions in cities of 250,000 to 500,000, 100,000 to 250,000, and 50,000 to 100,000 are the mayors in mayor-council cities, health officers, and directors of public works. In the groups 25,000 to 50,000 and 10,000 to 25,000 the directors of public works, finance directors, engineers, and planning directors follow the city managers and superintendents of schools.

TABLE IX

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1960

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1960, for individual cities were supplied to the Year Book directly by city officials in January and February, 1960. Only salaries of $2,000 or more have been included except for mayors whose salaries are reported regardless of amount. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, medians, and mean averages, see the section "How To Use the Year Book." Further explanation of this table appears on preceding page.

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1960	Distribution of 1960 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	16	$22,394	$10,000	$18,125	$20,000	$25,000	$40,000
City Clerk	17	12,627	6,360	9,415	12,300	15,483	19,000
Director of Finance	6	16,737	12,000	....	16,049	....	19,500
Controller	13	16,278	9,765	10,172	15,000	20,103	30,000
Auditor	8	12,526	9,000	....	11,892	....	19,289
Treasurer	18	13,843	8,940	11,946	13,505	15,600	20,000
Engineer	13	15,749	10,000	12,456	16,800	18,650	20,820
Director of Public Works	12	18,023	12,600	15,375	17,115	21,225	25,000
Superintendent of Streets	16	13,882	8,316	10,200	12,419	16,803	25,000
Fire Chief	18	14,952	9,984	12,000	13,922	16,600	25,000
Police Chief	18	16,119	11,025	12,450	14,510	18,814	30,000
Planning Director	17	14,996	9,958	12,248	15,000	17,190	22,500
Personnel Officer	17	13,591	6,277	10,469	13,540	15,915	25,000
Attorney	18	17,381	9,999	14,625	17,051	20,175	25,000
Health Officer	14	16,759	11,000	14,496	16,663	19,725	22,500
Superintendent of Parks	11	13,190	7,500	10,140	12,600	14,000	25,000
Recreation Director	11	12,693	6,600	9,070	12,524	15,000	19,500
Librarian	14	15,211	9,636	14,000	14,895	17,228	19,500
Superintendent of Schools	14	26,536	19,000	20,000	25,000	31,000	42,500
Purchasing Agent	18	13,672	8,500	10,174	12,685	17,025	22,500
CITIES WITH 250,000 to 500,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	10	15,730	10,800	12,000	15,000	18,125	25,000
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	8	4,650	520	....	3,220	....	12,000
City Manager	8	23,901	18,300	....	23,703	....	30,000
City Clerk	17	9,132	5,760	7,332	8,982	10,365	10,784
Director of Finance	13	12,318	7,200	11,000	12,000	14,556	15,750
Controller	11	9,969	7,200	8,320	9,974	12,000	13,507
Auditor	11	11,583	6,900	9,390	12,000	13,800	15,347
Treasurer	13	9,693	5,990	8,324	9,708	10,957	13,800
Engineer	17	11,949	7,200	9,965	12,150	12,798	17,766
Director of Public Works	14	14,232	12,000	12,570	13,723	15,277	18,661
Superintendent of Streets	15	9,956	6,300	7,980	8,696	11,460	17,600
Fire Chief	20	11,848	7,200	10,359	11,448	13,188	16,932
Police Chief	21	11,779	7,200	10,429	11,928	12,455	16,932
Planning Director	21	11,542	7,200	10,110	10,975	13,570	16,922
Personnel Director	16	10,330	7,056	8,550	10,280	12,225	13,320

TABLE IX—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1960	Distribution of 1960 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 250,000 to 500,000 POPULATION – Continued							
Attorney	20	$14,071	$ 7,200	$12,000	$13,250	$15,690	$22,693
Health Officer	16	14,921	12,000	12,717	14,932	15,903	20,000
Superintendent of Parks	19	10,618	7,200	8,600	10,710	11,940	15,636
Recreation Director	16	10,177	6,420	7,441	9,751	11,691	15,828
Librarian	18	11,572	7,200	10,275	11,533	13,214	15,000
Superintendent of Schools	13	20,943	11,500	19,250	21,500	24,500	27,465
Purchasing Agent	20	9,011	6,900	7,615	8,799	10,382	11,453
CITIES WITH 100,000 to 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	27	12,733	6,000	9,800	12,000	15,000	20,000
Mayor (commission cities)	7	11,780	9,000	....	12,000	....	16,200
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	18	3,253	250	1,200	3,600	5,000	7,500
City Manager	22	20,684	15,750	17,500	20,000	25,127	27,168
City Clerk	55	8,215	4,140	6,665	8,200	9,310	13,936
Director of Finance	26	11,058	7,883	9,468	10,680	12,613	17,200
Controller	24	9,015	6,000	7,275	8,890	10,180	13,500
Auditor	27	9,138	5,179	7,722	8,497	10,400	13,500
Treasurer	42	8,556	4,782	7,275	8,438	9,465	13,035
Engineer	50	10,472	5,437	8,575	10,082	12,000	18,840
Director of Public Works	34	11,361	6,800	9,187	11,938	13,012	17,328
Superintendent of Streets	38	7,602	4,600	6,672	7,384	8,684	10,948
Fire Chief	58	9,396	5,280	7,575	9,155	10,696	14,208
Police Chief	59	9,436	5,280	7,620	9,216	10,700	14,556
Planning Director	43	10,038	5,600	8,448	10,000	11,136	15,018
Personnel Officer	39	9,021	5,700	7,500	8,960	10,741	15,420
Attorney	58	10,720	5,000	8,027	10,425	12,958	18,900
Health Officer	49	11,168	3,766	8,916	11,640	14,172	17,160
Superintendent of Parks	50	8,178	3,006	6,977	8,032	9,555	13,520
Recreation Director	37	8,136	3,766	6,655	8,170	9,115	14,100
Librarian	42	8,840	5,340	7,038	8,502	10,815	13,593
Superintendent of Schools	35	16,805	10,500	13,000	16,538	20,800	24,500
Purchasing Agent	47	8,080	5,208	6,420	7,944	9,420	12,558
CITIES WITH 50,000 to 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	33	9,686	600	6,990	10,000	12,750	17,500
Mayor (commission cities)	13	6,430	3,000	3,650	6,000	7,500	12,500
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	52	2,214	400	900	1,800	2,725	11,200
City Manager	57	16,476	10,000	13,750	16,900	18,750	24,432
City Clerk	100	7,237	3,684	5,897	7,200	8,515	11,685
Director of Finance	50	9,815	6,000	8,322	9,851	11,432	13,970
Controller	35	8,278	4,800	6,000	8,000	9,900	13,884
Auditor	34	7,345	4,646	6,079	6,801	8,712	13,128
Treasurer	65	7,710	4,980	6,065	7,200	8,953	13,225
Engineer	89	9,286	4,500	7,650	9,000	10,748	17,028
Director of Public Works	59	10,465	5,880	8,500	10,158	12,000	19,632
Superintendent of Streets	79	7,109	3,600	5,876	6,700	7,982	12,480
Fire Chief	106	8,461	4,980	7,179	8,145	9,516	12,816
Police Chief	103	8,682	4,950	7,320	8,424	9,936	13,704
Planning Director	69	9,011	4,800	7,745	8,620	10,619	13,884
Personnel Officer	52	8,031	4,344	6,501	7,214	9,332	12,504
Attorney	104	9,157	2,760	7,000	8,725	11,278	19,632
Health Officer	77	9,494	2,500	6,350	10,000	12,550	18,000
Superintendent of Parks	80	7,421	4,000	5,632	7,061	8,842	12,012
Recreation Director	72	7,282	3,420	5,507	7,026	8,973	12,660
Librarian	69	7,704	4,620	6,285	7,500	9,000	12,000
Superintendent of Schools	51	15,070	7,056	12,500	15,000	17,500	27,500

TABLE IX—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1960	Distribution of 1960 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 50,000 to 100,000 POPULATION – Continued							
Purchasing Agent	74	$ 6,739	$ 3,600	$ 5,760	$ 6,633	$ 7,740	$11,184
CITIES WITH 25,000 to 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	66	7,232	300	5,000	7,650	9,550	18,000
Mayor (commission cities)	20	5,468	1,800	3,125	5,250	7,150	12,500
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	100	1,977	100	525	1,200	2,400	11,700
City Manager	122	14,142	8,000	12,000	13,500	16,155	24,000
City Clerk	188	6,788	3,320	5,500	6,600	7,760	13,860
Director of Finance	87	8,866	5,000	7,200	8,333	10,400	19,000
Controller	40	8,046	4,000	6,538	7,605	9,185	14,800
Auditor	50	7,325	3,720	5,941	7,133	8,346	13,900
Treasurer	115	6,536	3,200	5,200	6,107	7,656	12,530
Engineer	166	8,703	5,040	7,355	8,388	10,000	15,000
Director of Public Works	110	9,335	4,800	7,545	9,000	10,940	16,104
Superintendent of Streets	155	6,453	4,170	5,515	6,224	7,032	11,424
Fire Chief	214	7,475	4,020	6,236	7,200	8,438	12,576
Police Chief	222	7,680	4,620	6,348	7,320	8,535	13,500
Planning Director	81	7,899	5,200	6,699	7,800	8,781	13,200
Personnel Officer	42	7,607	5,400	6,184	7,352	8,661	10,596
Attornev	213	7,228	2,268	4,977	6,500	8,945	19,100
Health Officer	121	6,147	2,106	4,152	5,700	7,650	14,280
Superintendent of Parks	146	6,511	3,180	5,500	6,192	7,611	10,800
Recreation Director	106	7,007	4,347	5,864	6,575	8,218	11,440
Librarian	134	6,548	2,976	5,650	6,575	7,500	10,188
Superintendent of Schools	102	13,398	7,200	11,500	13,000	15,000	21,500
Purchasing Agent	78	6,419	3,900	5,269	6,238	7,497	10,320
CITIES WITH 10,000 to 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	174	3,442	50	1,200	2,860	5,000	9,600
Mayor (commission cities)	51	2,507	100	1,200	1,800	3,000	8,000
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	174	977	40	300	600	1,200	6,000
City Manager	286	10,993	4,500	9,030	10,800	12,600	22,000
City Clerk	423	6,155	2,000	4,924	6,000	7,053	15,600
Director of Finance	111	7,858	5,520	6,600	7,590	9,114	12,000
Controller	33	7,198	3,828	6,120	7,200	8,492	12,480
Auditor	67	5,696	2,200	4,300	5,576	6,818	10,608
Treasurer	196	5,835	3,180	4,800	5,679	6,900	11,100
Engineer	290	7,860	4,120	6,600	7,692	9,000	14,400
Director of Public Works	196	7,919	3,780	6,325	7,560	9,189	18,000
Superintendent of Streets	367	5,852	2,880	4,920	5,760	6,500	12,775
Fire Chief	412	6,384	3,267	5,276	6,000	7,255	12,972
Police Chief	512	6,528	3,120	5,400	6,153	7,500	12,972
Planning Director	67	7,841	4,800	6,800	7,500	8,640	12,720
Personnel Officer	30	6,166	2,940	5,100	6,078	7,001	9,720
Attorney	423	4,705	2,000	3,000	4,200	5,711	14,500
Health Officer	145	4,729	2,308	2,720	4,042	5,863	14,000
Superintendent of Parks	220	5,664	2,532	4,530	5,468	6,635	10,500
Recreation Director	157	6,121	2,000	5,240	6,000	7,110	9,756
Librarian	271	5,233	2,160	4,200	5,184	6,108	9,852
Superintendent of Schools	143	11,642	7,603	9,650	11,200	13,085	20,000
Purchasing Agent	82	5,932	3,480	5,000	6,000	6,500	9,765

Professional Organizations of Municipal Officials

TWENTY-FOUR national organizations of chief municipal officials who generally are appointed are listed in this section. One of them is the American Society for Public Administration which cuts across all levels of government as well as all municipal functions. All 24 organizations hold annual conferences, most of them carry on some research, and all are interested in improving the administration of municipal activities. All of the organizations have full-time secretariats.

Most of these organizations have individual memberships, and several also have agency, institutional, or service memberships or fees. The latter type of membership is based on the population of the jurisdiction in three instances (city attorneys, municipal finance officers, and public works directors), and on the annual revenue of the agency in two other organizations (librarians and utility directors). The agency memberships of several other organizations have varied bases, such as number of permanent dwelling units managed (housing officials), annual purchasing volume (purchasing agents), and administrative costs of the agency (welfare officials).

Individual membership dues are inadequate in most instances to finance the cost of specialized individual service requested by cities. The Public Personnel Association has a service fee, in addition to individual memberships, based on the number of employees under the jurisdiction of the personnel agency. The American Society of Planning Officials and the International City Managers' Association provide information services with fees based on the population of the municipality.

The advisory aids available through the secretariats of their national organizations give local officials an excellent method of obtaining quickly expert advice and factual information on a given problem. The information secured in this way enables local officials to improve local administration, organization, and practice and thus improve the quality of the service rendered to the people of their city. The organizations housed at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, together with the National Municipal League, are represented on the governing board of Public Administration Service which provides a field consulting service for governments on a cost basis.

These voluntary associations of public officials provide many of the services which in other countries would be the responsibility of the central government. They arrange annual and regional conferences, publish newsletters and magazines, answer inquiries, conduct in-service training courses, provide a placement service for members, and formulate service and cost standards for various municipal activities.

The 24 organizations are listed in the order of their establishment with the name of the secretary or director and address. Periodicals and special reports and books issued by each organization are listed in the "Sources of Information" at the end of each section of this Year Book.

American Association of Airport Executives (1928). F. R. Hoyt, executive secretary, P. O. Box 1450, El Paso, Texas.

American Association of School Administrators (1865). Finis E. Engleman, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

American Public Health Association (1872). Berwyn F. Mattison, M.D., executive director, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

International Association of Fire Chiefs (1873). B. Richter Townsend, secretary-manager, Hotel Martinique, Broadway at 32 Street, New York 1.

American Library Association (1876). David H. Clift, executive secretary, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11.

American Water Works Association (1881). Raymond J. Faust, secretary, 2 Park Avenue, New York 16.

International Association of Chiefs of Police (1893). Leroy Wike, executive secretary, 618 Mills Building, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

American Public Works Association (1894). Robert D. Bugher, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Institute of Park Executives, Inc. (1898). Alfred B. LaGasse, executive secretary, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Public Personnel Association (1906). Kenneth O. Warner, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Municipal Finance Officers Association (1906). Joseph F. Clark, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Recreation Association (1906). Joseph Prendergast, executive director, 8 West 8 Street, New York 11.

International City Managers' Association (1914). Orin F. Nolting, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Building Officials Conference of America (1915). Paul E. Baseler, executive secretary, 1525 East 53 Street, Chicago 15.

American Public Welfare Association (1930). Loula Dunn, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Institute of Traffic Engineers (1930). David M. Baldwin, executive secretary, 2029 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (1933). John D. Lange, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Society of Planning Officials (1934). Dennis O'Harrow, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

International Association of Assessing Officers (1934). Albert Noonan, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (1934). Charles S. Rhyne, general counsel, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

American Society for Public Administration (1939). Robert J. M. Matteson, executive director, 6042 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37.

American Public Power Association (1941). Alex Radin, general manager, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (1944). Albert H. Hall, executive director, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Institute of Municipal Clerks (1947), 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Municipal Personnel Data

TABLES X and XI show data on personnel management and personnel policies for 1,025 cities over 10,000 population. This article and accompanying Tables 3 through 11 summarize data in Tables X and XI. The immediately following section dealing with employment and payrolls and Tables 1 and 2 are from data in the Bureau of the Census report, *City Employment in 1959.*

Employment and Payrolls. Trends in city employment and payrolls since 1946 are shown in Table 1. Pay of 1,636,000 municipal employees for the month of October, 1959, totaled $548 million. Although municipalities in Hawaii and Alaska are included in the tabulation for the first time, the effect is slight — "a minor fraction of one per cent of nation-wide totals," the Census Bureau said.

The Bureau said that 1,365,000 people were employed on a full-time basis and 271,000 part time. The part-time people were the equivalent of 41,000 full-time employees, and total employment therefore is the equivalent of 1,406,000 full-time persons. This represents a 2.5 per cent gain over 1958 and a 16 per cent gain since 1953.

During the six-year period of 1953-59 municipal payrolls increased 49 per cent. Average monthly earnings of full-time employees of city-operated schools rose 28 per cent, from $378 to $485, while the average for other city employees rose by 27 per cent, from $294 to $373.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF CITY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, 1946-1959

Month and Year	All Employees (full-time and part-time)		Average Monthly Earnings of Full-time Employees	
	Total Number[1] (in thousands)	Monthly Payroll[1] (in millions)	City-Operated Schools	All other
October, 1959[2]	1,636	$547.9	$485	$373
October, 1958	1,594	511.2	462	357
April, 1957	1,539	461.0	441	337
October, 1956	1,485	450.0	444	332
October, 1955	1,436	413.5	422	315
October, 1954	1,420	396.2	398	308
October, 1953	1,382	367.6	378	294
October, 1952	1,341	345.0	366	282
October, 1951	1,297	314.9	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1950	1,311	290.0	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1949	1,281	277.2	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1948	1,249	266.0	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1947	1,202	236.3	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1946	1,155	205.8	(NA)	(NA)

Note: "NA" indicates data not available.

[1] Includes school information only for those school systems which are operated as part of the general city government.

[2] Data for 1959 include amounts for municipalities in the states of Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE 2

CITY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS FOR OCTOBER, 1959

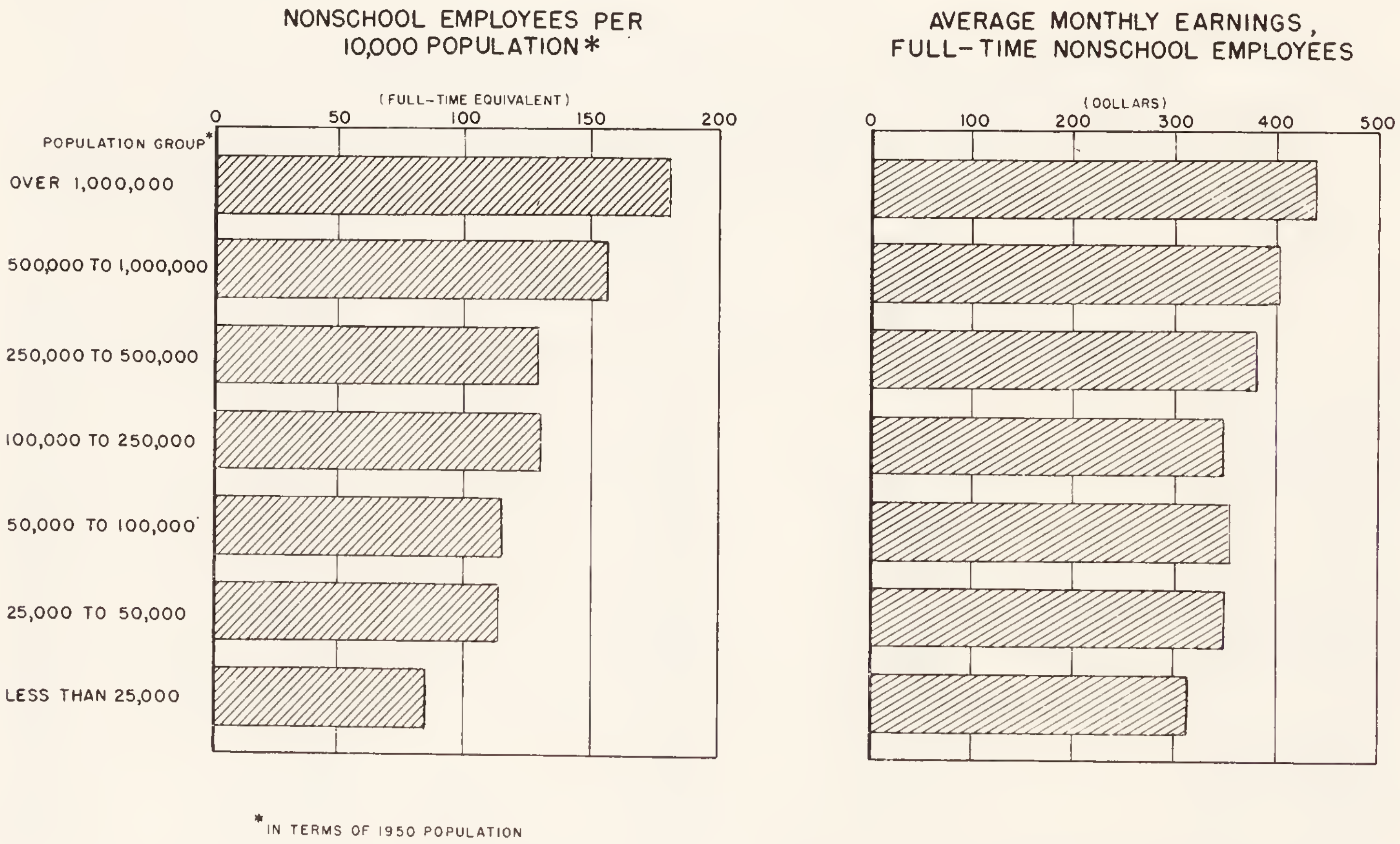
Population Group	Number of Cities[1]	All Employees (full-time and part-time)		Average Monthly Earnings of Full-time Employees	
		Total Number[2]	Monthly Payroll[2] (in thousands)	City-Operated Schools	All Other
Total, all cities	17,215	1,636,178	$547,948.3	$485	$373
1,000,000 or more	5	316,754	163,648.4	561	438
500,000 to 1,000,000 . . .	13	147,534	71,053.6	491	401
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	24	114,721	51,495.6	478	382
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	65	127,093	59,150.1	458	347
50,000 to 100,000	126	109,493	46,735.3	478	354
25,000 to 50,000	249	106,066	45,296.3	462	348
10,000 to 25,000	16,733	476,912	105,569.0	395	311

Note: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

[1] As of January, 1957.

[2] Includes school information only for those school systems which are operated as part of the general city government.

If city-operated school personnel are not counted, municipal equivalent employment totaled 1,196,000. This was equal to an average of 123 employees for each 10,000 municipal inhabitants (based on the 1950 Census of Population). Once again there was a wide range in employment ratios between population groups — from an average of 181 per 10,000 for the



Source: Bureau of the Census

NUMBER AND MONTHLY EARNINGS OF NONSCHOOL MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES: OCTOBER, 1959

TABLE 3
EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Number Cities with Civil Service				Number Cities without Civil Service
		Total	All Employees Covered	All Except Limited Groups[1]	Police, Fire, Others[2]	
Cities over 500,000	17	17	12	5	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	21	20	10	10	0	1
100,000 to 250,000	58	54	27	20	7	4
50,000 to 100,000	117	104	51	20	33	13
25,000 to 50,000	241	201	101	33	67	40
10,000 to 25,000	558	341	128	26	187	217
All cities over 10,000	1,012	737	329	114	294	275

[1] Civil Service coverage not extended to one or more employee groups: library, unskilled laborers, police, fire, and utilities.

[2] Civil Service coverage for one or more employee groups only: library, unskilled laborers, police, fire, and utilities.

five cities over 1,000,000 inhabitants down to 86 per 10,000 inhabitants for municipalities of less than 25,000.

Table 2 shows city employment in relation to payrolls in October, 1959. Pay rates for municipal employees differed considerably. Full-time employees of city-operated schools averaged $561 per month in the biggest cities and $395 in the under-25,000 group. The range for all other employees was a high average of $438 and a low average of $311.

Personnel Organization and Management. Table 3 summarizes the extent of civil service coverage and categories of employees covered. As used here and in Tables X and XI the term "civil service" has the traditional meaning of a semiautonomous lay board responsible for recruiting and examining potential employees, certifying them for employment, and hearing appeals from suspension, dismissal, and other administrative actions. Table 3 shows for 1,012 reporting cities that 737 (72.8 per cent) had some degree of formal civil service. Of these 737 cities with civil

TABLE 4
RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERSONNNEL MANAGEMENT

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Full-time Officer Appointed by Mayor or Manager	Full-time Officer Appointed by Council or CS Board	Department Heads	City Council	Other Officials
Cities over 500,000	16	6	9	1	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	22	11	10	0	0	1
100,000 to 250,000	52	27	14	6	0	5
50,000 to 100,000	100	40	13	8	3	36
25,000 to 50,000	186	24	18	13	2	129
10,000 to 25,000	424	6	5	34	13	366
All cities over 10,000 . . .	800	114[1]	69	62	18	537

[1] Included is Providence, Rhode Island, whose personnel officer is appointed by the finance director.

service, 329 (44.6 per cent) cover substantially all employees; 294 (39.9 per cent) cover only police, firemen, or both; and 114 (15.5 per cent) cover all employees except certain limited groups. These ratios have not changed substantially since 1958.

There was no substantial change in the percentage of cities of 10,000 to 25,000 with some civil service. Of 558 reporting cities, 341 (61.1 per cent) indicated some civil service. The 1959 Year Book showed that 395 (60.7 per cent) of 651 reporting cities in this population group listed all or partial civil service coverage.

Table 4 shows that of 800 cities with some official or agency responsible for personnel management, 183 (28.8 per cent) have full-time personnel officers. Of these, 114 are appointed by the chief executive and 69 by the city council or civil service board. In 62 cities, department heads are responsible for personnel management; in 18 cities it is the function of city council; and in 537 cities other officials such as the city manager, the city clerk, the mayor, or the finance director are responsible for personnel management. The table does not show the 210 cities which indicated they have no individual or designated agency in charge of personnel functions.

Hours Worked per Week. The work week for city hall office personnel in 1,006 cities is summarized by population groups in Table 5. Employees in 128 cities (12.7 per cent) work more than 40 hours. The work week is 40 hours in 548 cities (54.5 per cent); between 35½ and 39½ hours in 176 cities (17.5 per cent); and 35 hours or less in 154 cities (15.3 per cent). Of the 128 cities with work weeks of more than 40 hours, all but 10 are less than 50,000 population.

Saturday Work Schedules. The pattern of Saturday work for city hall personnel is shown in Table 6. It reflects a continuing trend toward elimination of Saturday work for administrative and clerical employees. Nearly 70 per cent of the reporting cities are closed on Saturday, compared with 66 per cent in 1958 and 61 per cent in 1957. Some 19 per cent of the reporting cities operate with a reduced staff on Saturday (a slight drop from 1958) while 11 per cent indicate a full staff is on hand until noon. Six cities under 25,000 population, not included among the reporting

TABLE 5

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of: 35 Hours or Less		35½ — 39½ Hours		40 Hours		40½-43½ Hours		44 Hours and Over	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	17	4	23.5	4	23.5	9	53.0	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	22	2	9.0	4	18.0	14	64.0	2	9.0	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	58	12	20.7	11	19.0	35	60.3	0	0	0	0
50,000 to 100,000	117	24	20.5	21	17.9	64	54.7	5	4.3	3	2.6
25,000 to 50,000	241	50	20.7	33	13.7	142	58.9	4	1.7	12	5.0
10,000 to 25,000	551	62	11.3	103	18.7	284	51.4	24	4.4	78	14.2
All cities over 10,000	1,006	154	15.3	176	17.5	548	54.5	35	3.5	93	9.2

TABLE 6
SATURDAY WORK SCHEDULE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	No Saturday Work		Skeleton Staff Half Day		Full Staff Half Day	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	17	12	70.6	5	29.4	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	22	20	90.9	2	9.1	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	59	52	88.1	7	11.9	0	0
50,000 to 100,000	117	97	82.9	17	14.5	3	2.6
25,000 to 50,000	239	186	77.9	34	14.2	19	7.9
10,000 to 25,000	542	329	60.7	122	22.5	91	16.8
All cities over 10,000	996[1]	696	69.9	187	18.8	113	11.3

[1] Not included are Charles City, Iowa; Winfield, Kansas; Henderson, Kentucky; Brentwood and Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania; and Sherman, Texas, where city hall is open all day Saturday.

cities, indicated their city halls operate with a full staff all day Saturday.

Overtime Pay. Table 7 compares the methods of overtime pay in cities and contrasts the practices for administrative and clerical workers with those for labor and trades workers. In some cities, two or more methods are used. For example, the city may pay time and one-half under certain conditions and grant compensatory time off on others. The table is based on the most liberal method, in terms of pay, reported by the city.

Seventy-five per cent of the reporting cities have some plan for paying overtime for office workers while 98 per cent have some plan for labor and trades workers. Of the 733 cities with a plan for office workers, 61

TABLE 7
METHODS FOR PAYING OVERTIME

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Cities With Some Plan		Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	One and One-Half and Double[1]	No Plan For Paying Overtime	
		Number	Per Cent					Number	Per Cent
				A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL					
Cities over 500,000	16	16	100.0	9	2	3	2	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	20	21	100.0	15	3	3	0	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	58	50	86.2	30	8	8	4	8	13.8
50,000 to 100,000	113	93	82.3	62	16	9	6	20	17.7
25,000 to 50,000	236	173	73.3	113	31	25	4	63	26.7
10,000 to 25,000	533	380	71.3	216	110	46	8	153	28.7
All cities over 10,000	976	733	75.1	445	170	94	24	244	24.9
				B. LABOR AND TRADES					
Cities over 500,000	16	16	100.0	2	3	4	7	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	21	21	100.0	3	7	7	4	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	57	56	98.2	2	19	21	14	1	6.8
50,000 to 100,000	112	108	96.4	10	37	28	33	4	5.6
25,000 to 50,000	231	225	97.4	20	74	86	45	6	2.6
10,000 to 25,000	524	514	98.1	59	220	169	66	10	1.9
All cities over 10,000	961	940	97.8	96	360	315	169	21	2.2

[1] Cities in this column pay time and one-half on week days and double time on Sundays and holidays.

per cent grant compensatory time off, 23 per cent pay overtime at straight-time rates, 13 per cent pay time and one-half, and 3 per cent pay time and one-half and double time for Sundays and holidays. Of the 940 cities with a plan covering the labor and trades group, 10 per cent grant compensatory time off, 38 per cent pay overtime at straight time, 34 per cent pay time and one-half, and 18 per cent pay time and one-half plus double time on Sundays and holidays.

Group Insurance. Table 8 provides information on group health insurance for city employees exclusive of coverage for dependents. Of 1,009 reporting cities, 549 (54.4 per cent) offer both hospital and surgical insurance, while 215 (21.3 per cent) have hospital, surgical, and major medical insurance. Another 72 cities have only hospital coverage; 18 offer hospital and major medical; and 11 indicated other types of coverage. Some 144 reporting cities (14.3 per cent) indicated they do not offer any kind of medical group insurance for their employees.

A total of 793 cities with some form of group health insurance indicated the percentage of the total premium for employees paid by the city. Of these, 361 (45.5 per cent) do not share in the cost; 44 (5.5 per cent) pay less than 50 per cent; 141 (17.8 per cent) pay 50 per cent; 34 (4.3 per cent) pay between 51 and 99 per cent; and 213 (26.9 per cent) pay all of the premium.

Sick Leave. Of 970 cities responding to inquiries about sick leave practices, 136 (14.2 per cent) indicated they have no sick leave policy. The most frequent number of sick leave days granted per year were 12 (391 cities) and 15 (193 cities). In all, 143 cities (14.7 per cent) grant 10 days or less; 625 (64.4 per cent) grant from 11 to 15 days; 58 (6 per cent) grant from 16 to 30 days; and six (0.7 per cent) 31 or more days.

A total of 790 cities with sick leave policies reported on the number of days of sick leave which an employee could accumulate. Seventy-one indicated that no sick leave is granted beyond the one-year accumulation, and 75 said there was no limit on the amount of sick leave which might be built up. The number of cities with other limitations were as follows: 28 cities, less than 30 days; 64 cities, 30-44 days; 42 cities, 45-59 days; 169 cities, 60-89 days; 235 cities, 90-119 days; 75 cities, 120-179 days; 24 cities, 180-199 days; 2 cities, 200-299 days; and 5 cities, 300 or more days.

TABLE 8
GROUP INSURANCE FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Hospitalization	Surgical	Major Medical
Cities over 500,000	17	14	14	3
250,000 to 500,000	21	19	17	7
100,000 to 250,000	58	47	45	13
50,000 to 100,000	116	96	88	34
25,000 to 50,000	241	207	185	60
10,000 to 25,000	556	471	415	111
All cities over 10,000	1,009	854	764	228

TABLE 9
VACATION POLICIES: 1959

Number of Weeks Vacation Per Year	5th Year	10th Year	15th Year	20th Year	25th Year	After 25th Year
15 CITIES OVER 500,000						
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	14	11	4	0	0	0
3	0	3	10	11	9	9
4	1	1	1	4	6	6
5	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 CITIES 250,000 to 500,000						
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	17	12	7	0	0	0
3	2	7	12	17	13	13
4	0	0	0	2	6	6
5	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 CITIES 100,000 to 250,000						
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	38	27	8	0	0	0
3	2	13	29	33	30	26
4	0	0	3	7	9	13
5	0	0	0	0	1	1
72 CITIES 50,000 to 100,000						
1	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	67	55	26	4	2	1
3	4	16	41	56	45	45
4	0	0	5	12	23	24
5	0	0	0	0	2	2
228 CITIES 25,000 to 50,000						
1	4	0	0	0	0	0
2	199	180	119	81	80	78
3	24	45	96	122	110	109
4	1	3	13	24	35	38
5	0	0	0	1	3	3
514 CITIES 10,000 to 25,000						
1	14	6	6	5	5	5
2	445	423	327	249	246	243
3	53	83	172	232	226	218
4	1	1	8	26	35	41
5	1	1	1	2	2	7

Vacation Policies. Table 9 shows the effect of vacation policies in 888 reporting cities. The table indicates the number of weeks of vacation granted to employees in their fifth, 10th, 15th, 20th, and 25th years of service, and the maximum vacation reached after the 25th year. Each column shows the distribution, within population groups, of the cities granting either one, two, three, four, or five weeks vacation. For example, of the 15 cities over 500,000 population, 14 grant two weeks vacation and one grants four weeks vacation in the fifth year; by the 25th year, nine grant three weeks vacation and six grant four weeks.

Employee Organizations. Table 10 shows the occupational affiliations of employees in 499 cities which reported for one or more employee groups. Another 384 cities (43.5 per cent of all cities reporting) indicated

TABLE 10

OCCUPATIONAL AFFILIATIONS OF EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Clerical Office	Unskilled, Semi-skilled Labor	Trades and Crafts	Police	Fire	Others
Cities over 500,000	17	16	14	15	8	14	1
250,000 to 500,000	19	11	15	14	11	16	4
100,000 to 250,000	49	20	35	28	38	44	7
50,000 to 100,000	81	24	56	39	49	73	8
25,000 to 50,000	146	23	97	48	82	114	18
10,000 to 25,000	187	18	95	55	76	114	13
All cities over 10,000	499	112	312	199	264	375	51

that no city employees are members of unions; two-thirds of these cities are less than 25,000 population. The various employee groups organized are as follows: firemen, 375 cities; policemen, 264 cities; unskilled and semiskilled laborers, 312 cities; trades and craftsmen, 199 cities; clerical employees, 112 cities; and other employee groups, 51 cities.

Table 11 shows the breakdown of unions for municipalities where employees are affiliated with national union organizations. Of 944 reporting cities, 337 indicate no affiliation with national unions. Of the 607 cities with union affiliations, 309 are affiliated with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; 171 with the Fraternal Order of Police; 521 with the International Association of Fire Fighters; and 104 with other national unions.

Mandatory Retirement and Maximum Hiring Ages. Data on these subjects were not gathered for this Year Book, but the 1959 Year Book shows information on mandatory retirement age for 1,137 cities over 10,000 population. Over one-half of these cities (586, or 52 per cent) reported a mandatory retirement age. In 364 cities the mandatory retirement age is 70, and in 203 cities the mandatory retirement age is 65.

The 1959 Year Book also shows information on maximum hiring age for 1,129 cities over 10,000. Only 152 of these 1,129 cities stated that they have any definite maximum hiring age for incoming employees. These

TABLE 11

NUMBER OF CITIES WITH AFFILIATED UNION LOCALS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	AFSCME	FOP	IAFF	Other Natl. Unions	No Natl. Unions
Cities over 500,000	17	17	6	17	7	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	17	6	20	7	0
100,000 to 250,000	59	39	24	51	18	4
50,000 to 100,000	116	48	34	88	18	23
25,000 to 50,000	176	100	53	153	32	1
10,000 to 25,000	553	88	48	192	22	309
All cities over 10,000	944	309	171	521	104	337

cities normally had hiring age limits that varied between 45 and 65 years of age for all employee groups. The remaining 977 cities stated that they had no maximum hiring age.

Residence Requirements. Data on residence requirements for municipal employees were not compiled for this Year Book. Such data appeared last in the 1958 Year Book and are summarized here.

Of the 1,028 reporting cities over 10,000 population in 1958, 51.3 per cent (527 cities) indicated that candidates for city employment are required to be city residents. In the 10,000-to-25,000 population group, however, the percentage was only 44.3 (244 out of 551 cities).

The 1958 Year Book also shows residence requirements for persons *after* appointment as city employees. Of 1,031 cities over 10,000 population reporting, 565, or 54.8 per cent, do require their employees to live within the corporate limits.

TABLE X

PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1960

This table includes 458 cities over 25,000 population. All data were obtained directly from city officials in late 1959 or early 1960, with the exception of national union data which were obtained, in most cases, from the unions. Explanation for code letters is shown below. Data for first four columns are for October, 1959, and are taken from the Bureau of Census report, *City Employment in 1959*. Civil Service: Shows employee groups under formal civil service; letters to right of dash (-) show major groups not covered. Personnel Officer: capital letters indicate person serving as chief personnel officer; lower case letters show employee groups served by personnel officer; letters to right of letter "a" show employee groups not served (see code below for employees under civil service). Work Hours per Week, Saturdays: applies to administrative and clerical personnel only. Overtime Pay: letter to left refers to overtime policy for administrative and clerical employees; to right is for nonoffice workers. When two or more methods of overtime pay were reported, the most liberal pay is shown. Health Insurance – Per Cent Cost: types of group health insurance available to municipal employees: "H" for hospitalization such as Blue Cross, "S" for surgical such as Blue Shield, and "M" for major medical insurance covering extended illness; to right of dash (-) is city's per cent contribution toward employee's premium only (excluding dependents). No. Days Paid Vacation: refers to administrative and clerical employees only; double dagger (‡) signifies additional vacation based on length of service. Sick Leave: refers to administrative and clerical employees only; figure to right of dash shows maximum number of days that can be accumulated, the letter "u" meaning unlimited; zero (0) indicates that no sick leave is granted; "No" indicates city has no uniform policy on sick leave; single dagger (†) indicates city grants bonus vacation days for unused sick leave or permits conversion of all or part of sick leave credits to vacation. Employee Groups Unionized: groups of city employees organized in one or more unions. Municipal Employee Unions: organizations of city employees affiliated with national AFL-CIO or independent unions. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available; superior numerals ([1]) for footnotes at end of table.

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE;
EMPLOYEES SERVED BY CHIEF
PERSONNEL OFFICER (lower case)

A - All
F - Fire
P - Police
L - Library
W - Public utilities
U - Unskilled labor

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

N - No Saturday work
S - Skeleton staff all day
Sh - Skeleton staff half day
F - Full staff all day
Fh- Full staff half day

OVERTIME PAY POLICY

N - No plan for overtime
T - Compensatory time off
S - Straight time
H - Time and One-half
X - Time and one-half week days, double time Sundays and holidays

SERVING AS CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER

C - Council or council committee
D - Individual department heads
K - City clerk
S - Other official
M - Mayor
X - Several officials
P - Full-time personnel officer appointed by city manager (PA); civil service commission (PB); city council (PC); mayor (PM); other official (PX)

EMPLOYEE GROUPS UNIONIZED

O - Office and clerical
L - Laborers – unskilled and semi-skilled
C - Craftsmen and tradesmen
P - Police
F - Fire
X - Other

CITY EMPLOYEE UNIONS

A - American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
F - Fraternal Order of Police
I - Internal Association of Fire Fighters
D - Others

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
Over 1,000,000													
Chicago, Ill.	37,408	34,830	$18,475	$17,472	A	PB-a	$37\frac{1}{2}$Sh	T-H	HSM-0	10‡	12-120	OLC	AI
Detroit, Mich.	26,304	17,612	11,421	7,419	A-L	PB-a	40N	T-X	HS-50	10‡	17-200†[11]	OLCPFX	AIO
Los Angeles, Calif.	33,280	23,836	16,323	12,332	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	10‡	5-45	LCF	AIO
New York, N. Y.[1]	238,978	99,849	108,925	46,525	A	PM-a	35Sh	T-T	HS-. .	. . .	. .-. .	OLC	AIO
Philadelphia, Pa.	29,383	24,041	10,445	8,835	A	PB-a	$37\frac{1}{2}$N	X-X	HS-100	10‡	20-200	OLCPF	AFI
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md.	24,760	12,580	9,816	4,801	A-L	PB-a-1	37N	S-X	HS-0	12‡	12-60	OF	AI
Boston, Mass.	21,758	11,062	8,286	4,236	A	PM-a-p	35N	H-H	None	10‡	15-u	LCFO	AIO
Buffalo, N. Y.	10,193	6,452	4,784	2,572	A	D	35N	T-S	HSM-100	10‡	15-300	OLCPF	AI
Cincinnati, Ohio[2]	9,386	5,249	3,709	2,308	A	PA-a	40N	X-X	HS-58	10‡	15-135[12]	OLCPF	AFIO
Cleveland, Ohio	13,546	9,606	6,063	4,176	A	PM-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-0	10‡	12-120	OLCPFO	AFI
Houston, Tex.	8,280	6,595	2,820	2,428	A	PM-a	40N	T-T	None	10‡	15-60	LC	AI
Milwaukee, Wis.	8,606	8,149	3,988	3,792	A	PB-a	40N	T-H	HS-100	10‡	15-90	OLCF	AI
Minneapolis, Minn.	5,049	3,963	2,255	1,868	A-L	PB-a	38N	T-X	HS-0	11‡	12-90	OLCPF	AFI
New Orleans, La.	9,125	8,620	2,849	2,704	A	PB-a	35N	..-..	HS-0	18‡	24-u	PF	AFI
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6,472	6,472	2,841	2,841	A-U	None	40Sh	T-X	None	10‡	14-42	OCPF	AFIO
St. Louis, Mo.	13,037	9,016	4,407	3,238	A-LP	PB-a-lp	40Sh	S-S	HS-0	15	No	OLCFO	AIO
San Francisco, Calif.	15,515	8,949	7,527	4,687	A	PM-a	40N	H-X	HSM-50	10‡	10-130	OLCF	AI
250,000 to 500,000													
Akron, Ohio[2]	2,430	1,923	1,024	792	A-L	PB-a	39N	T-H	HS-100	12‡	15-90	L	AI
Atlanta, Ga.	4,654	4,623	1,354	1,345	A-L	PB-a	41Sh	T-H	HS-50	11‡	15-15	OLCF	AI
Birmingham, Ala.	2,408	2,376	852	839	A-LU	PB-a	41N	T-S	HS-0	12‡	12-60	PF	AFI
Columbus, Ohio	4,024	3,679	1,728	1,582	A-LU	PB-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	12‡	15-u[12]	OLCPF	AFI
Dallas, Tex.	6,826	6,613	2,533	2,456	A-LU	PA-a	40Sh	S-S	None	10‡	12-150	. . . .	AI
Denver, Colo.	6,793	5,013	2,697	2,100	A-L	PB-a	40N	..-..	HSM-0	12‡	12-100	OLCPFX	AI
Fort Worth, Tex.	3,532	3,011	1,070	963	. . . .	PA-a	40N	S-S	. .-. .	10‡	15-90	. . . .	I
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,951	3,951	1,282	1,282	None	PM-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	10	10-. .	X	AI
Kansas City, Mo.	5,447	4,154	1,792	1,410	A	PA-a-p	40N	T-H	None	10‡	10-60	OLCF	AI
Long Beach, Calif.	3,778	3,307	1,890	1,675	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	HSM-100	12‡	12-90	OLCPFX	AFI
Louisville, Ky.[2]	4,124	3,195	1,469	1,068	A-LUW	PB-. .	40N	T-X	HS-0	10‡	12-60	LCPF	IO
Memphis, Tenn.	14,697	5,256	4,597	1,520	A-LWU	PM-a	$37\frac{1}{2}$N	T-S	H-60[10]	10‡	. .-. .	. . . .	A
Newark, N. J.	10,903	4,887	5,103	2,068	A	PM-a	30N	H-X	HS-0	12‡	15-u	LCX	A
Oakland, Calif.	3,183	3,137	1,721	1,698	A	PB-a	$37\frac{1}{2}$N	T-X	HSM-0	11‡	12-120	LCF	IO
Omaha, Neb.	1,717	1,704	633	628	A	PM-a	$37\frac{1}{2}$N	T-T	H-0	12‡	12-36	OLCPF	AFIO
Portland, Ore.	3,779	3,647	1,574	1,524	A	PC-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	10‡	15-90	OLCPF	AOI
Rochester, N. Y.	6,933	3,974	3,046	1,471	A-U	PM-a	35N	T-S	HSM-100	10‡	12-120	F	I
St. Paul, Minn.	5,156	2,696	2,534	1,245	A	PX-a	40N	S-H	HSM-100	15	15-300†	OLCPF	AFIO
San Antonio, Tex.	5,883	3,659	1,959	1,096	A	PM-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	13	12-30	F	I

Table X—Personnel Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
250,000 to 500,000—continued													
San Diego, Calif.	3,976	3,974	$ 1,927	$ 1,926	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	10‡	15-75[14]	OLCPF	AI
Seattle, Wash.	8,268	4,619	3,602	1,973	A-L	X-a	40N	T-X	HSM-100	12‡	12-90	OLCPF	AIO
Toledo, Ohio[2]	3,239	2,624	1,384	1,114	A	PA-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	10‡	12-20†	OLCPF	AFIO
100,000 to 250,000													
Allentown, Pa.	800	789	271	267	FP	None	40Sh	T-S	None	14	30-90	....	I
Austin, Tex.	2,826	1,824	820	554	FP	PA-a	40N	H-H	HS-100	10	12-90†	PF	AFI
Baton Rouge, La.	1,933	1,769	638	583	A	PM-a-f-p	40N	N-S	HSM-40	7‡	12-120	LCPF	AFI
Berkeley, Calif.	996	752	404	382	A-L	PA-a-l	40N	H-H	HS-50	10‡	12-150[14]	LCPF	IO
Bridgeport, Conn.	3,242	1,680	1,381	619	A	PB-a	32½N	S-S	HS-100	10	12-90	OLCPF	AFIO
Cambridge, Mass.	2,665	1,333	992	483	....	PA-a	37½N	T-T	HSM-50	10‡	15-150	LCPF	AI
Camden, N. J.	1,428	1,273	467	424	A	D	30N	N-N	HS-0	12‡	15-..	PFX	FI
Canton, Ohio	953	918	421	409	FPW	None	40Sh	N-X	HS-0	12‡	15-90	LPF	AFIO
Charlotte, N. C.	1,860	1,689	597	534	FP	PA-a	..N	N-S	HS-35	10	12-60	....	A
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4,438	933	1,375	273	None	S-..	39Sh	N-S	H-100[5]	14	No	LCF	AI
Corpus Christi, Tex.	2,113	1,447	572	440	A-L	PA-a	40N	T-H	HS-25	11‡	12-90	....	AI
Dayton, Ohio	2,557	2,345	1,047	967	A	PA-a	40N	X-X	HS-..	12‡	15-120	OLCPF	AFIO
Des Moines, Iowa	1,790	1,741	730	710	A-LWU	PA-a	40N	X-X	HS-0	10‡	12-90	LCF	IO
Duluth, Minn.	1,053	887	417	376	A	PB-a	37½N	T-S	HS-100	10‡	30-60[14]	OLCPF	AI
El Paso, Tex.	5,077	2,075	1,988	696	A-L	PM-a	40N	X-X	None	15	15-30	OLCPF	AIO
Elizabeth, N. J.	2,068	975	977	411	A	D	30N	T-X	HS-0	12‡	15-180	OLPFX	AI
Erie, Pa.	1,083	1,061	392	384	FP	S-..	37½Sh	T-H	..-..	10‡	10-10	....	I
Fall River, Mass.[3]	2,108	963	696	308	A	None	35N	N-H	HS-50	10‡	15-u	LF	AI
Flint, Mich.	2,715	1,430	1,044	642	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	HSM-50	10‡	12-u[12]	OLCPF	AFIO
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1,503	1,188	650	478	FP	S-..	40N	T-X	HS-..	10	No	LPF	AFI
Fresno, Calif.	1,155	1,151	601	600	A	PA-a	40N	T-X	HSM-100	11‡	12-90	F	AI
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,558	1,474	628	593	A-L	PA-a	40N	S-S	HS-100	10‡	10-u	OLCPF	AFI
Hartford, Conn.	3,693	1,765	1,710	693	A-L	PA-a-l	35N	S-S	HSM-100	10‡	15-90[14]	OLCPFX	AIO
Jacksonville, Fla.	3,927	2,781	1,492	1,037	A	PB-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	10‡	No	OCPF	AFI
Kansas City, Kan.	819	775	286	267	A-WU	PM-a	40N	T-H	HSM-0	15	15-90	C	I
Knoxville, Tenn.	3,428	1,160	1,125	335	A-U	D	39N	T-S	HSM-0	10	12-60	P	F
Little Rock, Ark.	913	879	276	266	A	PB-a-lu	40N	T-T	HS-0	10‡	15-60	PFX	AI
Miami, Fla.	4,286	4,173	1,510	1,468	A	PB-a	40N	T-S	HSM-..	10‡	12-60†	OLCPF	AIO
Mobile, Ala.	1,750	1,282	469	365	A-U	PB-a	40N	T-..	None	10‡	6-u	....	I
Montgomery, Ala.	1,374	1,374	330	330	A-U	PB-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	12	12-90	None	None
Nashville, Tenn.	5,273	1,932	1,879	630	A	PB-a	40N	T-H	H-0	10‡	60-60	PF	FI
New Bedford, Mass.	2,201	1,258	672	332	A	D	30N	T-..	None	10‡	12-60	OL	AI
New Haven, Conn.	2,948	1,501	1,313	544	A-L-U	PM-a-pf	35N	S-S	None	10‡	15-90	LCPF	AIO
Norfolk, Va.[4]	5,917	2,637	1,990	834	A	PX-a	38N	S-H	None	12	12-96	None	None

Oklahoma City, Okla.	2,267	2,209	784	763	None	PA-a	40N	S-S	HSM-100	10	10-60	None	None
Pasadena, Calif.	1,692	1,264	837	619	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	10‡	10-60	LCF	IO
Peoria, Ill.	694	592	269	241	A-L	PA-a	40N	H-X	None	10‡	10-60	LCF	IO
Phoenix, Ariz.	2,566	2,566	1,016	1,016	A	PA-a	40N	X-X	HS-0	15	15-u	OLCPF	AFIO
Providence, R. I.	5,062	2,829	1,840	812	None	PX-a	35N	T-H	HS-100	10‡	15-90[14]	LPF	AFI
Richmond, Va.	6,303	2,955	2,205	963	A	PA-a	37½N	T-X	HS-0	12‡	12-90	PF	FI
Rockford, Ill.	680	596	272	248	A-L	PB-a-pf	40N	H-H	HS-0	10‡	10-30	LCPF	AI
Sacramento, Calif.	1,909	1,693	879	790	A	S-a	40N	T-H	HSM-100	15	12-120	....	AI
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,796	1,706	583	551	FP	D	37½N	N-H	HSM-78	10‡	15-30	OLC	AO
San Jose, Calif.[4]	970	909	452	427	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HS-80	10‡	10-150[12]	OLCPF	AFIO
Savannah, Ga.	1,218	1,148	356	332	A-L	PA-a	40N	N-X	HS-0	10	10-30	LCF	AI
Scranton, Pa.	726	717	213	211	A	None	35Sh	T-S	None	15	No	PF	I
Shreveport, La.	1,348	1,341	395	393	A-..	PB-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	10	30-..	PF	FI
Spokane, Wash.	1,603	1,546	617	595	A-LU	S-a-l	37½N	T-S	HS-0	10‡	10-90	LPF	AFI
Springfield, Mass.	4,640	2,517	1,897	852	A	PM-a	37½N	T-S	HS-50	10‡	15-100	OLPF	AI
Syracuse, N. Y.	4,538	2,316	1,866	809	A	PM-a	32½N	T-X	HS-0	10‡	..-140	OLCPF	AI
Tacoma, Wash.	2,039	1,355	963	636	A-L	PA-a-l	40N	T-X	HS-100	12‡	12-120[12] [14]	OLCPFX	AFIO
Tampa, Fla.	3,835	2,653	1,169	855	A	None	40N	S-S	HS-100	10	10-10	OLCPF	AFIO
Trenton, N. J.	2,765	1,274	1,144	480	A	S-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	12‡	15-u	L	A
Tulsa, Okla.	1,998	1,935	738	714	A-F	PB-a-f	40N	T-X	HM-0	10‡	10-100	PFX	AFI
Utica, N. Y.	1,169	1,133	363	352	A-L-U	D	35N	T-H	None	10	18-18	PF	FI
Wichita, Kan.	1,655	1,536	659	615	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	10‡	12-120	F	I
Wilmington, Del.	2,356	1,362	939	426	None	None	35Sh	T-H	None	10	No	None	None
Worcester, Mass.	5,142	2,148	1,881	791	A-L	PA-a	36N	H-H	HS-50	10‡	15-90	OLCPFX	AFI
Youngstown, Ohio	1,294	1,267	530	519	A	None	40Sh	..-S	None	14‡	30-60	OLCPF	AFIO
50,000 to 100,000													
Alameda, Calif.	439	371	227	189	A	PB-a	38N	H-H	HS-0	10‡	..-..[14]	FX	IO
Albuquerque, N. M.	1,631	1,615	569	561	A	PA-a	40N	S-S	HS-20	12‡	12-90	OLCPF	AFIO
Alexandria, Va.	1,887	805	790	301	None	PA-a	35N	T-S	HSM-0	12	15-u	None	None
Alhambra, Calif.	401	397	206	204	A-L	PM-a-l	40N	T-T	HSM-40	12‡	12-90	None	None
Amarillo, Tex.	1,020	986	345	332	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	10‡	15-u[12]	F	I
Asheville, N. C.	648	645	175	174	A-L	PB-a-l	44Sh	S-..	H-100	14	15-60	P	F
Atlantic City, N. J.	1,920	1,361	681	418	A	None	30N	T-T	None	12‡	15-u	F	AI
Augusta, Ga.	741	733	220	217	FP	PC-a	40Sh	T-T	HS-25	12	12-12	OLCPF	AI
Aurora, Ill.	350	347	140	139	A	D	40Fh	T-X	HS-0	12‡	12-60	LCPF	AFI
Bay City, Mich.[3]	589	528	217	191	FP	PA-a	40N	X-X	H-100	10‡	10-120	OLPF	None
Beaumont, Tex.	976	797	329	279	None	None	40N	N-H	None	12	15-90	....	AI
Bethlehem, Pa.	553	543	186	182	FP	D	37½N	T-H	HS-33	14	21-63	LCPF	FIO
Binghamton, N. Y.	1,621	882	488	296	A-U	M-..	37½N	T-X	HSM-40	10‡	12-u	LF	AI
Brockton, Mass.[3]	1,369	727	516	226	A	A-a	35N	N-H	HSM-0	10‡	15-75	LCPF	AI
Brookline t, Mass.	....	....	....	....	A-L	S-a-l	37½N	H-H	HS-50	10‡	15-90	OLCPF	AI
Burbank, Calif.	1,109	877	616	478	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HS-..	10‡	12-u[12]	F	I
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	700	691	268	264	FP	PM-..	40N	S-X	H-0	5‡	12-90	LF	AIO
Charleston, S. C.	773	715	192	171	A	PM-a	35N	N-H	HS-50	10	10-10	F	I
Charleston, W. Va.	608	578	195	187	FP	X-a	38½Sh	N-N	..-..	12	No	....	....
Chester, Pa.	353	337	146	138	P	None	33½N	..-S	H-0	10	30-..	None	None
Cicero, Ill.[3]	382	371	141	137	FP	C	40Sh	S-S	HS-0	14‡	No	X	I

Table X—Personnel Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	367	359	$ 163	$ 160	A	M-. .	41Fh	N-H	HS-0	12	. .-. .	. . . .	I
Clifton, N. J.	1,060	377	525	153	A	PM-a	32½N	X-X	HS-0	12‡	15-u	None	None
Columbia, S. C.	764	739	218	211	FP	S-a-fp	40N	T-H	HS-0	10	. .-. .	. . . .	I
Columbus, Ga.	1,438	873	322	241	FP	None	44Sh	T-S	H-75[9]	12	12-30	. . . .	I
Compton, Calif.	300	300	150	150	A	M-a	40N	T-S	HSM-100	10‡	12-u	None	None
Covington, Ky.	463	457	173	171	A	X-a	40Sh	H-X	HS-0	10	10-60	OLCPF	AFI
Cranston, R. I.	1,024	393	370	104	A-FP	PC-a-fp	35N	T-X	None	10‡	18-90	. . . .	A
Davenport, Iowa	529	515	195	191	A-LWU	None	41Sh	S-S	None	14‡	12-60	. . . .	AI
Dearborn, Mich.	1,084	1,066	460	452	A	PB-a	40N	T-T	HS-50	12‡	12-120	OLCPF	I
Decatur, Ill.	345	336	138	134	A	PA-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	14‡	14-180	OLPF	AFI
Dubuque, Iowa	338	325	134	130	A-LU	M-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	10	12-60	LF	AI
Durham, N. C.	890	890	263	263	None	M-a	37½N	S-X	HSM-. .	12	12-u[14]	LCF	A
East Chicago, Ind.	655	640	243	237	None	M-a	35N	T-S	HS-0	14	No	LPF	FIO
East Orange, N. J.	1,284	681	650	297	A	None	35N	X-X	HS-0	12‡	15-. .	F	I
Evanston, Ill.	593	571	286	275	A	PA-a-l	37½N	T-X	HS-60	10‡	6-30	. . . .	I
Fort Smith, Ark.	367	330	106	98	A	K-a	44N	N-S	H-0	15	. .-. .	PF	FI
Gadsen, Ala.	560	558	154	153	FP	M-. .	40Sh	N-N	None	14	No	. . . .	AI
Glendale, Calif.	1,117	913	539	440	A	PB-a	40N	T-H	HSM-100	10‡	12-u	LCF	IO
Green Bay, Wis.	1,147	577	436	190	None	None	39½N	T-X	HSM-100	12	12-90	LC	AFI
Greensboro, N. C.	1,039	1,033	323	322	None	PA-a	40N	T-S	HSM-0	12‡	12-60	None	None
Greenville, S. C.	715	682	185	175	FP	M-a	41Sh	T-X	HS-0	14	10-42	None	None
Hamilton, Ohio	705	530	288	209	A	PB-a	37½N	T-X	HS-100	10‡	15-120[12]	LCPF	AFI
Hampton, Va.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	S-a	40N	S-. .	HS-50	10‡	15-90	None	None
Holyoke, Mass.	1,250	553	496	182	A-L	None	35N	N-S	HS-0	10‡	. .-. .	L	None
Huntington, W. Va.	869	502	252	170	FP	PA-a-pf	40N	N-X	None	10	12-. .	PF	FI
Inglewood, Calif.	393	393	203	203	A	M-a	40N	S-S	HS-68	11‡	12-180[14]	OLCPF	None
Jackson, Mich.	694	366	235	155	A	M-a	40N	T-X	HS-0	10‡	12-u	LCPF	FIO
Jackson, Miss.	1,253	1,236	366	360	FP	C	40Sh	S-S	HS-20	10	No	F	I
Johnstown, Pa.	452	432	136	130	FP	D	35N	N-S	None	10	28-28	. . . .	I
Joliet, Ill.	358	356	134	133	FP	M-. .	40Sh	. .-X	HS-0	10‡	21-42	LCPF	AFI
Kalamazoo, Mich.	673	654	272	264	A	M-a	40N	S-X	HS-0	10‡	6-u[14]	PF	FI
Kenosha, Wis.	1,124	496	560	229	A-LFP	M-a-lfp	39N	T-X	HSM-. .	7‡	12-120	OLCF	AFI
Lakewood, Ohio	903	394	310	168	A	S-a	40N	T-H	H-0	10‡	21-365	LCPF	AFI
Lancaster, Pa.	470	461	153	150	FP	M-. .	37½N	N-S	HSM-100	5‡	No	PF	FI
Lansing, Mich.	1,585	1,037	717	459	None	M-a	40N	T-X	HS-100	10‡	12-90	F	I
Laredo, Tex.	466	443	93	89	None	None	40N	S-S	None	15	30-. .	None	None
Lawrence, Mass.	1,372	819	543	281	None	None	35N	N-S	HS-50	10	12-60	LCPF	AI
Lexington, Ky.	695	682	219	216	A	K-a	40N	T-T	None	15	15-75	LCPF	AFI
Lima, Ohio	391	389	131	130	A	M-. .	40N	N-H	HS-0	5‡	30-90	OLCPF	AFI
Lincoln, Neb.	1,077	687	337	239	A	C-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	10‡	12-120	. . . .	I

Lorain, Ohio	430	408	163	154	FP	D	38½Sh	S-X	HS-. .	14‡	15-90	LPF	AFI
Lowell, Mass.[3]	1,611	846	575	263	A	None	35N	S-H	None	10‡	15-90	OLCPF	AFI
Lubbock, Tex.	1,103	935	363	302	FP	M-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-. .	10	12-90	F	I
Lynn, Mass.	2,038	1,068	861	430	A-L	None	35N	N-H	None	10‡	15-60	LFX	I
McKeesport, Pa.	354	354	116	116	FP	D	40N	S-H	HSM-100	14‡	14-. .	LP	AFI
Macon, Ga.[4]	1,391	690	316	180	FP	PM-a	40Fh	T-..	None	14	No	None	None
Madison, Wis.	2,112	974	992	404	A	PM-a	39N	X-X	HS-0	10‡	12-100	OLCPF	AI
Malden, Mass.[3]	1,169	607	412	178	A-U	None	37½N	N-X	None	10‡	15-75	. . . .	AI
Medford, Mass.[3]	1,108	544	455	197	A-L	PM-a	35N	T-H	HSM-50	10‡	15-90	LCPF	FI
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	797	761	308	295	A	X-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	21‡	15-180	X	I
New Britain, Conn.[4]	1,509	768	717	310	A	PB-a	36N	T-S	HS-50	10‡	12-90	OLCPF	AI
New Rochelle, N. Y.	809	776	351	337	A	PA-a	35N	..-..	H-100	10‡	12-120[12]	CF	IO
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1,524	1,481	606	589	A-U	PA-a	35N	T-H	HSM-. .	10‡	12-120	LCF	AIO
Oak Park, Ill.	421	405	183	175	FP	S-. .	37½N	T-X	HSM-0	10‡	. .-. .	LC	O
Ogden, Utah	399	380	147	140	A	PA-a	40N	T-S	HSM-50	10	12-120	None	None
Orlando, Fla.	1,275	949	466	326	FP	PC-a	40N	T-S	HSM-0	10	12-120	None	None
Passaic, N. J.	898	397	411	163	A	S-a	30N	T-H	None	12‡	15-u	OLPF	None
Pawtucket, R. I.	1,271	660	483	183	A	PM-a	35N	H-S	HS-0	10	15-90	LCPF	AFI
Pittsfield, Mass.	1,372	694	560	277	A	PM-a	40N	T-X	HSM-50	10‡	15-90	LC	A
Pontiac, Mich.	1,416	707	513	284	A	PA-a	40N	H-X	HSM-100	5‡	12-90[12]	OLPF	AFIO
Port Arthur, Tex.	478	463	169	165	FP	X-. .	40N	X-X	HS-100	10‡	15-90[12]	LF	AI
Portland, Me.	1,470	640	507	218	FP	PA-a-l	40N	T-X	HSM-0	10	12-90	OPF	I
Portsmouth, Va.	1,668	783	567	249	FP	None	40N	T-S	HS-0	12	. .-. .	LPF	AI
Pueblo, Colo.	582	582	212	212	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	10‡	18-108†	OLCPF	AFIO
Quincy, Mass.	2,391	893	978	375	A-L	PM-a	35N	T-H	HSM-50	10‡	15-u	LPF	FI
Racine, Wis.	1,506	710	633	284	FP	S-. .	40N	N-X	HS-91	10‡	12-120	OLCPF	AI
Raleigh, N. C.	706	705	189	188	A-U	PA-a	39N	T-S	HS-0	10‡	10-60[14]	None	None
Richmond, Calif.	645	639	355	352	A	PA-a	37½N	..-..	HSM-100	10‡	30-30	OLCFX	IO
Riverside, Calif.	806	703	361	312	A	PA-a	40N	T-T	HSM-45	12‡	18-90	None	None
Roanoke, Va.	2,325	1,056	803	310	None	None	40N	H-H	HS-. .	14	. .-. .	. . . .	I
Saginaw, Mich.	822	791	390	377	A-U	PA-a	40N	T-X	HS-100	10	10-120	LPF	FIO
St. Joseph, Mo.	520	490	121	114	None	S-. .	40N	T-H	HS-0	14	14-. .	. . . .	I
St. Petersburg, Fla.	3,162	2,013	891	598	A-U	PA-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-0	10‡	12-60†	None	None
San Angelo, Tex.	427	385	129	117	FP	PM-a	40N	T-S	HS-100	10	15-90	F	I
San Bernardino, Calif.	812	799	368	362	A	M-a	40N	T-S	HSM-. .	10‡	12-u	PF	AI
San Mateo, Calif.	360	360	189	189	A	PM-a	40N	T-T	HSM-33	10‡	12-120	None	None
Santa Ana, Calif.	516	516	250	250	A	PA-a	40N	T-S	HSM-. .	10‡	12-100	None	None
Santa Monica, Calif.	982	821	526	436	A	PA-a	37½N	T-S	HSM-100	10‡	. .-u[14]	OLCPFX	I
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,089	1,010	407	381	A	S-a	35N	T-H	HSM-. .	10‡	12-60	LF	AI
Sioux City, Iowa	636	618	233	227	A-LU	PA-a-l	40N	T-X	None	10‡	12-90	LPF	AFI
Sioux Falls, S. D.	394	365	157	144	A	PC-a	40N	S-S	HSM-50	5‡	12-60	OLCPF	AFIO
Springfield, Ill.	821	592	326	233	A	None	40N	S-X	None	10‡	12-90	OLCPF	AFI
Springfield, Mo.	1,356	745	437	211	A-LW	PA-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	10‡	10-60	PF	I
Springfield, Ohio	1,147	589	337	205	FP	PA-a	44Sh	T-H	HS-0	6‡	18-90	None	None
Stamford, Conn.	1,695	828	839	355	A	PB-a	37½N	T-S	HS-0	10‡	15-90	LCFX	AIO
Stockton, Calif.	812	807	337	335	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	12‡	12-u	LCF	AIO
Terre Haute, Ind.	514	494	161	157	None	None	40Sh	N-N	None	14	14-. .	. . . .	I
Topeka, Kan.	932	843	309	286	FP	D	40N	N-N	None	10	No	. . . .	AI

Table X—Personnel Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Union City, N. J.	1,026	502	$ 435	$ 169	A-U	D	30N	N-T	HS-0	12‡	. . -150	. . . .	I
Waco, Tex.	813	794	243	238	FP	PA-a	42N	T-H	HS-88	10	12-24	F	AI
Waterloo, Iowa	461	457	171	169	FP	K-a	40Sh	T-T	HS-0	5‡	15-60	PFX	IO
Wheeling	511	502	182	179	A	K-a	37½N	T-S	HS-0	15	15-60	OLCPF	FI
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1,096	677	293	210	FP	PA-a	40N	T-S	None	11	15-u[12]	F	I
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	330	313	108	103	FP	D	30N	N-S	None	10	30-30[11]	PF	FI
Winston-Salem, N. C.	1,798	1,113	541	349	A	PA-a	40N	T-X	HSM-0	10‡	. . -90[14]	None	None
Woonsocket, R. I.	708	395	242	115	A	PB-a	35N	X-X	HM-. .	10‡	15-90	OLCPF	AFI
25,000 to 50,000													
Abilene, Tex.	709	691	247	241	FP	PA-a	40N	T-T	HS-100	11	15-90	. . . .	I
Abington tp, Pa.						A-. .	40N	N-S	HS-0	10‡	No	P	F
Albany, Ga.	503	438	133	110	None	A-a	40Sh	T-H	HSM-50	14‡	30-90	None	None
Alexandria, La.	670	492	212	148	A	PB-a-fp	40N	N-S	HSM-100	10‡	12-180	OLCF	AIO
Alliance, Ohio	195	183	68	64	FP	None	40N	T-..	HS-. .	10‡	90-. .	X	AI
Alton, Ill.	191	191	77	77	A	A-a-1	40Sh	T-X	None	5‡	12-60[12]	LCPF	AIO
Anaheim, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	HSM-100	10‡	12-180	None	None
Anderson, Ind.	673	431	241	141	None	S-. .	40N	N-H	HS-. .	10	11-. .	LPFX	AFI
Ann Arbor, Mich.	486	475	215	211	None	S-a-p	40N	S-S	HS-100	12‡	12-120[13]	L	A
Anniston, Ala.	605	287	156	96	A	D	44Fh	N-S	None	12	12-120	PF	FI
Appleton, Wis.	764	333	316	124	None	None	40N	H-H	HS-50	5‡	5-60	F	I
Arcadia, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-L	PA-a	40N	S-S	HSM-100	10‡	12-30[1]	None	None
Arlington t, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-L	PB-a	35N	X-X	HS-50	10‡	15-u	OLCF	AI
Ashland, Ky.	208	205	65	64	PF	A-. .	40Sh	T-S	None	14‡	21-63	PF	FI
Athens, Ga.	373	373	94	94	FP	None	40N	T-..	HS-40	15	No	None	None
Auburn, N. Y.[2]	496	427	159	130	A-L	M-a	40N	S-S	HS-. .	10	12-. .	. . . .	A
Bakersfield, Calif.	613	579	252	237	A	S-a-fp	40N	T-S	HS-. .	10‡	12-u	. . . .	A
Bangor, Me.	665	292	219	97	A	A-a-1	37½N	T-X	HS-0	10‡	15-120	LC	A
Battle Creek, Mich.[4]	484	484	187	187	None	PC-a	40N	S-S	HS-100	6‡	12-30	F	AI
Belleville, Ill.	194	191	65	64	A	None	40N	N-H	None	10‡	15-90	LPF	AOI
Belleville, N. J.[4]	270	257	97	93	A	S-. .	32½N	N-H	HS-0	12‡	15-. .	None	None
Bellingham, Wash.	275	275	105	105	A-L	S-a-l	40N	..-..	HS-100	10‡	. . -60	OLCPF	AI
Belmont t, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FPU	S-a	35N	T-H	None	10	No	None	None
Beloit, Wis.	986	212	368	76	FP	S-a	40Sh	N-X	HSM-100	11‡	10-30	LX	AI
Bessemer, Ala.	279	241	84	71	A-LU	PB-a	40N	T-X	H-0	12‡	12-60	. . . .	AI
Beverly, Mass.[4]	653	293	246	90	A-L	None	40N	N-X	HSM-50	14‡	20-100	L	A
Beverly Hills, Calif.	547	547	281	281	A	A-a	40N	H-H	HSM-. .	10‡	12-90	None	None
Billings, Mont.[3]	376	372	130	128	None	None	30N	T-S	HS-100	15	12-60	. . . .	AI
Biloxi, Miss.	231	231	57	57	A	K-a	40Sh	N-N	None	12	No	None	None
Bloomfield, N. J.	863	348	450	148	A	S-a	35N	T-H	HSM-100	12‡	15-u	None	None

Bloomington, Ill.	267	251	101	95	FP	A-a	40N	T-X	None	10‡	22-22[11]	LCPF	AI
Bremerton, Wash.	208	208	87	87	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	HS-50	13‡	10-32†	PF	I
Bristol, Conn.	805	366	329	123	None	None	35N	T-X	HS-50	10‡	5-50	LF	AI
Brownsville, Tex.[4]	591	466	117	96	FP	A-. .	44Fh	S-S	None	15‡	15-30	F	I
Butte, Mont.	182	177	64	63	LP	None	40N	T-H	HS-0	15	No	LCPF	I
Champaign, Ill.	433	183	139	68	A	A-a-fp	40N	T-S	None	12‡	12-90	PF	AFI
Charlottesville, Va.	547	270	171	80	None	A-a	40N	N-N	None	10	No	None	None
Chicopee, Mass.	1,034	423	469	169	FP	None	35N	T-H	None	10	. .-. .	. . . .	A
Chula Vista, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	PC-a	40N	T-T	HSM-50	15	12-120	OLCX	A
Clarksburg, W. Va.	259	253	74	73	A-WU	A-a	35N	N-H	None	10‡	15-60	LCPF	FIO
Clinton, Iowa	134	134	48	48	FP	M-a	40Fh	N-S	HSM-0	14	No	LPF	AFIO
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1,315	697	473	262	FP	PA-a	40N	H-H	HS-. .	10‡	12-90	. . . .	I
Columbia, Mo.	348	277	110	84	A	A-a	40Sh	H-H	HS-. .	10	30-90	. . . .	I
Concord, N. H.	321	315	94	92	A	M-a	37½. .	T-H	HS-0	12‡	15-90	. . . .	AI
Council Bluffs, Iowa	340	339	120	120	FP	M-. .	40N	N-H	HSM-0	11	12-90	LPF	AFI
Culver City, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	S-a	40N	T-S	HSM-100	10‡	12-72†	OLCPF	O
Cumberland, Md.	649	280	188	90	A	None	35N	T-H	HS-100	5‡	15-60	LPF	FIO
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	353	284	155	123	A-U	S-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	10‡	15-90	PFX	IO
Danville, Ill.	195	190	70	69	FP	D	44Sh	N-H	HS-0	15	14-. .	LC	AI
Danville, Va.	1,399	588	450	171	None	None	39Sh	N-H	None	10	No	None	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	495	465	149	139	A	PA-a	40N	T-S	HSM-67	12‡	12-90	. . . .	AI
East Cleveland, Ohio	200	195	99	97	FP	S-a	40N	T-. .	HS-0	10‡	15-120	PF	I
Easton, Pa.	278	272	97	95	FP	S-a	36Sh	T-S	None	14	15-45	L	AI
Eau Claire, Wis.	721	314	293	121	FP	S-a	40N	T-H	HS-100	10‡	12-90	LCPF	AI
Elgin, Ill.	242	239	94	93	A	A-a	40Sh	S-H	HS-0	10‡	12-120	LCF	OI
Elmhurst, Ill.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	M-a-fp	37Fh	N-S	HS-0	12	No	None	None
Elmira, N. Y.	492	491	176	176	A	A-a	35N	T-H	HS-50	11‡	11-90	F	I
Enid, Okla.	279	272	85	83	FP	A-a-fp	44Sh	T-T	HS-0	15	15-15	None	None
Euclid, Ohio	401	355	162	139	FP	D	40N	N-S	HSM-0	10	15-90	CPF	FIO
Eugene, Ore.	546	326	244	131	FP	S-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	10‡	12-90	F	I
Everett, Mass.	977	488	395	183	A	None	35N	N-H	None	10‡	15-90	LC	A
Everett, Wash.	325	320	121	119	A-L	K-a	35N	T-H	HSM-100	16‡	12-90	F	A
Fairfield t, Conn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	35N	N-N	HS-100	10‡	30-90	L	A
Fargo, N. D.	398	374	163	153	A	PC-a	40N	S-H	HS-0	12‡	12-120	PF	FI
Fayetteville, N. C.	473	473	122	122	FP	A-. .	38Fh	N-S	HS-0	10	12-u	None	None
Ferndale, Mich.	207	199	92	89	A	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-. .	10‡	15-30	OLF	AI
Fond du Lac, Wis.	577	285	241	109	FP	S-a	39N	N-H	HS-100	10‡	15-60	LCPF	AIO
Fort Dodge, Iowa	192	190	71	71	FP	S-. .	40N	N-X	HS-0	10	No	LC	AI
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1,138	1,138	352	352	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	HS-10	10‡	10-90	None	None
Framingham t, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	None	39N	N-H	HS-50	10	No	None	None
Fullerton, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	S-a-l	40N	H-H	HSM-54	10‡	12-60	None	None
Gainesville, Fla.	430	338	123	89	None	None	40N	S-H	HS-0	10	No	None	None
Galesburg, Ill.	186	184	64	63	FP	None	40N	T-H	HS-0	14‡	12-120	LCPF	AFI
Gloucester, Mass.	635	299	211	93	A	A-a	37N	T-X	None	14	14-150	. . . .	AI
Grand Forks, N. D.	216	212	79	77	A-U	A-a	37½N	T-X	HS-60	10	12-120	LCF	AI
Granite City, Ill.	143	141	65	64	None	S-a	40Sh	N-H	HS-0	10	No	LPF	AFI
Greenwich t, Conn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	S-a	37½N	T-X	HS-50	10‡	12-90	LF	IO
Hackensack, N. J.	724	311	366	128	A	A-a	30N	H-H	HS-100	12‡	15-u	PF	None

Table X—Personnel Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Hagerstown, Md.	333	261	$ 105	$ 77	A	None	40Sh	S-H	HS-0	10‡	21-28	X	O
Hamden t, Conn.	....	....	....	....	A	S-. .	35N	T-T	HM-50	12‡	. .-. .	None	None
Hamilton tp, N. J.	....	....	....	....	A	K-a	35N	N-S	HS-100	12‡	15-u	....	A
Hamtramck, Mich.	417	403	180	175	A	PB-a	40N	H-X	HS-100	12‡	15-100[12]	OLPF	AFI
Hattiesburg, Miss.	311	307	74	73	A-LU	M-. .	40Sh	T-S	H-20	14	10-30	....	I
Haverford tp, Pa.	....	....	....	....	P	None	35N	N-H	HSM-100	14‡	12-12	None	None
Haverhill, Mass.[3]	1,164	405	365	116	A	PA-a	35N	S-S	None	10‡	15-u	F	I
Hayward, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A	PA-a	40N	T-T	HS-100	10‡	12-100	OLCPF	None
Hazleton, Pa.	202	200	56	56	FP	None	30Sh	N-S	H-. .	14	7-. .†	LP	FIO
Hempstead, N. Y.	312	312	131	131	A	None	34N	H-H	HSM-50	10‡	15-90	None	None
High Point, N. C.	556	513	161	146	A-U	None	40N	S-S	HS-0	10	12-60	....	....
Highland Park, Mich.	1,002	465	413	218	A	PC-a	40N	X-X	HS-100	10‡	18-72†	LCF	AI
Hot Springs, Ark.	213	210	57	57									
Huntington Park, Calif.	248	248	123	123	A	None	40N	S-S	HSM-100	11‡	11-88	None	None
Hutchinson, Kan.	251	242	81	78	A-L	A-a-l	40N	T-S	M-100[7]	10	12-60	LF	AI
Independence, Mo.	279	208	88	66	None	None	40N	. .-S	HS-100	10	No	F	I
Iowa City, Iowa	147	142	53	51	A-Lu	A-a-l	44Fh	T-H	HS-100	11‡	30-90	LPF	FIO
Ithaca, N. Y.	250	250	96	96	A	D	35N	T-S	HSM-50	10	10-80	....	I
Jamestown, N. Y.[2]	752	350	282	139	A	D	37½N	T-H	HS-0	10‡	10-u[12]	LF	AI
Johnson City, Tenn.	550	191	194	49	FP	S-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	10	5-15	None	None
Joplin, Mo.	266	254	76	73	A-L	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	10	12-60	None	None
Kettering, Ohio	....	....	....	....	A-U	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	10	15-90	PX	FO
Key West, Fla.	357	213	117	66	A	PB-a	40N	N-X	HS-0	10‡	10-120	None	None
Kingston, N. Y.	279	239	96	80	A	M-. .	40N	H-X	H-0	14	No	PF	FI
Kokomo, Ind.	313	313	100	100	None	None	35N	N-N	HSM-0	10	No	....	I
La Crosse, Wis.	796	366	345	143	None	None	37½N	T-S	HS-50	5‡	12-90	LPF	AFIO
La Grange, Ga.	186	166	51	45	None	None	44Fh	T-H	HS-100	14	No	None	None
Lakawanna, N. Y.	370	369	125	124	A-U	None	35N	T-H	HSM-. .	15	No	L	A
Lafayette, Ind.	303	297	102	100	A	PB-a-fp	40N	S-S	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	....	....
Lafayette, La.	440	365	123	98	. .-. .	. .-. .	....	. .-. .	HS-50	10	No	FX	AI
Lebanon, Pa.	148	147	43	43	P	D	39Sh	N-S	H-100	12‡	30-120	....	I
Lewiston, Me.	541	335	166	98	FP	S-a	37½N	T-H	None	10‡	12-50	LF	AI
Lincoln Park, Mich.	210	210	83	83	A	S-a-fp	37N	T-. .	HS-0	12‡	12-72[12]	FP	AI
Lockport, N. Y.	498	250	147	92	A	None	35N	T-H	HS-0	10	15-120	....	I
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	....	....	....	....	P	S-a-p	37½N	T-H	H-100	10‡	30-30	None	None
Lynchburg, Va.	1,107	428	378	132	A	None	40N	N-X	None	14	No	None	None
Lynwood, Calif.	123	123	63	63	A	S-a	40N	T-T	HS-80	10‡	12-75	None	None
Manchester t, Conn.					None	S-a	35N	T-H	HS-0	10‡	10-100	L	A
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A	M-a	40N	H-H	HS-100	10‡	12-60	None	None
Manitowoc, Wis.	654	285	265	102	None	None	40N	T-H	HS-. .	10‡	10-60	LPF	FIO

Mansfield, Ohio	355	335	134	128	A	S-a	35N	N-T	HS-0	10	15-90	LPF	AFI
Maplewood tp, N. J.					None	K-a	36N	T-H	HS-0	10	65-65	None	None
Marion, Ind.	256	253	81	81	None	None	40N	N-T	None	10‡	No	X	AI
Marion, Ohio	499	203	119	67	FP	None	40N	N-H	HS-0	10	10-90	OLPF	AFI
Mason City, Iowa	218	213	79	78	FP	D	40N	T-X	HS-. .	12‡	No	LCPF	AIO
Massillon, Ohio	167	150	60	55	A	S-. .	40Fh	N-H	H-0	14‡	15-90	LP	AFI
Maywood, Ill.	125	125	52	52	FP	A-a	40Fh	T-X	HS-0	12	12-65	LCP	I
Melrose, Mass.	595	279	239	93	A	None	37½N	N-X	None	10‡	15-75	None	None
Meriden, Conn.	926	364	421	151	A	None	40N	N-X	HS-0	10‡	15-75	LCPF	AFI
Meridian, Miss.	450	448	112	111	A-U	A-a	40N	N-..	H-0	14	12-180	. . . .	AI
Miami Beach, Fla.	1,299	1,285	527	521	A	PA-a	40N	T-S	HS-50	12‡	8-u†	P	F
Michigan City, Ind.	319	303	116	111	None	None	40N	T-X	HS-0	No	No	. . . .	AI
Middletown, Conn.	221	216	80	77	A	S-a	35N	T-H	S-100[7]	10‡	15-90	OLCPF	AFI
Middletown, Ohio	337	330	141	138	A	PA-a	40N	T-X	HS-60[8]	10‡	15-90	PFX	AFI
Milford t, Conn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	None	40N	T-S	HS-100	10	12-12	. . . .	AI
Mishawaka, Ind.	297	258	104	88	None	S-a-fp	40N	S-N	HS-100	14	30-. .	PFX	FI
Montclair, N. J.	913	408	448	164	None	None	35N	N-X	HS-0	10‡	15-80†	None	None
Montbello, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	10‡	12-u	PF	F
Monterey Park, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-L	X-a-l	40N	S-S	HS-0	10‡	12-60	OLCPF	None
Morgantown, W. Va.	187	187	56	56	FP	S-a	41Fh	N-S	HS-0	12	30-90	PF	FI
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-100	10‡	18-54	None	None
Muskegon, Mich.	405	399	160	157	A	S-a	37½N	T-X	HS-100	10‡	12-60	LPF	AFI
Muskogee, Okla.[4]	483	281	111	74	A	A-a-f	44N	T-H	HS-100	11	12-90	PF	FI
Nashua, N. H.	591	275	208	92	None	D	33N	N-H	None	15‡	No	L	AI
National City, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	S-a	40N	T-S	HSM-50	15	12-60	None	None
New Albany, Ind.	209	204	55	54	None	None	45Fh	..-..	H-. .	14	No	. . . .	I
New Kensington, Pa.	148	148	46	46	A-LWU	D	40Fh	N-H	HSM-100	14‡	30-90	L	A
New London, Conn.[3]	587	285	250	105	None	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	10†	10-60	OLC	AI
Newburgh, N. Y.[4]	345	279	124	103	A	X-a	35N	N-S	HSM-50	10	No	OLCPF	I
Newport, Ky.	241	225	90	84	A	A-a	33N	N-X	HS-0	10	10-45	LCPF	AFI
Newport, R. I.	727	358	254	116	A	PA-a	35N	T-X	None	10	14-60	OLPF	AFIO
Newport News, Va.	2,484	1,020	816	320	None	None	40N	T-S	HS-0	10	15-90	. . . .	I
Norman, Okla.	305	179	74	48	None	A-a	44Fh	T-T	HS-0	12	12-84	None	None
Norristown, Pa.	160	158	53	52	F	K-a	40N	T-T	M-100	10‡	12-12	None	None
Norwalk, Conn.	1,183	440	627	219	None	S-a	37½N	T-X	HS-0	10	10-30	LCPFX	AIO
Norwich, Conn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	PA-a	35N	T-H	H-100[6]	10‡	12-60	LCPF	IO
Norwood, Ohio	278	272	124	123	FP	None	40Sh	N-H	None	10‡	15-90	LCF	IO
Odessa, Tex.	469	467	177	177	None	PA-a	40Sh	T-H	HS-. .	12	No	None	None
Ontario, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	S-a	40N	T-S	HSM-100	10‡	10-50	None	None
Orange, N. J.	562	267	287	115	A	None	35N	N-T	HS-0	12‡	14-. .	. . . .	I
Oshkosh, Wis.	788	378	318	133	A	A-a	38N	T-S	HSM-50	10	10-10†	LPF	FIO
Ottumwa, Iowa	251	248	95	94	A-LWU	A-a-lw	40N	T-X	HS-0	10‡	12-90	LCPF	AFI
Owensboro, Ky.	845	306	217	92	A	K-a	40Sh	T-S	M-100	12	12-u	PF	FI
Oxnard, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-40	10‡	12-90	None	None
Paducah, Ky.	350	338	107	104	A-U	None	41Fh	T-H	HS-0	12	18-45	. . . .	I
Palo Alto, Calif.	480	443	243	222	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	10‡	12-130	F	I
Panama City, Fla.	336	314	88	82	A	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-100	12	6-30	None	None
Parkersburg, W. Va.	556	240	123	66	FPW	None	40N	N-H	HS-0	10	10-30	PF	FI

Table X—Personnel Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	....	....	$	$	P	A-a	33½Sh	H-S	HS-100	..	..-..	None	None
Pensacola, Fla.	784	702	260	235	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HSM-70	12	12-60	F	I
Perth Amboy, N. J.	865	518	369	162	A	M-a	40N	S-..	HSM-100	15‡	15-u	....	I
Petersburg, Va.	796	314	279	93	None	S-a	40N	N-S	H-0	10	10-100	F	I
Pine Bluff, Ark.	507	214	110	52	FP	D	40N	N-X	None	14	No	LPF	AFI
Plainfield, N. J.	874	287	423	113	A	K-a	35N	H-H	HS-0	12‡	15-u[12]	None	None
Pocatello, Idaho	177	177	63	63	FP	S-a	35N	T-S	HS-44	10	12-90	LCPF	AFI
Pomona, Calif.	483	482	217	217	A	PA-a	40N	S-S	HSM-75	10‡	12-60	None	None
Port Huron, Mich.	300	300	124	124	A	A-a	37½N	S-H	HSM-100	10‡	12-90	LPF	AFIO
Portsmouth, Ohio	472	268	154	101	A-U	S-a	40Sh	N-X	HS-0	10‡	15-90	LPF	AIO
Provo, Utah	278	189	96	63	A	PA-a	40N	H-X	HSM-100	10‡	10-130	LCPFX	AFIO
Rapid City, S. D.	252	251	78	78	None	S-a-1	44Fh	T-T	H-50	12	14-60	F	I
Redondo Beach, Calif.	235	235	128	128	A	S-a	40N	T-S	HSM-100	10‡	12-60	L	A
Redwood City, Calif.	291	291	144	144	A	A-a	40N	T-H	M-50	10‡	12-120	None	None
Reno, Nev.	408	408	175	175	A	S-a	35N	T-S	HS-0	12	12-36	X	AI
Revere, Mass.	811	399	324	148	A	A-a	35N	T-H	HSM-50	10‡	15-90	....	I
Richfield, Minn.	....	....	....	....	FP	A-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	12‡	12-100	LCPF	FIO
Richmond, Ind.	467	295	156	87	FP	M-..	40Sh	N-S	HS-0	14	No	None	None
Rochester, Minn.	444	328	188	137	FP	PC-a	40N	N-S	H-0	14	12-60	L	AI
Rock Island, Ill.	337	330	122	119	FP	A-a-lfp	40Sh	T-S	HS-100	10‡	10-50	LCPF	AI
Rocky Mount, N. C.	479	363	138	107	None	None	40Sh	T-S	H-100	14	12-60	None	None
Rome, Ga.	324	324	85	85	FP	D	37Fh	N-X	HS-80	14	No	....	I
Royal Oak, Mich.	475	471	177	176	A	PA-a	40N	T-X	H-100[6]	10‡	12-100	LF	AI
St. Cloud, Minn.	208	198	74	70	A	S-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	10‡	12-120	OLCF	AI
St. Louis Park, Minn.	....	....	....	....	FP	S-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	10‡	12-120	OLCPFX	AIO
Salem, Mass.	898	571	319	175	FP	None	30N	S-S	HS-50	10‡	15-60	None	None
Salem, Oregon	380	380	138	138	FP	S-a	40N	N-N	HS-100	12	12-90	F	AI
Salina, Kan.	238	238	84	84	None	None	44Fh	S-S	HS-0	12	12-90	F	I
San Leandro, Calif.	307	307	164	164	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	HSM-0	10‡	12-90	None	None
Sandusky, Ohio	243	228	103	99	FP	A-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	7‡	15-90	LPF	AFI
Santa Barbara, Calif.	515	501	221	215	FP	S-a-fp	40N	T-T	HS-0	10	10-..	None	None
Santa Fe, N. M.	137	135	47	46	None	None	40Sh	T-S	HS-20	10	10-30	None	None
Shaker Heights, Ohio	398	270	175	122	A-U	M-a	40Sh	T-X	HS-0	14‡	15-90	LPF	AFIO
Sheboygan, Wis.	856	398	365	134	A-LWUF	PC-..	40N	N-T	HS-50	10‡	12-60	LCF	AI
Skokie, Ill.	....	....	....	....	FP	A-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-60	10	6-6	None	None
S. San Francisco, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A	A-a	37½N	S-S	None	10	12-12	OLCPF	AI
Spartanburg, S. C.	414	398	105	102	FP	A-a	41Fh	T-S	HS-0	12	12-..	None	None
Stratford t, Conn.	....	....	....	....	None	None	39N	T-H	HS-0	10‡	12-90	LCPFX	AI
Superior, Wis.	601	284	255	118	A	A-a-pf	37½N	T-S	HS-0	15	30-90	OLCPF	AFI
Tallahassee, Fla.	1,023	636	325	213	None	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	10	No	None	None

Taunton, Mass.	843	354	295	114	A	None	40N	S-X	None	15	15-19	OL	None
Teaneck tp, N. J.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	A-a-l	35N	T-H	H-100[5]	12‡	15-u[12]	None	None
Temple, Tex.	607	260	190	78	FP	PC-a	40N	S-S	M-100[7]	12	12-12	F	I
Torrance, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HS-100	10‡	12-60	LCF	AI
Torrington, Conn.	497	257	237	115	A-FP	X-. .	35N	T-S	HSM-100	5‡	6-60	None	None
Tucson, Ariz.	1,165	1,165	417	417	A-L	PB-a	40N	X-X	HS-0	12	12-90†	OLCPF	AFI
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	986	401	238	123	A-U	D	40N	T-X	HS-0	14	15-45	L	AI
Tyler, Tex.	540	520	147	142	FP	S-a-fp	40N	T-H	HS-100	12	12-90	. . . .	I
Union tp, N. J.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	None	35N	. .-. .	HS-0	12‡	15-. .	F	I
University City, Mo.	303	288	97	92	A	S-a	40Sh	T-X	HS-0	12	12-60	F	I
Vallejo, Calif.	355	354	168	168	A	S-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	15	12-120	F	I
Vancouver, Wash.	314	314	122	122	FP	A-a	40N	T-H	None	12	14-60	OLPF	AFI
Vicksburg, Miss.	305	275	75	68	FP	C-a	40Sh	N-S	HS-0	12	No	None	None
Vineland, N. J.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	S-a	37½N	S-X	HS-50	12‡	15-u	None	None
Waltham, Mass.	1,150	577	443	205	A	X-a	35N	T-X	HS-0	15	15-150	L	I
Washington, Pa.	159	156	49	48	FP	None	40Sh	T-T	H-75	10	30-30	. . . .	I
Watertown t, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-L	None	37½N	T-X	HSM-50	10‡	. .-. .	LF	AI
Watertown, N. Y.	378	365	123	119	A	S-. .	33N	T-S	None	12	12-180	LPF	I
Waukegan, Ill.	254	249	113	111	FP	M-a	37½Fh	X-X	HSM-100	14‡	15-50[13]	F	I
Wausau, Wis.	643	301	233	99	None	None	40N	N-S	HSM-90	5‡	12-30	LPF	AFIO
Wauwatosa, Wis.	928	386	462	168	A-FP	PM-a-fp	40N	S-S	HS-100	10‡	10-75	L	A
West Allis, Wis.	1,332	703	688	309	A	PB-a-fp	40Sh	T-H	HS-100	10‡	12-120	LCPF	AFI
West Covina, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HSM-0	10	12-u	None	None
West Hartford t, Conn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-L	PA-a	35N	T-S	HS-0	10‡	12-60[12]	OLCPF	I
West New York, N. J.	669	291	302	102	A	D	35N	N-. .	HS-0	10‡	. .-. .	. . . .	I
West Palm Beach, Fla.	728	721	243	241	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	None	12‡	12-60	None	None
Weymouth t, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	PC-a-e	37½N	T-H	HSM-50	5‡	15-90	X	A
Whittier, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-L	S-a-l	40N	S-S	HSM-43	10‡	12-60	F	I
White Plains, N. Y.	764	762	314	313	A	PC-a	35N	T-T	HSM-50	10‡	12-60[12]	. . . .	I
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	278	278	120	120	FP	A-a	35. .	N-H	HSM-50	10‡	. . -30	. . . .	I
Williamsport, Pa.	300	293	87	84	FP	None	36Sh	N-S	HS-100	14	14-42	PF	FI
Wilmington, N. C.	575	484	142	126	FP	A-a	37½N	N-T	HS-0	10‡	10-120	None	None
Winona, Minn.	180	167	71	68	None	None	44Sh	. .-H	HS-0	12‡	12-90	LCPF	AIO
Wyandotte, Mich.	778	271	272	113	F	S-a-a	40Sh	T-X	HSM-95	12	12-120†	LF	AI
Yakima, Wash.	353	348	138	136	A-L	PA-a	40N	N-H	None	10	12-45	OLPF	AFI
Zanesville, Ohio	285	272	82	78	A	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	5‡	15-90	. . . .	I

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[1] Data are for December, 1959.

[2] Includes data for municipal university.

[3] Data are for April, 1957.

[4] Data are for October, 1958.

[5] Surgical also available at employee's expense.

[6] Surgical also available to employees with partial city payment.

[7] Hospitalization also available at employee's expense.

[8] Major medical also supplied at city expense.

[9] City also pays 50 per cent of surgical; major medical available at employee's expense.

[10] Major medical available at employee's expense.

[11] Additional sick leave granted at partial pay.

[12] All or part of accumulated sick leave paid on retirement.

[13] All or part of accumulated sick leave paid annually in cash.

[14] Employees may accumulate sick leave based on formula developed by city, usually based on length of service.

TABLE XI

PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1960

This table includes 566 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population. All data were obtained directly from city officials late in 1959 or early 1960, with the exception of municipal employee union data which were obtained, in most cases, from the unions. Superior numerals (¹) denote footnotes at end of table. See headnote to Table X for explanation of balance of table.

City	Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
Ada, Okla.	None	A-a	44Fh	T-T	HSM-100	15	15-15	....	AI
Adams t, Mass.	FP	S-a	39Sh	N-X	..-..	..	..-..	....	....
Adrian, Mich.	....	..-..	....	..-..	HS-100	10	10-60	None	None
Aiken, S. C.	None	None	36Sh	N-S	HS-33	10	No	None	None
Albany, Calif.	FP	None	35N	N-H	None	10‡	12-90	None	None
Albany, Ore.	FP	A-a	40N	H-H	HSM-0	14‡	15-90	F	AI
Albemarle, N. C.	None	D	44Fh	N-..	HS-100	7	10-..	None	None
Albert Lea, Minn.	None	None	40N	T-H	HSM-50	12	12-90	OLCPF	A
Alice, Tex.	None	A-a	40N	N-S	None	15	No	None	None
Allen Park, Mich.	A	S-a-fp	37N	..-‡	HS-100	13‡	13-100	OLCF	AI
Alpena, Mich.	A	A-a	35N	N-S	HS-..	11	12-30	....	I
Ames, Iowa	A-U	S-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	10‡	12-90	....	I
Amherst t, Mass.	None	A-a	37½N	S-S	HS-50	10‡	15-u	None	None
Anchorage, Alaska	None	None	40N	X-X	HS-0	30	..-..	X	I
Anderson, S. C.	A-U	None	42Fh	N-S	HS-40	12	10-30	None	None
Andover t, Mass.	FP	None	37½N	T-H	HS-50	10‡	15-60	None	None
Annapolis, Md.	None	D	33Fh	T-H	HS-41	15	15-30	None	None
Ansonia, Conn.	None	D	33Sh	N-S	HS-0	10	No	None	None
Antioch, Calif.	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-50	11‡	12-..	None	None
Ardmore, Okla.	None	A-a	40Sh	T-T	HS-0	10	12-12	None	None
Arkansas City, Kan.	None	None	42Sh	N-S	HS-0	12	No	None	None
Arlington Heights, Ill.	None	S-a-lfp	40Sh	T-T	HSM-10	14‡	..-60	None	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	A	S-a	35N	H-H	HS-..	12‡	15-u	F	I
Ashland, Ohio	FP	None	39Sh	S-S	HS-100	11‡	15-90	None	None
Ashtabula, Ohio	FP	None	40Sh	S-S	HS-0	12‡	15-120	OLC	A
Astoria, Ore.	F	None	40N	T-H	HS-..	10‡	12-60	LF	AI
Atchison, Kan.	None	None	40Sh	N-S	None	12	12-..	F	I
Athol t, Mass.	None	X-a	40N	H-H	HS-50	10	15-45	....	I
Attleboro, Mass.	A	None	37½N	N-H	HS-50	..	12-12	None	None
Auburn, Me.	FP	A-a	37½N	T-H	HS-0	12	10-90	F	I
Augusta, Me.	None	None	40N	T-S	None	10‡	12-75	None	None
Aurora, Colo.	FP	S-a	40N	T-S	HSM-100	10	..-..	....	I
Austin, Minn.	FP	S-a	..Sh	T-X	HS-100	10‡	10-u	LCPF	IO
Azusa, Calif.	A	S-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	10‡	12-90	None	None
Barre, Vt.	None	A-..	37½N	H-H	H-50	10	10-20	LF	AI
Bartlesville, Okla.	None	S-a	40N	S-S	HS-100	10	12-60	P	F
Bastrop, La.	None	K-..	40Sh	..-..	H-0	12	No	None	None
Batavia, N. Y.	A	A-a	40Sh	N-S	None	12	12-90	F	I
Bath, Me.	FP	X-..	37½N	T-S	H-0	14	14-84	None	None
Baytown, Tex.	FP	S-a-fp	40N	H-H	HS-..	12	12-90[2]	....	I
Bell, Calif.	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-0	10‡	6-60	None	None
Bellaire, Tex.	None	None	40N	N-S	H-0	10	No	None	None
Bellefontaine, Ohio	FP	D	44Fh	S-S	HS-0	11	15-90	....	I
Bemidji, Minn.	P	A-..	44Fh	S-..	None	12	12-60	None	None
Bend, Ore.	F	A-a	40N	T-S	HSM-0	10‡	12-60	....	I

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
Benton Harbor, Mich.	A	A-a	38N	S-S	HS-0	12	12-u^2	F	I
Bergenfield, N. J.	A	S-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	12‡	15-15	None	None
Berkley, Mich.	None	S-a	38N	T-X	H-100	10‡	12-60^2	LF	AI
Berwick, Pa.	P	None	44..	S-S	None	6‡	5-15	None	None
Bethel, Pa.	P	. .-. .	40Sh	N-H	H-0	10	. .-12	None	None
Big Spring, Tex.	None	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-100	12	12-90	None	None
Birmingham, Mich.	None	S-a	40N	T-X	HS-40	10‡	12-60	F	AI
Bismarck, N. D.	A	S-. .	40N	S-..	HS-100	12	12-365	F	I
Bloomsburg, Pa.	P	None	40N	..-H	H-. .	14	No	None	None
Bluefield, W. Va.	FP	A-a	37½N	S-S	None	10	No	PF	FI
Boone, Iowa	FP	D	40Sh	T-H	None	10‡	10-90	L	AI
Borger, Tex.	None	A-a	44Sh	T-H	HS-0	12	No	None	None
Boulder, Colo.	None	S-a	40N	H-H	HS-100	10‡	12-60	F	AI
Bozeman, Mont.	None	A-a	40N	N-S	HS-0	15	10-10^2	L	AI
Bradenton, Fla.	None	None	44 Fh	N-S	HS-0	12	6-18	None	None
Bradford, Pa.	FP	None	37½N	N-H	HS-0	14	. .-14	PF	FI
Brainerd, Minn.	None	C-a	40N	S-H	None	5‡	12-90	LC	A
Brawley, Calif.	None	A-a	40N	N-S	HSM-50	12‡	12-60	None	None
Brentwood, Pa.	P	S-a	45F	N-..	None	11	No	None	None
Bristol, Pa.	FP	M-a-p	40N	S-S	HS-100	10‡	21-21	OLC	O
Bristol t, R. I.	None	D	30N	T-H	HSM-100	10	No	None	None
Bristol, Va.	None	A-. .	40Sh	T-H	HS-100	15	15-60	None	None
Brookfield, Ill.	FP	A-a-lfp	35 Fh	T-H	HS-0	12‡	12-12	None	None
Brownwood, Tex.	FP	S-a	40N	S-S	HS-100	10	15-90	F	I
Brunswick, Ga.	None	A-a	40N	S-H	HS-85	10	14-14^3	None	None
Brunswick t, Me.	FP	A-. .	37½Sh	S-H	HS-0	14	14-30	None	None
Bryan, Tex.	None	None	44 Fh	N-S	HS-0	12	12-12	. . . .	I
Bucyrus, Ohio	FP	S-a	40 Fh	..-S	HS-0	10‡	10-10	. . . .	I
Burlingame, Calif.	A	K-a	40N	S-S	H-50	10‡	15-90	None	None
Burlington, N. J.	A	K-a	35N	H-H	HS-50	12‡	15-u	None	None
Burlington, N. C.	A	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-50	10	10-u	None	None
Cadillac, Mich.	None	None	40Sh	N-H	HS-15	5‡	6-60	LCPF	FIO
Cairo, Ill.	FP	C-a	40N	S-S	None	10‡	. .-. .	None	None
Caldwell, Idaho	None	None	38 Fh	T-T	HSM-100	. .	No	None	None
Calumet City, Ill.	None	None	40 Fh	S-S	None	10‡	No	L	O
Cambridge, Md.	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	..-..	H-0	7‡	7-90	LPF	AFI
Cambridge, Ohio	A	S-a-fp	. . . .	..-H	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Camden, Arkansas	FP	A-a	44 Fh	T-T	HS-0	12	No	None	None
Canton, Ill.	FP	M-a	44Sh	T-H	HS-0	11‡	10-10	P	I
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	None	D	40Sh	S-S	None	14	12-90	. . . .	I
Carbondale, Ill.	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	..-..	HM-100	12	No	PF	FI
Carbondale, Pa.	FP	None	40 Fh	..-H	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Carlisle, Pa.	P	None	40Sh	N-S	HSM-100	5‡	12-30	None	None
Carnegie, Pa.	FP	None	40Sh	T-T	HS-0	14‡	15-45	. . . .	I
Carthage, Mo.	P	None	40N	N-H	HS-50	10	10-. .	None	None
Cedar Falls, Iowa	FP	M-a	40N	T-X	HS-50	10‡	12-60	L	O
Centralia, Ill.	FP	None	40Sh	..-X	HS-100	15	10-30	LCPF	AIO
Chanute, Kan.	None	None	44Sh	H-H	H-100	12	5-30	None	None
Charles City, Iowa	FP	None	44 F	T-S	HS-0	10	10-30	F	I
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	P	A-a-p	37N	S-S	HS-100	10‡	14-70	None	None
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	FP	K-a	45Sh	T-H	HS-0	14‡	12-90	PF	AI
Chickasha, Okla.	None	A-a	44 Fh	N-..	HM-0	14	6-18	None	None
Chico, Calif.	A	A-a	37½N	T-T	HS-50	11	12-60	None	None
Chillicothe, Ohio	A	A-a	40Sh	X-S	HS-0	10‡	15-90	PF	FI
Claremont, N. H.	A	A-a	35N	T-X	HSM-0	10‡	12-90	LC	A
Clayton, Mo.	None	A-. .	37½Sh	S-H	None	12	13-. .	None	None
Clearwater, Fla.	A	X-a	37½N	T-S	HS-0	10‡	15-16	PF	FI
Cleburne, Tex.	FP	A-a	40N	N-S	HSM-50	10	15-90^2	. . . .	I

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
Clovis, N. M.	None	A-a	44 Fh	T-H	H-20	12	12-24	None	None
Coatesville, Pa.	P	K-a	33N	T-T	H-100	14	14-14	P	F
Coffeyville, Kan.	FP	D	40N	S-X	HS-0	10‡	12-30	LC	I
College Park, Ga.	A	A-a	40Sh	N-S	HS-0	12	12-60	None	None
College Park, Md.	None	None	40Sh	T-H	None	12‡	8-60	None	None
Collingswood, N. J.	None	None	37½N	N-S	H-0	10‡	No	None	None
Colton, Calif.	A-L	K-a-l	40N	H-H	HS-28	10‡	12-90	None	None
Columbia, Tenn.	FP	A-a	40Sh	N-H	HS-0	14	. .-. .	None	None
Concord, Calif.	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-100	10‡	12-48	OLP	I
Concord, N. C.	None	None	40. .	N-H	HS-50	12	12-90	None	None
Connellsville, Pa.	FP	K-a	40Sh	N-T	H-25	15	15-. .	LP	FO
Coral Gables, Fla.	None	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	12‡	10-60	PF	FI
Corapolis, Pa.	P	K-a	37½N	T-S	HS-50	10‡	10-10	L	A
Corona, Calif.	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-. .	10‡	12-60	None	None
Coronado, Calif.	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-50	15	12-110	LC	A
Corsicana, Tex.	None	A-a	40N	N-S	HS-34	12	12-60	None	None
Cortland, N. Y.	FP	D	35N	T-S	None	10	12-60	PF	FI
Corvallis, Ore.	F	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-100	12	12-65	None	None
Coshocton, Ohio	FP	PM-a	44 Fh	N-X	HS-0	12‡	15-90	FPX	AFI
Cranford tp, N. J.	None	None	37½N	N-H	H-100	10‡	10-. .	None	None
Crystal, Minn.	A	A-a	40N	S-X	HS-0	10‡	12-90	X	O
Cudahy, Wis.	A	K-a-fp	40N	T-H	HS-50	10‡	12-60	L	A
Daly City, Calif.	A	S-a	37½N	H-H	HSM-100	10‡	12-120	OLCPF	A
Danvers t, Mass.	FP	A-a	40N	T-H	HSM-50	10‡	15-120	LCF	A
Darby, Pa.	P	C-a	. . . .	. .-X	HSM-100	25	25-25	None	None
Decatur, Ala.	None	None	40N	T-S	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Decatur, Ga.	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. .-. .	HS-50	12	12-60	None	None
Dedham t, Mass.	FP	None	37½N	H-. .	HSM-50	10‡	15-60	None	None
Del Rio, Tex.	FP	M-. .	40N	N-N	HS-100	15	15-90	None	None
Delano, Calif.	None	A-a	35N	T-S	HS-75	12‡	12-60	None	None
Delaware, Ohio	FP	A-a-lfp	44 Fh	T-H	HSM-0	12‡	15-90	. . . .	I
Denison, Tex.	FP	A-a-fp	42N	N-S	HS-0	10	10-66	PF	I
Denton, Tex.	FP	None	40N	T-T	H-0	10	15-45	F	I
Des Plaines, Ill.	A	K-a	37½ Fh	T-H	H-0	10‡	. .-. .	None	None
Dodge City, Kan.	None	None	42 Fh	. .-T	HS-0	14	No	F	A
Donora, Pa.	FP	K-a	40Sh	N-H	HS-0	5‡	15-15	L	A
Dormont, Pa.	FP	A-a-p	35N	N-X	HS-0	10‡	15-45	None	None
Dothan, Ala.	A-LU	PB-a	40Sh	H-H	HSM-100	12	12-45	None	None
Downers Grove, Ill.	P	None	40Sh	. .-. .	H-0	10‡	No	None	None
Dublin, Ga.	None	C-a	44 Fh	H-S	None	12	10-. .	None	None
Dumont, N. J.	None	None	35N	H-. .	HS-0	10‡	25-25	None	None
Dunmore, Pa.	FP	None	35N	N-T	HS-0	15	15-15	PF	FI
Durant, Okla.	None	None	40N	S-S	None	12	2-24	None	None
Dyersburg, Tenn.	None	None	41 Fh	T-S	HSM-25	6‡	6-30[4]	None	None
East Detroit, Mich.	A	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-100	10	12-100	L	A
East Lansing, Mich.	None	S-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	10‡	10-u	L	A
East Moline, Ill.	FP	None	40 Fh	T-S	HS-0	12‡	12-40	LCPF	AFI
East Point, Ga.	A	S-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	11	11-u	F	I
Easthampton t, Mass.	FP	S-a	36N	T-X	None	10	No	None	None
Edinburg, Tex.	None	K-a	40N	N-T	H-100	14	14-90	None	None
El Cajon, Calif.	A	S-a	40N	S-S	HSM-50	10‡	12-120	None	None
El Centro, Calif.	None	None	40N	T-T	HS-40	12‡	12-60	None	None
El Cerrito, Calif.	A	A-a	37½N	X-X	HS-. .	10‡	14-60	C	None
El Dorado, Ark.	FP	M-. .	40N	T-T	HS-50	15	No	. . . .	I
El Dorado, Kan.	None	None	40N	. .-S	HS-0	10‡	10-30	None	None
El Reno, Okla.	None	A-a	48Sh	N-T	HSM-100	7	14-14	None	None
El Segundo, Calif.	None	A-a	40N	X-X	HSM-100	10‡	12-132	None	None
Elizabeth City, N. C.	None	None	48Sh	N-S	H-0	. .	12-12	None	None

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
Elizabethton, Tenn.	None	A-. .	40Sh	T-S	HS-100	14	12-12	None	None
Elmwood Park, Ill.	FP	A-a	35Sh	H-X	HSM-0	10‡	No	LC	None
Elwood, Ind.	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	..-..	HS-0	11	12-60	. . . .	I
Emporia, Kan.	None	A-a	44Fh	S-S	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Enfield t, Conn.	None	None	35N	S-X	HS-0	10	No	None	None
Englewood, Colo.	A	None	45N	T-S	HS-. .	10	12-24†	None	None
Escanaba, Mich.	A-L	S-a	40N	H-H	HS-100	5‡	10-66	OLCPF	AIO
Eureka, Calif.	None	A-a	40N	S-H	None	10	12-30	LCF	AI
Evergreen Park, Ill.	P	K-. .	35½N	N-S	HS-100	12	No	None	None
Fair Lawn, N. J.	A	S-a	35N	S-X	HS-. .	12‡	12-. .	None	None
Fairfield, Ala.	A-LWU	M-a	40Sh	T-H	HS-100	12‡	12-60	. . . .	I
Fairhaven t, Mass.	A	None	35Sh	N-S	HS-50	12	No	None	None
Farrell, Pa.	FP	K-. .	44Sh	S-S	M-100	15	15-. .	L	A
Fergus Falls, Minn.	P	D	44Fh	T-S	HS-0	12	12-90	. . . .	A
Ferguson, Mo.	A-L	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-71[9]	12	6-60	None	None
Findlay, Ohio	FP	D	40N	..-..	HS-0	10‡	15-90	. . . .	I
Floral Park, N. Y.	A	PC-a-fp	35N	S-S	HSM-. .	10‡	12-. .	None	None
Florence, Ala.	FP	K-a-fp	40Fh	H-S	HS-0	15	No	None	None
Florence, S. C.	None	A-a	40Fh	T-..	HS-0	12	12-60	None	None
Fort Collins, Colo.	None	A-a	44Sh	T-H	HSM-50	14‡	5-45	None	None
Fort Lee, N. J.	A	K-a-fp	40N	..-H	None	12‡	12-15	None	None
Fort Madison, Iowa	FP	D	44Sh	N-S	H-0	10	12-36	. . . .	I
Fort Myers, Fla.	FP	D	40N	S-S	HS-100	10	10-. .	None	None
Fort Pierce, Fla.	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HS-4	10	10-30	PF	None
Fort Scott, Kan.	FP	None	40N	N-..	None	10	5-u	. . . .	I
Fort Thomas, Ky.	FP	S-a	40Sh	T-X	M-100	10‡	10-50	L	A
Frankfort, Ind.	None	D	40N	N-H	H-0	14	No	L	I
Frankfort, Ky.	FP	A-. .	40Sh	T-H	HS-25	15‡	15-90	None	None
Frederick, Md.	A	S-a-fp	. . . .	S-S	HSM-. .	10‡	30-30	None	None
Fredericksburg, Va.	None	A-a	40Sh	T-S	H-100	. .	15-u	None	None
Freeport, Ill.	None	None	38Fh	N-S	None	14	12-u	. . . .	AI
Freeport, N. Y.	A-U	S-a	35N	S-S	None	12‡	12-40	None	None
Fremont, Neb.	FP	A-a-u	44Sh	T-S	HS-0	12	10-30	F	I
Fulton, N. Y.	FPW	D	30N	T-S	HS-0	12	12-60	None	None
Gainesville, Ga.	A-U	A-a	44Fh	T-T	HS-0	15‡	15-45	None	None
Gainesville, Tex.	None	S-. .	40N	T-S	HM-0	7	No	None	None
Garden City, Kan.	None	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	12‡	12-30	None	None
Garden City, N. Y.	A	D	35N	T-S	HSM-50	10‡	. .-. .	None	None
Gardena, Calif.	A	K-a	40N	S-N	HSM-. .	14‡	12-90	None	None
Gardner, Mass.	A	None	40N	N-H	HS-50	10	15-60	L	None
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	A	S-. .	40Sh	T-H	HS-0	12‡	15-90	LPF	AFI
Garland, Tex.	A	S-a	40Sh	S-X	HS-50	10	12-30	F	I
Gastonia, N. C.	A	A-a	40Sh	H-H	H-0	10	15-90	None	None
Geneva, N. Y.	A	D	35N	N-H	None	10‡	12-150	L	A
Girard, Ohio	FP	None	44Fh	S-S	HS-0	10‡	15-60	None	None
Glenview, Ill.	P	S-. .	37½Sh	H-H	HSM-100	10‡	12-90	None	None
Goldsboro, N. C.	None	A-a	39N	N-S	H-0	10	No	None	None
Grand Junction, Colo.	None	A-a	40N	S-X	None	10‡	12-90	None	None
Grand Prairie, Tex.	A	S-a	44Fh	T-S	H-0	12	12-60	None	None
Great Bend, Kan.	None	D	40Sh	S-S	HS-0	10‡	7-30	None	None
Greeley, Colo.	FP	A-. .	40N	T-S	HS-100	12	12-60	F	I
Greensburg, Pa.	P	None	44Fh	N-S	None	11	12-. .	None	None
Greenville, N. C.	None	A-a	41Fh	S-S	HSM-. .	12	10-60	None	None
Greenville, Tex.	FP	A-a-fp	40N	N-S	H-0	13	12-12	. . . .	I
Greenwood, S. C.	None	A-a	44Sh	S-S	H-67	10	. .-65	None	None
Griffin, Ga.	None	None	40Fh	S-H	HS-50	12	No	None	None
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	A	A-a	39N	T-X	HS-100	10‡	10-65	PF	FI
Grosse Pte. Wds., Mich.	None	A-a	37½N	T-X	HS-0	10‡	12-90	L	A

Table XI — Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 — Continued

City	Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
Guthrie, Okla.	None	None	40N	N-S	None	15	15-30	None	None
Haddon tp, N. J.	None	None	35N	S-..	H-4	10	3-10	None	None
Hanford, Calif.	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-50	12	12-96	None	None
Hannibal, Mo.	None	S-a	40Sh	N-H	None	10	5-30	. . . .	I
Hanover, Pa.	P	A-a-p	41Fh	T-X	HS-100	6‡	. .-45	None	None
Hanover tp, Pa.	FP	None	40N	S-..	None	10	No	None	None
Harlingen, Tex.	FP	S-a	44Fh	T-S	H-0	12	15-45	. . . .	I
Harrison tp, Pa.	P	None	40Fh	..-H	H-60	10‡	10-. .	LX	A
Harrisonburg, Va.	None	A-a	. . . .	N-S	HS-50	10	15-45	None	None
Hastings, Neb.	A-U	PB-a	40N	S-..	None	10‡	12-35	FX	IO
Hawthorne, Calif.	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-100	10‡	12-90[3]	None	None
Hawthorne, N. J.	None	K-a	33N	N-S	HS-100	15	No	None	None
Hazel Park, Mich.	A	S-a-fp	35N	N-X	HS-50	12‡	12-100†	LCPF	AFI
Helena, Mont.	FP	None	40N	T-S	None	15	15-60	CPF	AI
Henderson, Ky.	A	C-a-u	39F	..-X	None	12	12-60	. . . .	I
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	FP	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-100	10	12-u	None	None
Hickory, N. C.	None	A-a	37½N	T-T	HS-100	10	12-60†	None	None
Highland Park, Ill.	A-L	A-a	40N	H-H	HSM-0	10‡	12-u	PF	FI
Highland Park, Tex.	None	K-a	42Sh	N-H	HS-0	12	No	F	I
Hillside tp, N. J.	A	D	30N	N-H	HS-100	12‡	. .-. .	F	I
Hingham t, Mass.	FP	X-a-w	35N	H-H	HS-50	10‡	12-90	None	None
Hobart, Ind.	None	None	40Fh	N-X	None	14‡	No	P	F
Hobbs, N. M.	None	A-a	40N	N-S	HS-65	12	12-30	None	None
Holland, Mich.	None	None	40Sh	T-H	HS-100	10‡	13-90	. . . .	I
Hollywood, Fla.	FP	S-a-fp	39N	T-S	HS-0	10‡	12-50[2]	None	None
Homewood, Ala.	A-LU	S-a	47Fh	S-T	HS-. .	12‡	12-60	PF	FI
Homewood, Ill.	A	A-a	40Sh	H-H	None	10	No	None	None
Hopewell, Va.	None	A-a	38N	N-S	H-0	15	60-60	None	None
Hopkinsville, Ky.	FP	None	40Sh	N-T	None	12	12-12	. . . .	I
Houma, La.	None	None	44Fh	H-H	HS-50	14	7-7	None	None
Hudson, N. Y.	P	None	40N	S-H	None	10	12-150	None	None
Huntington, Ind.	None	None	37½N	S-S	None	6	No	. . . .	I
Huntsville, Ala.	None	None	40Fh	H-H	HS-0	10	No	None	None
Huron, S. D.	A	S-a	44Fh	S-S	HS-50	12	12-21	OLCPFX	AI
Hyattsville, Md.	A	K-a	44Sh	T-H	M-100	12‡	12-100	None	None
Independence, Kan.	None	A-. .	40N	N-H	None	15	No	None	None
Indiana, Pa.	P	A-a-p	40Sh	N-S	H-0	14	. .-60	None	None
Inkster, Mich.	None	None	40N	T-X	HS-100	10‡	12-u[2]	OL	A
Ironton, Ohio	FP	A-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-0	. .	5-90	PF	FI
Ironwood, Mich.	FP	A-a	30Sh	N-T	None	10‡	10-100	OLCF	I
Jacksonville, Ill.	FP	None	40Sh	..-..	H-0	14‡	No	. . . .	I
Jamestown, N. D.	None	None	40Sh	N-S	None	12	12-12	None	None
Janesville, Wis.	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-100	10‡	15-60	LCF	AI
Jennings, Mo.	None	M-a	41Sh	T-T	HS-0	12‡	No	None	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	FP	D	40Sh	S-S	HSM-50	12‡	12-120	F	I
Johnstown, N. Y.	A-LU	None	35N	..-S	HS-. .	15	12-60	. . . .	I
Junction City, Kan.	None	A-a	41Fh	S-S	HS-0	14	12-90	None	None
Kearney, Neb.	P	A-a	42Fh	N-S	HS-0	12	No	None	None
Keene, N. H.	None	D	38N	S-S	None	10‡	5-75[1]	None	None
Kennewick, Wash.	FP	A-a	40N	..-H	HSM-. .	10	12-60	F	I
Kent, Ohio	A-U	S-a	37Sh	N-H	HS-0	12‡	15-90	PF	FI
Kingsport, Tenn.	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HSM-0	10	10-0	None	None
Kingston, Pa.	FP	K-a-p	35N	T-N	HS-100	12	90-. .	None	None
Kingsville, Tex.	None	A-. .	43N	S-H	HS-100	14	14-30	None	None
Kinston, N. C.	None	None	41Fh	N-S	HSM-0	12	12-90	None	None
Klamath Falls, Ore.	FP	None	37½N	S-H	HS-0	14‡	12-12	. . . .	I
La Grange, Ill.	FP	S-a	40Sh	T-H	HS-50	10‡	21-42	None	None
La Mesa, Calif.	A	S-a	40N	T-H	HS-33	12‡	12-90	C	A

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
Lake Worth, Fla.	FP	A-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	10‡	10-40	None	None
Lamesa, Tex.	None	A-a	44Fh	T-H	HS-0	15	12-30	None	None
Lancaster, Ohio	A	S-. .	40N	H-H	HS-0	10	15-90	PF	FI
Lansdowne, Pa.	P	A-a-lfp	40Sh	N-S	HS-0	14‡	No	None	None
Laramie, Wyo.	FP	A-a	40N	N-S	H-0	10	No	. . . .	I
Las Cruces, N. M.	None	A-a	44Fh	T-H	HS-20	12	12-30	None	None
Las Vegas, Nev.	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	10‡	12-30	PF	FI
Lawrence, Kan.	None	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-100	12	12-24	P	F
Leominster, Mass.	A	S-. .	36N	N-H	HS-50	10‡	15-u	LC	None
Lewiston, Idaho	None	. .-. .	44Sh	N-S	. .-. .	12‡	12-. .	None	None
Lewistown, Pa.	FP	A-a-fp	37½Sh	H-H	HS-0	12	12-30	OLCP	AF
Lexington t, Mass.	P	None	40N	N-X	HSM-50	12‡	35-35	None	None
Lexington, N. C.	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HSM-0	12‡	12-75	None	None
Lincoln, Ill.	None	None	35N	N-S	HS-0	14	No	None	None
Livonia, Mich.	A	PB-a	40N	S-X	HS-50	10	10-120	LF	AI
Lodi, Calif.	A	A-a	40N	T-H	HSM-100	10	12-120	F	I
Logansport, Ind.	None	M-a	40N	T-..	H-0	10	No	. . . .	I
Lombard, Ill.	FP	S-a	34Fh	S-S	HS-0	. .	12-96	None	None
Long Beach, N. Y.	A	. .-. .	40N	T-..	HSM-100	21	15-75	None	None
Longview, Wash.	FP	T-. .	37½N	C-..	HSM-100	5	12-12	. . . .	I
Lufkin, Tex.	None	K-a	40N	S-S	HS-100	14	12-90	. . . .	I
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	None	None	37½N	S-S	HS-0	10	No	None	None
McAlester, Okla.	None	A-a	40N	T-S	H-0	10	10-. .	None	None
McAllen, Tex.	None	A-a	45Sh	..-..	None	15	No	None	None
Madera, Calif.	None	None	40N	T-T	HS-50	12	12-30	None	None
Mahanoy City, Pa.	None	None	. . . .	..-..	None	14	No	None	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	A	A-a	37½N	N-..	HSM-50	10‡	10-. .	None	None
Manhattan, Kan.	None	None	44Fh	N-..	HS-0	12	6-21	None	None
Mankato, Minn.	FP	A-a	40Sh	T-H	HS-0	12	24-65	LCF	IO
Maplewood, Mo.	FP	K-. .	44Fh	N-H	None	11‡	. .-30[4]	. . . .	I
Marblehead t, Mass.	FP	None	40N	X-X	HS-50	10‡	15-150	None	None
Marietta, Ga.	FP	K-a	40Sh	H-H	HS-100	10‡	12-30	None	None
Marinette, Wis.	FP	A-a	37½N	T-X	HS-100	10‡	12-30	X	AI
Marquette, Mich.	None	A-. .	39N	H-H	HS-0	10‡	12-90	LCF	AI
Marshall, Tex.	FP	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-50	10	15-90	F	I
Marshfield, Wis.	None	None	43N	S-H	HSM-50	10‡	No	LX	I
Martins Ferry, Ohio	A-LU	M-. .	40N	N-H	HSM-0	10‡	15-90	None	None
Martinsville, Va.	None	S-a	38Sh	T-H	HS-50	12	6-90	None	None
Massena, N. Y.	A	K-. .	40Sh	N-S	HS-100	12	No	None	None
Mattoon, Ill.	A-LWU	C-a	44Fh	N-..	M-100	12	12-12	. . . .	. . . .
Maywood, Calif.	A	K-a	40N	T-T	HM-. .	11	6-6[1]	None	None
Meadville, Pa.	FP	D	37½N	N-N	HSM-0	10	No	. . . .	I
Medford, Ore.	A	A-a-wl	40N	H-H	HSM-50	10‡	12-50	None	None
Menasha, Wis.	None	M-a	40N	N-X	HSM-50	10‡	10-10	L	A
Menlo Park, Calif.	A	S-a	37½N	T-T	HS-85	10‡	12-90	None	None
Menominee, Mich.	None	K-. .	35Sh	T-H	HS-0	12‡	12-90	LCPF	AI
Merced, Calif.	A	S-a	40N	S-..	HSM-100	12	12-90	None	None
Mesa, Ariz.	A	S-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	12	12-u	None	None
Mexico, Mo.	None	A-a	44Sh	T-S	HS-100	12	No	None	None
Miami, Okla.	None	M-a	44. .	N-S	HSM-100	15	30-. .	None	None
Middleborough t, Mass.	A	A-a-lfpw	36N	T-H	HS-0	10	10-40	None	None
Middletown, N. Y.	A	D	35N	S-S	HS-0	10	12-180	. . . .	I
Midland, Mich.	A	A-a	40N	S-X	HS-0	15‡	12-u	L	I
Midland, Tex.	A	S-a	40N	S-S	HSM-50	10	12-90	F	I
Midwest City, Okla.	None	A-a	42Sh	T-T	HS-100	12	12-36	None	None
Millbrae, Calif.	A	S-a	40N	T-S	HS-35	10‡	12-30	None	None
Millcreek tp, Pa.	None	None	42Fh	N-S	HS-0	12	. .-. .	None	None
Millville, N. J.	A	None	35N	T-S	HSM-25	12‡	15-. .	None	None

Table XI—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
Minot, N. D.	A	S-a	44Fh	T-S	HS-0	12‡	12-90	. . . .	I
Mission, Tex. . . .	None	A-a	44Fh	N-..	H-65	12	10-10	. . . .	. . . .
Moberly, Mo.	None	A-a	44Fh	T-T	None	14	14-. .	None	None
Modesto, Calif. . .	A-U	S-a	40N	T-S	HSM-100	10‡	12-90	F	I
Monmouth, Ill. . . .	FP	None	44Fh	N-S	None	14	14-. .	None	None
Monroe, Mich. . . .	A	None	39Fh	T-H	HS-100	11	12-60	PF	FI
Monroe, N. C. . . .	None	None	40Fh	T-S	H-0	12	12-u	None	None
Monrovia, Calif. . .	None	S-a	40N	T-T	HS-50	10	12-60	None	None
Monterey, Calif. . .	None	None	40N	T-T	HSM-0	10‡	12-120	OLCPF	I
Moscow, Idaho . . .	None	C-a	40N	T-T	HSM-67	10	. .-. .	None	None
Moultrie, Ga.	FP	K-. .	40Sh	S-..	None	12	No	None	None
Moundsville, W. Va.	FP	A-a	38Fh	S-H	HS-0	15	30-. .	LPF	FIO
Mount Carmel, Pa. .	None	S-a-fp	48F	..-H	None	10	No	None	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	FP	A-a	40N	T-H	HSM-100	10‡	10-50	PF	FI
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	None	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-. .	6‡	12-60	OCPF	A
Mount Vernon, Ill. .	A	A-. .	40Sh	N-X	HSM-0	10‡	10-20	LC	AI
Mount Vernon, Ohio	FP	D	31N	N-S	HS-0	10	No	. . . .	I
Mountain View, Calif.	A	S-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	10‡	12-60	LPF	A
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	None	A-a	44Sh	T-S	HSM-100	14	No	None	None
Muscatine, Iowa . .	FP	None	44Fh	S-S	None	12‡	15-30	None	None
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	None	None	40N	S-T	HS-. .	12‡	12-60	. . . .	I
Nacogdoches, Tex. .	None	A-a	44Sh	S-S	HSM-50	14	14-90	None	None
Nampa, Idaho	None	None	35. .	N-T	HS-50	14	12-12	F	I
Napa, Calif.	None	A-a	37½N	S-S	HSM-70	10‡	12-90	None	None
Naugatuck, Conn. .	None	None	35N	N-S	HS-100	10	10-30	PF	A
Needham†, Mass. .	None	X-a	37½N	T-H	HS-0	5	20-40[4]	None	None
Neenah, Wis.	A	D	37½N	N-X	HS-70	10‡	10-60	LC	AI
New Bern, N. C. . .	P	A-a-p	39Fh	N-S	HS-. .	12	10-60	None	None
New Castle, Ind. . .	None	M-a	40Fh	N-N	HS-0	14	30-30	LF	AI
New Iberia, La. . .	FP	None	44Fh	N-N	HM-100	14	15-90	L	AI
Newark, N. Y. . . .	None	S-. .	40N	N-S	HS-0	10‡	12-120	None	None
Newport Beach, Calif.	A	S-a	40N	T-S	HSM-50	12‡	12-80	None	None
Newton, Iowa	FP	D	40Sh	N-S	HS-50	14	7-. .	None	None
Newton, Kan.	None	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	10	12-90	. . . .	I
Niles, Mich.	None	None	40N	T-X	HS-100	10‡	21-130	CPF	AFI
North Adams, Mass.	A	M-a	37½N	N-X	HSM-50	10‡	15-90	None	None
N. Attleborough†, Mass.	A	None	35N	T-H	None	10‡	15-. .	None	None
North Miami, Fla. .	A	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-100	10‡	10-40†	F	I
N. Plainfield, N. J. .	None	None	37½N	N-H	HS-0	10‡	No	None	None
North Platte, Neb. .	FP	D	41Fh	T-S	None	12	6-18	. . . .	I
N. Providence†, R. I.	None	C-a	35½Sh	T-H	HS-0	10	No	None	None
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	A	None	37N	T-S	HS-0	10‡	12-90	. . . .	AI
Norwood†, Mass. .	A-L	A-a	37½N	H-H	HSM-50	10‡	15-150	LC	A
Oak Lawn, Ill. . . .	P	A-. .	38Fh	T-S	None	12	12-u	None	None
Ocala, Fla.	None	A-a	40N	T-X	HS-0	12	12-60	None	None
Oceanside, Calif. .	A	A-a	40N	T-S	HSM-50	10‡	12-72	None	None
Ogdensburg, N. Y. .	A-U	K-a	43Fh	T-S	HS-0	11	12-120	None	None
Okmulgee, Okla. . .	A	PA-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	10‡	12-30	P	F
Olympia, Wash. . .	FP	S-a-lfp	40N	T-H	None	10	12-45	LPF	AFI
Oneonta, N. Y. . . .	A-U	S-a	35N	T-T	HS-0	10‡	14-14	LC	A
Opelika, Ala.	None	D	40Sh	N-N	H-100	14	No	None	None
Orange, Calif. . . .	None	None	40N	S-S	HS-0	12‡	12-60	None	None
Orange, Tex.	FP	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	10	30-90	None	None
Orangeburg, S. C. .	None	A-a	44Fh	N-S	M-. .	12	12-90	None	None
Ottawa, Kan.	None	K-a	40Sh	N-H	HM-0	12‡	12-120	. . . .	I
Overland, Mo. . . .	None	K-a	40N	N-N	HS-0	10	No	None	None
Owatonna, Minn. . .	None	C-a	40N	T-X	None	12‡	12-48	LC	A
Painesville, Ohio .	A	A-a	40Sh	T-H	HS-0	10	15-60	PF	FI

TABLE XI — PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000 — Continued

City	Civil Service— Employees Covered	Personnel Officer— Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay— Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.— Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave— Cumulation	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
Palestine, Tex.	FP	None	40N	S-S	HS-100	10	15-90	. . . .	I
Palm Sprgs., Calif.	A	S-a	40N	T-T	HSM-. .	18	12-48	. . . .	I
Pampa, Tex.	None	M-. .	40N	S-S	HS-0	10	12-90	None	None
Paris, Tex.	FP	A-a	44Sh	T-H	HS-0	12	15-60	F	I
Park Forest, Ill.	A	A-a	37½Sh	S-S	HSM-0	12	12-12	. . . .	I
Park Ridge, Ill.	A	S-a-fp	38Fh	H-X	None	10‡	12-60	None	None
Parsons, Kan.	FP	A-a	40N	T-H	None	10	12-24	. . . .	I
Pekin, Ill.	FP	D	38Fh	T-X	HSM-0	12‡	12-. .[3]	LPF	FIO
Pendelton, Ore.	F	A-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	10	12-60	None	None
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	None	D	35N	N-H	HS-0	14	14-. .	None	None
Petaluma, Calif.	None	A-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	10	12-60	None	None
Philipsburg, N. J.	A	K-a	35N	T-H	None	10‡	12-. .	P	F
Piedmont, Calif.	A	K-a	40N	. .-X	None	11‡	15-120	None	None
Pittsburg, Calif.	A	K-a	36N	T-T	HSM-77	10‡	12-u	None	None
Pittsburg, Kan.	None	A-a-l	40N	T-S	HS-0	10	12-60	F	I
Plainview, Tex.	None	D	45Sh	S-S	HS-25	12	12-12	None	None
Ponca City, Okla.	None	A-a	40N	N-S	HSM-50	10	No	None	None
Port Angeles, Wash.	FP	A-a	37½N	T-T	M-78	12‡	12-60	C	I
Portsmouth, N. H.	A	A-a-p	37½N	N-H	None	10‡	10-90	OLCF	AI
Pottstown, Pa.	P	A-a-fp	37½N	N-X	HSM-100	5‡	10-30	L	O
Prichard, Ala.	A-U	. .-. .	40N	T-S	HSM-100	12‡	12-u	F	I
Princeton, N. J.	None	K-a-p	35N	T-H	HS-0	10‡	. .-. .	None	None
Pullman, Wash.	P	S-a	40N	H-H	None	10	12-90	None	None
Puyallup, Wash.	FP	A-. .	44N	X-X	None	12‡	12-60†	LCF	IO
Rahway, N. J.	A	A-a	35N	S-S	None	13‡	12-u	. . . .	I
Reading t, Mass.	PW	S-a-pw	37½N	H-H	HS-50	10‡	15-15	None	None
Red Bank, N. J.	None	S-a	35N	T-T	HS-0	14‡	10-30	None	None
Red Wing, Minn.	None	None	45Fh	T-X	None	6‡	12-30	L	A
Redding, Calif.	None	None	40Sh	T-S	HSM-50	10‡	12-60	None	None
Redlands, Calif.	A	PA-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	10	12-90	F	I
Reidsville, N. C.	None	None	42Fh	S-S	HS-40	12	12-60	None	None
Richmond, Ky.	None	None	45Sh	S-S	H-0	14	10-10	None	None
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	None	None	44N	N-S	HS-0	14‡	14-14	F	I
Ridgewood, N. J.	A	S-a	38N	H-H	HSM-100	12‡	12-u	None	None
River Forest, Ill.	FP	None	41Sh	N-. .	HS-0	12‡	No	L	. . . .
River Rouge, Mich.	PF	PB-a-fp	39Sh	X-X	HS-100	10‡	12-90†	LCF	AI
Rochester, N. H.	None	None	40N	N-S	HS-0	10	10-10	None	None
Rock Hill, S. C.	None	A-a	39Sh	N-S	HS-0	12	12-42	None	None
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	A	D	37½N	T-H	None	10‡	12-u	None	None
Roselle Pk., N. J.	None	None	32N	N-H	HS-100	10‡	No	None	None
Roseville, Calif.	A	K-a	40N	N-H	HS-50	10‡	10-70	OLCPF	None
Roseville, Mich.	A	A-a	40N	T-X	HS-. .	10‡	. .-. .	LP	A
Ruston, La.	None	M-a	40Sh	N-S	H-50	14	No	None	None
Rutherford, N. J.	A	K-a	37½N	T-X	HS-. .	12‡	15-u	None	None
Rye, N. Y.	A-U	None	39Sh	N-S	HS-50	6‡	15-365	None	None
Saco, Me.	FP	M-. .	38Fh	S-S	HS-0	15	15-45	None	None
St. Augustine, Fla.	FP	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	10	No	None	None
St. Charles, Mo.	None	None	40Fh	T-H	HS-0	14	10-20	LX	O
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	A	A-a	47½N	T-X	HS-100	12	12-120†	OLP	AI
St. Joseph, Mich.	FP	A-a	40N	N-S	HS-50	10	No	None	None
Salinas, Calif.	A	PA-a	40N	T-T	M-. .	15	15-90	OLCPF	I
Salisbury, Md.	None	None	35N	S-S	H-0	12‡	12-90	None	None
Salisbury, N. C.	None	A-a	38Sh	S-S	HS-100	12	12-60	L	A
San Benito, Tex.	None	A-a	44Fh	T-S	HS-0	12	No	None	None
San Bruno, Calif.	A	A-a	40N	T-X	HS-50	10	. .-. .	None	None
San Buenaventura, Cal.	None	A-a	40N	T-X	HS-50	10‡	5-60	PF	None
San Carlos, Calif.	A	C-a	40N	T-X	HS-50	10‡	12-120	None	None
San Fernando, Calif.	A	K-a	40N	S-S	HS-40	10‡	12-u	None	None

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
San Gabriel, Calif.	A	None	40N	S-S	HSM-50	10‡	10-u	None	None
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	None	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	10	12-60	None	None
San Marino, Calif.	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HSM-100	10‡	No	None	None
San Pablo, Calif.	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	15	15-90	. . . .	I
San Rafael, Calif.	A	A-a	37½N	T-..	HSM-100	12‡	12-60	None	None
Sanford, Fla.	A-U	S-a	40N	N-S	HSM-100	10	15-15	None	None
Sanford, N. C.	None	None	45Fh	S-S	HS-0	15	No	None	None
Santa Clara, Calif.	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HSM-84	10‡	12-130	LCF	AI
Santa Cruz, Calif.	A	S-a	40N	T-T	HS-50	10‡	10-100	None	None
Santa Maria, Calif.	None	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-100	10‡	12-120	X	A
Santa Paula, Calif.	A-L	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-. .	10	12-30	None	None
Santa Rosa, Calif.	None	S-a	40N	S-S	HSM-0	10‡	12-90	None	None
Sapulpa, Okla.	None	A-a	44Sh	N-S	HS-50	15	12-. .	None	None
Sarasota, Fla.	FP	A-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-100	10	. .-. .	P	None
Saratoga Sprgs., N.Y.	A-U	D	40Fh	N-S	HS-0	14	14-30	PF	I
Saugus t, Mass.	A	S-a	37½N	T-H	HSM-50	10‡	14-72	F	I
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	None	A-a	35N	T-X	HS-. .	5‡	15-60	LCPF	FIO
Scarsdale, N. Y.	A	. .-. .	35N	N-X	HS-100	10‡	15-90	L	A
Scottsbluff, Neb.	FP	A-. .	42Sh	S-S	None	13	15-60	None	None
Seminole, Okla.	None	D	40N	N-T	HS-0	15	15-. .	None	None
Shaler tp, Pa.	P	None	40Sh	N-S	HS-100	14‡	30-. .	None	None
Shawnee, Okla.	None	A-a	44Sh	N-S	HS-0	15	30-30	None	None
Sheffield, Ala.	FP	C-a	38Fh	S-S	HSM-100	14	30-30	. . . .	I
Sheridan, Wyo.	FP	A-a	40N	N-S	None	12	12-60	PF	AFI
Sherman, Tex.	FP	S-a	44F	T-T	H-50	13	13-. .	None	None
Shorewood, Wis.	A	A-a-fp	40N	T-H	HS-50	10‡	12-90	LCPF	AFI
Sidney, Ohio	FP	A-a	38Fh	S-S	HS-50	12‡	15-90	. . . .	I
Snyder, Tex.	None	A-a	44Fh	S-S	H-30[6]	12	12-90	None	None
Somerville, N. J.	None	K-a	30N	T-X	HS-0	10‡	10-30	None	None
South Euclid, Ohio	FP	S-A	40Sh	N-H	None	12	. .-. .	PF	FI
S. Kingstown t, R. I.	None	None	33Sh	H-..	HS-50	10‡	. .-. .	None	None
South Milwaukee, Wis.	A	None	40N	T-H	HSM-100	10‡	12-60	L	AI
South Norfolk, Va.	FP	A-a	40N	T-S	None	12	12-u	None	None
South Pasadena, Calif.	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HSM-. .	11‡	15-u	None	None
South Portland, Me.	FP	A-a	37N	N-H	M-100	. .	15-90	None	None
South River, N. J.	None	K-. .	37½N	T-H	HS-0	14‡	14-42	None	None
South St. Paul, Minn.	None	None	40N	S-H	None	5‡	12-90	LC	OI
Springfield, Ore.	F	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-100	10‡	10-60	None	None
Springfield tp, (Montgomery Co.) Pa.	P	K-a	40N	N-S	HS-0	10‡	13-30	None	None
State College, Pa.	P	A-a	41Sh	T-S	HS-50	14	No	None	None
Statesville, N. C.	FP	S-a	40N	T-T	HS-33	10	10-u	. . . .	. . . .
Staunton, Va.	None	None	38Sh	S-S	HM-10	12	No	None	None
Sterling, Ill.	FP	. .-. .	40Fh	S-S	HS-50	14	No	None	None
Stevens Point, Wis.	None	S-a	40N	T-X	HS-0	14‡	12-60	LC	AI
Stoughton t, Mass.	A	A-. .	35N	T-H	HSM-50	10	15-45	None	None
Suffolk, Va.	None	A-a	38Sh	N-H	None	12	30-30	None	None
Summit, N. J.	None	K-. .	37N	..-..	HS-0	14‡	14-28	None	None
Sunnyvale, Calif.	A	S-a	40N	T-H	HS-99	10‡	10-u	LC	A
Swampscott t, Mass.	A-L	X-. .	. . . .	N-H	HS-50	10‡	15-90	None	None
Sweetwater, Tex.	FP	S-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-100	11	15-90	PF	IO
Swissvale, Pa.	FP	None	40N	T-X	HS-0	14‡	No	P	F
Tamaqua, Pa.	P	S-. .	40Fh	N-S	HS-0	6‡	12-12	P	F
Terrell, Tex.	FP	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-46	12	12-60	None	None
Texarkana, Ark.	FP	M-. .	40N	S-..	H-0	10	No	. . . .	AI
Texarkana, Tex.	FP	M-. .	40N	N-N	None	14	No	. . . .	I
Texas City, Tex.	FP	S-a	40N	N-..	None	14‡	No	LCPF	AI
Thomasville, Ga.	None	A-a-w	44Sh	T-S	HSM-50	10	15-45	None	None

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	No. Days Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
Thomasville, N. C.	None	A-a	40Sh	S-S	HSM-50	10‡	12-45	None	None
Tiffin, Ohio	FP	S-a	35Fh	N-S	HS-0	14‡	15-90	. . . .	I
Traverse City, Mich.	FP	None	37½N	T-X	HS-0	10‡	12-90[1]	X	AI
Trinidad, Colo.	A	A-a	40N	T-H	H-0	12	12-24	. . . .	AIO
Troy, Ohio	A	S-a	44Fh	N-X	HS-0	14‡	15-90	X	None
Tulare, Calif.	None	None	40N	S-S	HSM-60	10‡	12-45	None	None
Twin Falls, Idaho	None	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-50	12	12-60	None	None
Two Rivers, Wis.	FP	A-a-fp	40N	X-X	HSM-40	5‡	12-120	OLCPF	AIO
Uniontown, Pa.	FP	C-a	37½Fh	S-S	HS-0	12	10-30	X	I
University Hgts., Ohio	FP	S-a	35N	T-S	H-0	. .	. .-. .	None	None
University Pk., Tex.	None	A-a	40N	S-S	H-0	10	15-60	None	None
Upland, Calif.	A	A-a-l	40N	T-T	HS-100	12‡	12-36[1]	None	None
Valdosta, Ga.	None	S-a	42Sh	N-N	H-. .	10	No	None	None
Van Wert, Ohio	FP	S-a	39Fh	N-H	HS-0	7‡	15-90	. . . .	I
Vernon, Tex.	None	None	40N	N-S	HS-50	12	. .-65	. . . .	I
Verona, N. J.	None	None	40N	. .-. .	HSM-100	12‡	15-15	None	None
Victoria, Tex.	None	A-a	44Fh	T-H	HS-100	12	No	. . . .	I
Villa Park, Ill.	None	A-a-fp	37½Sh	T-S	HS-0	11‡	No	None	None
Visalia, Calif.	None	A-. .	40N	N-S	HSM-50	12	12-60	None	None
Warren, Pa.	FP	A-a-p	40N	N-H	HSM-100	10	6-6	None	None
Washington, Ind.	FP	M-a	40Sh	N-T	HSM-100	12	6-18	. . . .	I
Wash. Ct. House, Ohio	FP	A-a	40Sh	N-S	HS-0	7‡	15-90	PF	FI
Watertown t, Conn.	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. .-. .	HS-50	12	12-90	. . . .	I
Watertown, S. D.	A	S-a	44Sh	N-H	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Watertown, Wis.	None	A-a	44Fh	N-X	HS-100	12‡	12-90	LCPF	AFI
Waterville, Me.	FP	None	33N	N-S	HS-100	14	7-. .	None	None
Waxahachie, Tex.	None	A-a	42Sh	T-S	HS-25	11	12-30	. . . .	I
Waycross, Ga.	None	A-a	40N	S-S	None	14	30-30	. . . .	I
Wayne, Mich.	A	A-a	40Sh	S-H	HS-100	10‡	12-u	F	I
Waynesboro, Pa.	FP	A-a	38Fh	S-S	SM-100[7]	5‡	No	None	None
Waynesboro, Va.	None	A-a	44Sh	N-S	H-100[5]	11	12-60	None	None
Webster Groves, Mo.	A	A-a-l	40N	T-S	HS-0	10‡	12-60	None	None
Weirton, W. Va.	FP	A-a	44Sh	N-S	HS-0	12	No	. . . .	I
Wellesley t, Mass.	A	None	35N	H-H	HS-0	10‡	30-30	L	AI
Wenatchee, Wash.	FP	None	40N	H-H	HSM-100	10‡	12-24	. . . .	I
West Memphis, Ark.	None	None	40Sh	S-S	None	15	No	None	None
West Monroe, La.	FP	D	40N	N-H	HS-50	10	No	None	None
W. Springfield t, Mass.	A	None	37½N	N-H	HSM-50	10‡	No	L	AI
Westerly t, R. I.	None	D	33Sh	. .-. .	HS-0	10	No	P	F
Westport t, Conn.	None	C-a-l	37½N	N-H	HS-0	10	No	. . . .	I
Wethersfield t, Conn.	A	A-a	37½N	T-H	HS-35[8]	10‡	10-90	None	None
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	FP	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-100	10‡	12-90[2]	LF	AI
Whitehall tp, Pa.	P	S-a	40Sh	S-S	HS-50	10‡	No	None	None
Willimantic, Conn.	FP	None	44Fh	N-H	HS-0	11	No	PF	FI
Wilmette, Ill.	FP	S-. .	40N	T-H	HSM-0	10‡	No	None	None
Wilson, N. C.	None	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	12	12-60	None	None
Winchester t, Mass.	FP	X-. .	35N	T-H	HS-0	10‡	12-60	None	None
Winchester, Va.	None	A-. .	37½N	T-H	H-100	10	No	None	None
Windsor t, Conn.	A	A-a	36N	T-H	HSM-. .	10‡	12-60	None	None
Winfield, Kan.	None	None	44F	S-S	HS-0	12	12-90	None	None
Winnetka, Ill.	None	S-a	40N	H-H	HS-100	10‡	12-120	None	None
Winthrop t, Mass.	A	None	35N	N-H	HM-50	14‡	14-. .	LF	I
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	FP	S-. .	30N	N-X	HS-50	6‡	18-18	LCF	AI
Wood River, Ill.	FP	A-a	40N	S-X	None	10‡	12-60	C	O
Woodbury, N. J.	FP	K-a	37½N	T-H	HSM-100	10‡	No	PF	None
Woodland, Calif.	A	A-a	37½N	S-S	HSM-50	12	12-120	None	None
Xenia, Ohio	A	A-a	38Fh	T-H	HS-0	14	15-90	PF	FI
Ypsilanti, Mich.	FP	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	10‡	12-180	LCPF	AFI

(Footnotes for Table XI at top of next page)

Footnotes, Table XI

[1] Additional sick leave granted at partial pay.

[2] All or part of accumulated sick leave paid on retirement.

[3] All or part of accumulated sick leave paid annually in cash.

[4] Employees may accumulate sick leave based on formula developed by city, usually based on length of service.

[5] Surgical also available at employee's expense.

[6] Surgical also available to employees with partial city payment.

[7] Hospitalization also available at employee's expense.

[8] Major medical also supplied at city expense.

[9] Major medical also available to employees with partial city payment.

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ADMINISTRATION OF NONINSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL AND SERVICES. By William A. Yeager. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. 413pp. $5.50.

ADMINISTRATION OF PHILADELPHIA'S HAZARD BENEFIT PROGRAMS. Bureau of Municipal Research and Pennsylvania Economy League, Liberty Trust Building, Philadelphia 7. 1959. 103pp. $2.

AUTOMATION: ITS IMPACT ON BUSINESS AND LABOR. By John Diebold. National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington 9, D. C. 1959. 64pp. $1.

THE COMPLETE EMPLOYEE. By Robert Winthrop Adams. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1959. 68pp. $2.

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EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. Bureau of the Census. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1959. 49pp. 40 cents.

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EXECUTIVES FOR GOVERNMENT: CENTRAL ISSUES OF FEDERAL PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION. By Paul T. David and Ross Pollock. Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C. 1958. 196pp. $1.50.

GUIDE FOR SETTING PASSING POINTS. By Vernon R. Taylor. Public Personnel Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1959. 14pp. $2.

HOW TO INTERVIEW. By Walter Van Dyke and Bruce Victor Moore. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. Fourth edition, revised 1959. 277pp. $4.50.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO POLICE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT. By George Larsen, Jr. Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, 1804 Hinman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. 1959. 33pp. 50 cents.

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MODERN ORGANIZATION THEORY. Mason Haire, editor. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. 1959. 324pp. $7.75.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS IN CONNECTICUT. By Rosaline Levenson. Institute of Public Service, University of Connecticut, Storrs. 1959. 92pp. $2.

PERSONNEL PROBLEMS IN CONVERTING TO AUTOMATION. By James R. Bell and Lynwood D. Steedman. University of Alabama Press, University. 1959. 14pp. 45 cents.

PHILADELPHIA UNIFORMED FORCES COMPENSATION STUDY. Bureau of Municipal Research and Pennsylvania Economy League, Liberty Trust Building, Philadelphia 7. 1959. Variously paged. $2.50.

THE PROS AND CONS OF LONGEVITY PAY PLANS. By Robert D. Krause. Public Personnel Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1959. 41pp. $2.50.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE LABOR RELATIONS. Illinois Legislative Council, Springfield. 1958. 35pp.

REDUCING SICK LEAVE ABUSE. By Keith Ocheltree. Public Personnel Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1959. 36pp. $2.50.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF A CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER. By Winston W. Crouch. Public Personnel Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 27. 1959. 14pp. $2.

SUPERVISORS SAFETY MANUAL. National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. 354pp. $3.75.

SUPERVISORY DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE GUIDE. Post Office Department. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1958. 67pp.

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GOOD GOVERNMENT (Bimonthly). National Civil Service League, 315 Fifth Avenue, New York 16. $2.

HUMAN RELATIONS. (Quarterly). Robert Brunner, Inc., 63 Fourth Avenue, New York 3. $8.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR REVIEW. International Labor Office, 917 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. $6.

THE LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. $3.

MERIT SYSTEM METHODS. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Division of State Merit Systems, Washington 25, D. C.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Department of Labor. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. $6.25.

PERSONNEL. (Bimonthly). American Management Association, Inc., 1515 Broadway, New York 36. $6 for members. $10 for nonmembers.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION. (Bimonthly). Society for Personnel Administration, 5506 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 15, D. C. $7.

PERSONNEL JOURNAL (Eleven times a year, one issue for July and August). Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. $6.

PERSONNEL NEWS. Public Personnel Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $6.50.

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY. (Quarterly). Personnel Psychology, Inc., Box 6965, College Station, Durham, North Carolina. $8.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE. (Monthly except August). American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, 815 Mount Vernon Place, N. W., Washington 1, D. C. $2.

PUBLIC PERSONNEL REVIEW. (Quarterly). Public Personnel Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $6.50.

SAFETY NEWSLETTER. Public Employees Section, National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. $2.

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PART THREE
MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Finance Administration

Assessment Administration

Public Purchasing

Trends in Municipal Finances

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1959 developments in

ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT PURCHASING

Finance Administration

By Joseph F. Clark

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

DURING 1959 local and state governments continued their search for revenues to match expenditures, but new types were not produced to any marked extent. Continuing the trend of recent years, some states permitted local units to impose types of taxes that had proven to be substantial revenue producers for municipalities in other states.

The problems implicit in continuing growth of population, rising costs of commodities and services, as well as improved standards of services, have all played a role in the financial aspects of administering cities and towns, large and small alike.

Property Taxes. Revenues from property taxes in 1958 were about $13.5 billion, and the probable yield in 1959 will be $14 billion or over. This tax continues to be the most substantial revenue producer for local governments; moreover, it will continue to be, although it will be supplemented more and more by nonproperty taxes and service charges.

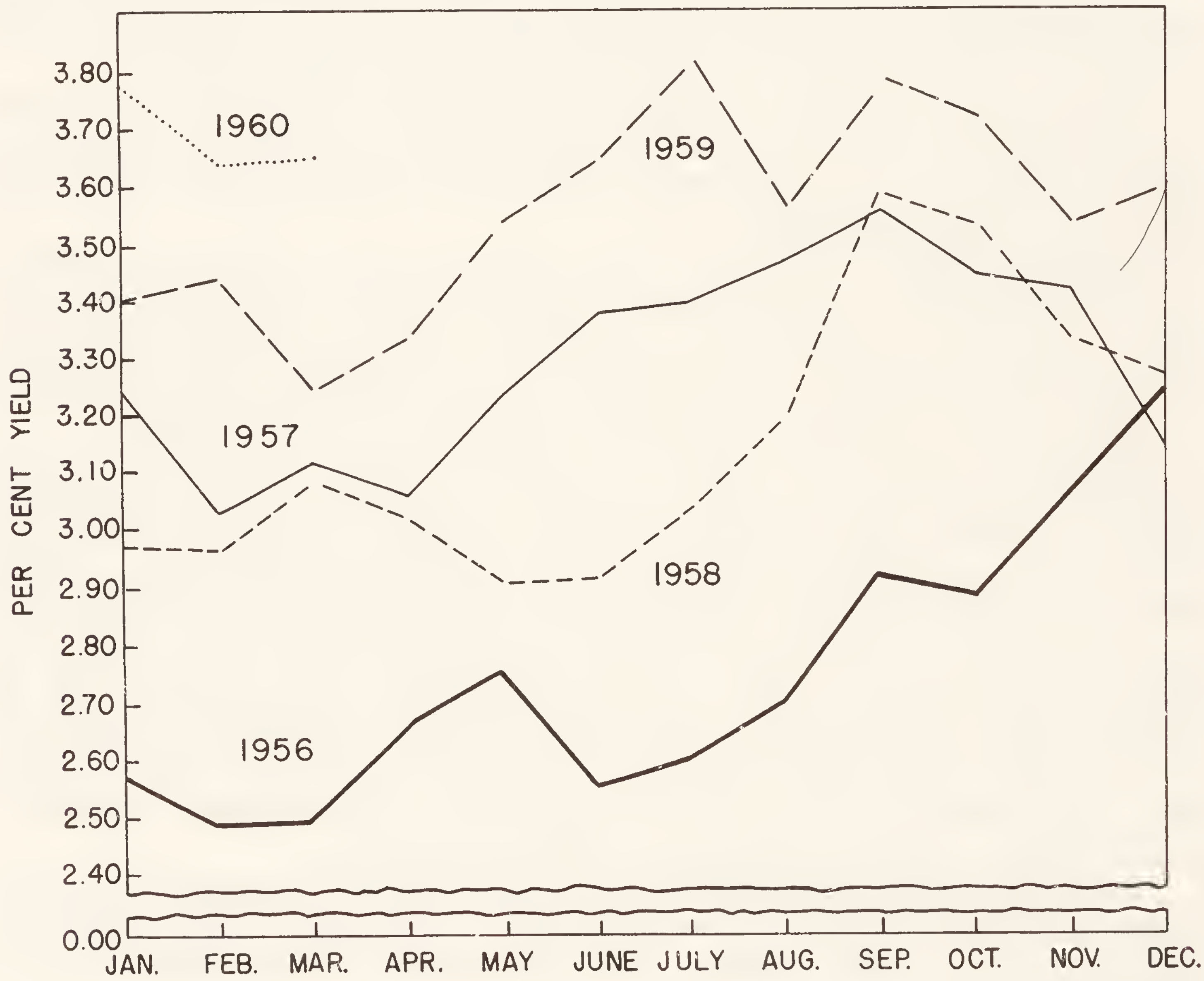
Legislative enactments and local changes related to property taxes included the following: A 1959 Colorado act permits counties and school districts to place new buildings, homes, and other structures on the tax rolls as soon as purchased or occupied, whichever occurs first. As in most states, assessments in Colorado previously had been made only once a year. In Oregon, 28 cities submitted to electorate approval a total of 44 special levies in excess of the 6 per cent statutory tax limitation, and 33 of these levies were approved. Specific proposals approved included park and recreation programs, added police personnel, purchase of fire equipment, participation in state highway programs, construction or repair of city buildings, mosquito control, and salary increases.

Revaluation programs instituted in communities in a number of states together with new construction of residential, industrial, and commercial property will provide enlarged property valuations and future higher yields from property taxes.

Nonproperty Revenues. Nonproperty revenues tend to increase as more states authorize local governments to use new revenue sources or to increase the rates of various kinds of taxes, licenses, and service charges. A number of local entities have increased existing rates. At the beginning of the 1950's, public utility gross receipts taxes were the most commonly imposed local nonproperty taxes in addition to business license taxes. Now the municipal sales tax and service charges are becoming more common and are substantial revenue producers.

In 1959 New York laws were amended to authorize new taxes or increase old tax rates in the city of New York. The city subsequently approved five new taxes estimated to yield $90 million additional annual revenue. The taxes imposed and estimated annual yields are: a 10-cent levy on hire of taxicabs, $20 million; increase in tax on general business from 0.25 per cent to 0.40 per cent and an increase in tax on financial businesses from 1.0 to 1.5 per cent of gross receipts, $55.5 million; an increase from 1.0 to 2.0 per cent in gross receipts tax on public utilities, $13 million; a new tax of 0.50 per cent on real estate sales above $25,000, $1 million; and a new tax of $25 per year on vending machines, $500,000. It is reported the taxicab levy will be abandoned.

In Pennsylvania the local tax enabling law of 1945, which permits local governments to levy income, mercantile, amusement, and personal property taxes, among others, was extended to include second-class townships.



Source: The Bond Buyer

MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX: 1956–1959, JANUARY–MARCH, 1960*

*Index averages bond yields of 15 large cities, four states, and one water district; yields vary inversely with bond prices; data are for first Thursday of each month.

Omaha, Nebraska, adopted an ordinance doubling the wheel tax on passenger cars from $4 to $8 per year, increased the tax on trucks, and extended the tax to noncommercial, vehicle-drawn trailers. Trucks will pay from $12 to $40 depending on weight.

The trend toward more use of compact automobiles may have some effect on tax revenues in states and cities which base their motor vehicle fuel taxes on gasoline and oil consumption or horsepower rating. More use of lower-priced compacts may somewhat affect retail sales tax yields based on automobile sales. Some state and local officials are studying the possible effect, if any, of new car design on future revenue sources, including state-local shared taxes on vehicles.

Municipal Sales Tax. Revenues from local sales and gross receipts taxes increased about 123 per cent during the 10 years of 1950-1959, rising to $1,031 million in 1957, followed by a decline to $699 million in 1958. When this was written sufficient data were not available to estimate aggregate local revenue from this tax in 1959.

In Colorado, Colorado Springs voters elected to retain the city's 1-cent per pack cigarette tax; Antonito adopted a 2-cent per pack cigarette tax; and Englewood voted a 1 per cent city sales tax. In Illinois 1,089 municipalities were levying a sales tax of 0.50 per cent on November 23, 1959, 61 more than in November, 1958. In 1959, counties in Illinois were added to the list of governmental units that can impose this tax.

In Utah, a 1959 law granted permission to counties, cities, and towns to levy a one-half of 1 per cent sales tax. Before such levy can be made, however, a county-wide ordinance must be in effect. Under such circumstances the county levy would be suspended within a town or city boundary if the latter units adopted such levy. Once established, a city's levy is not tied to the county levy, and the county may repeal its own levy without affecting collection of the levy by the city. The Utah Tax Commission acts as collection agent and pays to each local unit its share of the taxes collected. The new state of Alaska permits its cities to levy a tax not to exceed 3 per cent on consumer sales and services, but the levy is subject to majority approval of qualified voters.

The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada began work on a manual to be titled *Administration of the Sales Tax*. The manual will present administrative features of this tax and will be based on a comprehensive survey of the approaches used in a number of cities in this country and Canada. The manual is scheduled for publication late in 1960.

Municipal Income Tax. Developments in the use of this tax, which is a substantial source of local revenue where it is used, were limited to places in the states which permitted its use in the late 1940's. During the first 11 months in 1959, 13 municipalities adopted an income tax in Ohio: Franklin and Newark, 0.50 per cent; East Canton, East Liverpool (the latter city repealed it at a November, 1959, election), Fairfield, Hartville, and Marion, 0.60 per cent; Lima, 0.75 per cent; and Genoa, Oregon, Ottawa, Sylvania, and Zanesville, 1.0 per cent.

St. Louis increased the city earnings tax from one-half of 1 to 1 per cent after approval by voters at a local referendum. The increase was estimated to yield about $4.5 million additional revenue for the city's current fiscal year. Adoption of the new rate cancelled four stop-gap revenue enactments which were to have taken place if the income tax rate had not been approved.

Financial Administration. During 1959 changes occurred in a number of cities for the purpose of achieving additional controls. Fairbanks, Alaska, centralized all financial functions (exclusive of utilities) under a new controller. Wilmington, Delaware, created a machine service bureau and a fiscal department and abolished its sinking fund commission. Harper Woods, Michigan, installed an electronic cost system for processing public works records, resulting in better reporting and over-all savings. Port Arthur, Texas, established electronic accounting for stores on October 1, 1959, by contracting with a private firm to do the accounting for a monthly service charge. Tacoma, Washington, established a "bad check" charge applying to checks dishonored by a bank. If a check is not honored the city adds $5 to the amount due if the check is $50 or less, and $10 if for more than $50. The charge is collected in the same manner as any other debt due the city.

Philadelphia completed a comprehensive inventory and accounting for city-owned property which is recorded in a central fixed asset ledger. Property records are now maintained for control purposes. Other cities are beginning to recognize the value of maintaining fixed asset records on a permanent basis and are accumulating data from older records.

Calgary, Alberta, moved to separate policy making and administrative functions by creating a position of chief commissioner of administration and finance who, in effect, will be the chief administrative officer. Glendale, California, established a microfilm program applicable to permanent disposal of records.

Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting. These changes in governmental units of all sizes are too numerous to mention individually. More and more counties, cities, towns, and villages are installing mechanized accounting equipment, some are installing newer electronic data processing equipment, and others are surveying possible applications of both.

The following cities began the installation or study of potential use of electronic equipment during 1959; Norfolk, Virginia (payrolls); Two Rivers, Wisconsin (various uses); Boston (auditing); and Phoenix (various uses).

Mechanized accounting installations occurred in the following cities in 1959: Cincinnati, completed its finance department installation started in 1954; New Providence, New Jersey, completed a program of installation begun in 1955; Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, established mechanized accounting, payrolls, and tax billing; Milford, Connecticut, instituted automatic tabulating, punched cards for payroll, assessment, tax, appropriation, and other accounting operations; Grove City, Pennsylvania, mechanized accounting for payrolls, budget, general journals, and ledgers; and the Milwaukee School Board, installed tabulating machine methods for all accounting and reporting.

Twenty-two governmental units in 1959 received the Certificate of

Conformance for annual financial reporting awarded by the Municipal Finance Officers Association and the National Committee on Governmental Accounting. This is the largest number of certificates awarded since inception of the program in 1945. Certificates were awarded to Evanston, Illinois; Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan; San Angelo, Texas; Delray Beach, Florida; Lubbock and Corsicana, Texas; Oak Park, Illinois; Springfield, Massachusetts; Refugio, Texas; Fulton County, Georgia; Las Vegas, Nevada; New Orleans, Louisiana; St. Louis Park, Minnesota; Kenosha, Wisconsin; Springfield, Missouri; Columbia, South Carolina; Waco, Texas; Anchorage, Alaska, Independent School District; Lauzon, Quebec; Harlandale Independent School District, San Antonio, Texas; Buffalo, New York; and Greenville, Texas.

State and Municipal Debt. The previous record for dollar sales of state and local government long-term bonds was broken in 1959. Sales of $7,669 million as reported by the *Bond Buyer* were $220 million higher than the previous record in 1958 of $7,449 million. Of this total, revenue (nonguaranteed) issues totalled $2,520 million, an all-time high.

Interest rates on municipal securities during 1959 were relatively higher than in recent years due mainly to pressures induced by lack of investment funds to absorb the heavy security offerings of foreign and domestic private enterprises, the federal government, and state and local governments. *The Bond Buyer's Index* of 20 municipal bonds for 1959 ranged from a high yield of 3.81 per cent on June 25 to a low of 3.26 per cent on March 5. In 1958 the high yield was 3.59 and the low yield 2.85 per cent. The highest yield ever reported was 5.69 per cent on May 1, 1933; the lowest was 1.29 per cent on February 14, 1946.

In November, 1959, the House Ways and Means Committee started a series of hearings, the purpose reportedly being to close "tax loopholes," which included the question of abolishing the present tax-exempt status of income on state and local government bonds. This subject has been considered by Congress in earlier years at which time it declined to enact any legislation having as its objective the taxation of municipal securities. Whether any legislation to tax the interest on municipal bonds will emanate as a result of the November, 1959, hearings remains to be seen. If it does, it is conceded that interest rates paid by state and local governments will increase 0.25 per cent to 1.75 per cent or more.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) has been serving governmental units for 53 years. It is an Illinois corporation organized not for profit and is nonpolitical in character. Its purposes are those of an educational service organization to improve administrative methods of public finance.

The 53rd MFOA annual conference was held June 7-11, 1959, in Montreal, Canada, with 1,803 members and guests in attendance. The 54th annual conference will be held on June 5-9, 1960, in New York City. Enrolled members on December 31, 1959, numbered 3,065 and included federal, state, provincial, and local finance officers and other public officials in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the 10 Canadian provinces, Guam, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Sweden, and the Virgin Islands.

Assessment Administration

BY ALBERT W. NOONAN

Executive Director, International Association of Assessing Officers, Chicago

THE problem of reconciling the assessed value level established by law with the level actually used in assessment practice continued to receive a great deal of attention in 1959.

For the most part recommendations for solving the problem were in the direction of reducing the legal standard so it would more closely conform to existing practice. There were numerous examples. The Kansas State Tax Commission recommended changing the legal standard from 100 to 40 per cent. The Montana State Board of Equalization recommended exactly the same change. A Rhode Island study committee recommended a new standard of 80 per cent. A special tax study commission in Connecticut recommended 65 per cent. A California legislative committee recommended the assessment of public utility property at 50 per cent and other property at 25 per cent.

Indiana enacted legislation establishing a new standard of 33.3 per cent to become effective January 1, 1962, and a law was passed in Vermont which permits each town to determine the ratio it will use, but it must be the same for real and personal property.

In spite of all the recommendations and proposals to reduce the legal standard for assessment purposes the only state which provided for a specific lower standard was Indiana. While the trend is definitely in the direction of solving the problem by lowering the standard, there is still substantial resistance to making the change.

Reassessment. While the battle over legal standards of assessed valuation remained unsettled, the emphasis on equalization continued and was again manifested in 1959 in the amount of reassessment work taking place. Arkansas enacted legislation which requires withholding of state aid to those counties which fail to bring their assessments within 5 per cent of the legal standard of 20 per cent. The effect of such pressure is noted in a report that in the past three years 61 of 75 counties have completed reappraisals, with 39 counties employing the services of outside appraisal firms.

In Oregon, 29 of the state's 36 counties have signed contracts for complete reappraisals with the state tax commission. Only seven counties remain in which such contracts have not been signed. In connection with an over-all program, the tax commission is also preparing tax maps for the entire state. The local property tax bureau of New Jersey reported that since 1951 a total of 171 reassessment projects were completed, while 78 were in progress during 1959.

Washington is another state where the state tax commission is assisting counties in reappraisal work. Six counties completed the reassessment of all rural land, and a number of additional counties are expected to complete similar projects in 1960. The state board of equalization of Montana reported that it hopes to have every county completely reassessed by 1962.

These are but a few examples of the work being done in this field. Many other counties, cities, and towns throughout the United States and Canada have recently completed such projects, or are presently working on them. Apart from the revaluation of the particular parcels involved, invariably these projects also include the installation of modern assessment methods with tax maps and property record cards.

Organization. Efforts to improve the quality of assessment administration were evident in some changes in assessment organization made during 1959. One of the most interesting took place in Minnesota, which adopted legislation permitting cities and townships to turn assessment work over to the county. The same law permits two or more cities or townships to jointly employ a single assessor.

In the metropolitan area of Montreal, a law was enacted which required all municipalities in the area outside the central city to conform to the principles controlling assessments within the city. To implement this, the city of Montreal has loaned the services of its city assessor to the Montreal Metropolitan Corporation for 10 months out of 12, for a period of two years.

Many recommendations were made in 1959, as well as a substantial number of legislative proposals, seeking a better organizational pattern. The Milwaukee Metropolitan Study Commission recommended that all the assessors in the state be appointed under civil service rules. Minnesota's governor recommended consolidation of the assessment function at the county level under a single, appointed, full-time assessor. He also recommended that the assessment of commercial and industrial property be handled by a state agency. The New Mexico State Tax Commission went so far as to recommend that all assessments be made by the state.

A special committee of the Colorado Legislative Council made a series of recommendations, including restricting candidates for the post of county assessor to persons certified as qualified by the state tax commission. A bill in Oregon sought to establish a state board of tax appeals. This step was also recommended in Vermont along with a recommendation that county boards of appeal be abolished.

Training. Some additional progress was recorded in the field of training and supervision. The Arkansas Assessment Coordination Department reported that two state-wide training schools for county assessors are conducted each year in addition to occasional county and regional schools. Field representatives of the department visit county assessors about once every three weeks. The department has also prepared and distributed standard assessment appraisal forms, given direct assistance on reappraisal projects, and published a revision of its assessors' manual.

The Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs in cooperation with the

University of Alberta prepared a two-year correspondence course in assessment administration, offering it for the first time in 1959. The New York State Board of Equalization announced plans for a permanent in-service training program. Classes will be held in the evening at the county seat of each county.

Rutgers University inaugurated a special course in "Principles of Municipal Assessing." Cooperating in this venture were the Association of Municipal Assessors of New Jersey, the state local property tax bureau, and the state league of municipalities. The course was given at five different locations in New Jersey.

The first institute for tax assessors of Texas was held in Austin in 1959 and was sponsored by the University of Texas in cooperation with the Texas Association of Assessing Officers. The Iowa State Tax Commission began a series of district schools of instruction directed largely to proper use of its recently issued assessors' manual. Two in-service training schools for assessors were held in the state of Washington under the joint sponsorship of the state tax commission and the state association of assessing officers. The first educational conference for assessors in South Dakota was held at the University of South Dakota.

Manuals. The preparation and distribution of assessment manuals is widely recognized as an effective aid in good assessment practice. Extensive revisions of existing manuals were made in Arkansas and Minnesota. The Oregon and Washington tax commissions jointly sponsored a residential cost factor book which was distributed to assessors. Other cost factor schedules in preparation will cover farm buildings and industrial-commercial buildings.

A new Indiana law requires the state tax commission to prepare a personal property assessment manual for distribution to all assessors for use in making their 1962 assessments. New manuals for assessors were prepared and distributed by the province of Alberta and the state of Iowa.

Appraisal Methods. Some developments in appraisal methods and techniques are worth noting. Most took the form of recommendations for changes, although some new legislation was adopted. Nebraska and Kansas joined the list of states using January 1 as the assessment date. The Vermont Assessors' Association also recommended this change. Maine will hereafter appraise business inventories on the basis of the monthly average rather than as of a fixed date. A new law in Iowa grants a special discount in the appraisal of business inventories, measured by the rate of turnover of stock. For each annual turnover rate less than 12 a 1 per cent discount is allowed. Indiana and North Carolina enacted laws requiring a general revaluation of real estate every eighth year. Nebraska gave assessors authority to subpoena the records of personal property taxpayers.

A bill introduced in Oregon provides that in the case of land used principally for farming, such property shall not be appraised for "any higher or better use." The New Jersey League of Municipalities requested legislation which would require assessors, in determining assessed value, to take into consideration "selling price, income analysis, use value, replacement cost, and any special features."

Exemptions. Erosion of the property tax base by increasing exemptions continued in 1959. Especially noticeable was the increasing unpopularity of the assessment of household furniture.

Maine and Utah removed this property from the tax base, and Minnesota made its removal optional with local governments. Tennessee enacted a law which for all practical purposes completely exempted household furnishings. The law previously provided an exemption up to $1,000; the new law states that household furnishings may be assumed by the assessor "to be of a value not to exceed $1,000," in the absence of a tax return to the contrary. Household furnishings are now fully exempt in 18 states.

West Virginia passed a law exempting bank deposits. Oregon joined the list of states exempting goods brought into the state and stored in public warehouses while awaiting shipment to out-of-state destinations. The Nebraska legislature approved submission of a proposed constitutional amendment to accomplish the same objective.

The so-called "assessment freeze" is another type of exemption that gives promise of spreading. It seems to stem from a conviction that the burden of the property tax is too heavy for certain types of property under certain circumstances and that they should receive special tax concessions. Milwaukee passed an ordinance providing that developers of specified areas of downtown real estate are granted an assessment freeze for a maximum period of seven years, with the assessed value frozen at the amount existing immediately prior to redevelopment.

In Boston a variation of the same idea has been approved in connection with the Prudential Center redevelopment project. Under the agreed arrangements the assessment would be frozen at a level which in effect guarantees an approximate return on capital invested of 7 per cent.

Court Decisions. Several court decisions of substantial significance were handed down during 1959. Two were made by the United States Supreme Court involving the application of the "original package" doctrine to imported goods. One originated in Ohio, the other in Wisconsin, and a joint decision was rendered. These cases held that when imported goods have arrived at their final destination and have actually "entered into the process of manufacture" their immunity from taxation as imports ceased when such use began. (*Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.* v. *Bowers; United States Plywood Corp.* v. *City of Algoma,* U. S. Supreme Court, February, 1959.)

The Connecticut Supreme Court denied relief to a taxpayer who alleged that his personal property had been assessed at 90 per cent of full value while real estate was generally assessed at 50 per cent of full value. The taxpayer claimed that the assessment was "manifestly excessive," but the court held that since it was assessed at only a fraction of full value, and full value was the legal standard, the assessment was not excessive. (*Ingraham* v. *City of Bristol.*)

Michigan's supreme court sustained an assessment of a mansion-type residence obtained by the replacement cost method, although it exceeded a recent sale price. (*Davidson* v. *City of Lansing.*)

The New Jersey Supreme Court held that the exemption granted by statute to goods stored in a public warehouse did not extend to a warehouse which was almost exclusively used by a single company. (*General Electric Co.* v. *City of Passaic.*)

Professional Organization. The National Association of Assessing Officers (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) changed its name during the year to the International Association of Assessing Officers because its membership had spread to several foreign countries. The Association celebrated its 25th anniversary during the International Conference on Assessment Administration held in Philadelphia in October, 1959. It also sponsored a successful Northeastern Regional Conference at Boston, Massachusetts.

Public Purchasing

BY ALBERT H. HALL

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THE year 1959 was marked by prosperous business activity despite a major steel strike. Inflation became a problem. There was extraordinary agreement on the outlook for great good times for 1960. Some observers expected a moderate climb to new economic peaks while others believed that the rise would take the form of a boom reaching a high point in mid-1960. Price increases were expected to be moderate.

The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, although successful in 1958 in efforts to obtain replacement of tax exemption certificates with a registry system for state and local governments, found that regulations of the Internal Revenue Service under the new law continued to limit application of the system. The Institute renewed its efforts to broaden the ruling. NIGP was successful in its endeavors to obtain centralized federal administration of priorities and allocations for state and local governments. A central claimant agency for these purposes was established by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. But state and local officials continued to express dissatisfaction with opportunities afforded them to purchase federal surplus property on an equitable basis. The Institute and other organizations of public officials will continue their efforts to rectify this situation.

Automobile manufacturers entered the compact car field during 1959. The use of compact domestic and foreign cars by state and local governments increased markedly.

Antitrust activities were stepped up by the United States government and several states. Public officials attacked collusive bidding in Texas, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Identical bidding was noted particularly in the fields of office supplies, water treatment chemicals, rock salt, and electrical materials and equipment. Texas passed a law requiring that contracts of local governments on which identical bids are received should be awarded by lot. Hearings in the United States Senate on contracts with the

Tennessee Valley Authority and in military and drug procurement highlighted intensive attacks on identical pricing and collusion.

A new federal price reduction clause excluded sales to state and local governments. This "most-favored customer" clause invalidated in a federal court a drug price fixing charge in the sale of polio vaccine. "Buy American" controversies continued at all levels of government. A California ruling by the state attorney general held that a tariff treaty was supreme over a state "Buy America" law. The Federal Highway Administrator directed that outright bans on the use of foreign highway materials should cease on July 1, 1959, and states favoring domestic goods must buy under the "Buy American" Act. Two time extensions were granted on this directive. The city solicitor of Philadelphia ruled in reference to a bid from a Japanese streetcar producer that reliability, capability, experience, soundness, and financial capacity are the criteria of a "responsible bidder," not nationality.

The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing and many other organizations protested a proposed suspension of federal grading of lamb and mutton carcasses. Pretesting of food additives is now a legal requirement which will be administered by the Food and Drug Administration under a 1959 law. The United States Civil Service Commission revised job qualification standards for federal purchasing agents and contract specialists. The year 1959 was highlighted by wide interest in professionalization in public and industrial purchasing. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing urged the establishment of degree-granting courses in public purchasing by colleges and universities.

Organization. There was a continued increase in the centralization of public purchasing. Among the public jurisdictions which established centralized purchasing were the counties of Mecklenburg (Charlotte), North Carolina; Lowndes (Valdosta), Georgia; Shawnee (Topeka), Kansas; and New Castle (Wilmington), Delaware. New centralized purchasing systems in cities and towns included Decatur, Alabama; Dunellen, Englewood, and Woodbridge, New Jersey; Bentonville, Arkansas; Gainesville, Georgia; Bronxville, New York; Hickory, North Carolina; Kent, Washington; North Little Rock, Arkansas; Roseville and Fontana, California; Westwood, Massachusetts; Manchester, Connecticut; East Providence, Rhode Island; Lockport and Malone, New York; and Salem, Illinois.

Training. Special in-service training programs or professional seminars were held at the University of North Carolina in cooperation with the Institute of Government and public purchasing executives of the state; University of New Hampshire sponsored by the Department of Government in cooperation with the New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers, the New Hampshire Municipal Association, and the state division of purchase and property; the University of Georgia; the University of Michigan sponsored by the Institute of Public Administration and the Michigan Municipal League; the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute in cooperation with the Purchasing Agents Association of Alabama; and San Diego Junior College, San Diego, California.

Procedures. Value analysis and measuring purchasing performance continued to attract the attention of public purchasing executives.

Technical interest was evinced by public purchasing officials in leasing supplies, materials, and equipment; lease-purchasing of public structures; use of plastic fibres in street sweepers; establishment of maintenance service departments for office equipment; and purchase of drugs and pharmaceutical supplies by generic rather than trade names. In the purchase of drugs several municipalities claimed savings as a result of complaints on identical bidding made to federal enforcement authorities.

Cooperative purchasing flourished among municipalities in Florida and in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky. A cooperative food buying program for the public schools of Michigan was sponsored by the Michigan Department of Public Instruction.

New purchase order forms were designed by the cities of Jackson, Michigan, and Wichita, Kansas. Philadelphia completed an inventory of city-owned real property. Painesville, Ohio, set up a purchasing warehouse and consolidated functions relating to purchasing and storage. Sunnyvale, California, developed an inventory control system. The county of Onondaga (Syracuse), New York made a complete survey of county self-insurance for fire and extended coverage. Fort Lauderdale, Florida established a new central warehouse and made an automobile use analysis of all vehicles owned by the city.

The state of Indiana purchased a warehouse for storage and distribution of basic foods and supplies to institutions. The procurement division of the state of Minnesota developed a guide for pharmacy management. The state division of purchase and property of New Jersey established a monthly magazine, *Purchase Panel,* sent regularly to purchasing personnel of state agencies to keep them advised on purchasing policies and procedures. The division also consolidated its requirements contract for tires and tubes with estimated savings of $60,000 annually. In Vermont, localities may buy upon state contracts and call upon the state purchasing agency for purchasing advice and help under the terms of a new law.

The state of Washington revised its purchasing procedures by legislative action, and Oklahoma set up a new centralized purchasing system. The state department of purchase and supply in Virginia established regional food councils to enable food service directors of state institutions to meet for coordinating and standardizing food supply needs. Texas passed a law allowing county commissioners throughout the state to name a purchasing agent. The state purchasing division in Connecticut is consolidating various services at state institutions for reasons of economy. Indiana began the use of tabulating equipment for issuing bids and printing purchase orders for repetitive items.

In Georgia a code of ethics was adopted prohibiting state officials and employees from doing business with the state. In North Dakota, the legislature established a new state department of accounts and purchases which will manage the state's fiscal affairs under the direct control of the governor. North Dakota also repealed a law that had given a 2 per cent preference to North Dakota firms in bidding for public contracts. The Wyoming legislature established a central purchasing agency.

Specifications. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continued to develop its large specifications library. Various organizations prepared standards and specifications for the information and guidance of their groups including the American Water Works Association, the American Standards Association, the American Society for Testing Materials, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and the National Fire Protection Association. The American Hotel Association developed a new method of certifying products as meeting minimum performance requirements established by the Association.

The development of specifications continued throughout state and local governments as well as in the Federal Supply Service of the General Services Administration, the Commodity Standards Division of the National Bureau of Standards, and the United States Department of Agriculture. GSA issued more than 25 use standards for a variety of commodities. The Department of Agriculture issued five new institutional meat purchasing specifications and a number of new and revised grading standards for fruits and vegetables. The Federal Trade Commission developed several trade practice rules for various segments of industry. In Canada, the Canadian government's Specifications Board of the National Research Council continued its extensive specifications program.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) held its Fourteenth Annual Conference and Products Exhibit in Cleveland in October, 1959, with an attendance of 1,000. Eighty-five leading American business firms displayed their products. The Institute established a new policy of meeting in Washington, D. C., in alternate years. During the year, the Institute abolished its chapter structure and associate memberships. In Wisconsin, North and South Carolina, and Virginia former NIGP chapters will continue as informal local associations of public purchasing executives.

Public purchasing executives of Great Britain continued to show keen interest in purchasing developments in American cities. NIGP and the Institute of Public Supplies of Great Britain are planning an extensive program for the interchange of information and visits by purchasing personnel of both nations.

Trends in Municipal Finances*

By Allen D. Manvel

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THE financial scale of municipal governments increased materially in the fiscal year 1958. City revenue, expenditure, indebtedness, and financial holdings all reached new highs.

During their fiscal years that ended in 1958, city governments spent $13.8 billion and received revenue totaling $12.8 billion. They borrowed $2.6 billion and paid off $1.3 billion of previously incurred debt. During this same period, the cash and investment holdings of cities rose from $10.2 to $10.8 billion, with most of the increase applying to their employee retirement funds. At the close of the fiscal year, such funds had financial assets worth $4.2 billion.

In fiscal 1958, cities had a much greater increase in debt (up $1.3 billion) than in financial assets. However, their expenditure during this year included $3.6 billion of capital outlay, with most of this for new construction. This sum was considerably more than the aggregate of municipal borrowing in fiscal 1958, and was more than twice the rise in municipal debt.

Current expenditure of city governments (i.e., total expenditure other than capital outlay) rose from $9.6 billion in 1957 to $10.2 billion in 1958. This was somewhat less than the rise in total city revenue, which was up by nearly $0.8 billion to a 1958 total of $12.8 billion.

Summary figures on municipal finances covering 1958 and the three fiscal years 1955 through 1957 are shown in Tables 1 and 2. These figures and the municipal amounts cited in the following analysis represent totals covering all city governments in the nation, including sample-based estimates for the cities that had a population of less than 25,000 in 1950.

Municipalities account for about 40 per cent of all local government expenditure in the nation (which amounted to nearly $34 billion in 1958), twice as much as county governments, and considerably more than all local school districts. Nearly one-half of all local government indebtedness (which amounted to $42.8 billion in 1958) represents obligations of municipalities.

Revenue of city governments in fiscal 1958 amounted to $12,832 million in total, composed of general revenue of $9,895 million, utility and liquor stores revenue of $2,586 million, and insurance trust revenue (almost entirely employee retirement revenue) of $352 million.

Aggregate city expenditure in 1958 of $13,775 million consisted of

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*This article, summary Tables 1 and 2, and detailed Table XII are based on the Bureau of the Census reports, *Governmental Finances in 1958* and *Compendium of City Government Finances in 1958*.

general expenditure of $10,442 million, utility and liquor stores expenditure of $2,950 million, and insurance trust expenditure equalling $383 million.

General Revenue. Nearly two-thirds of municipal general revenue in 1958 came from city-imposed taxes, which altogether brought in $6,242 million, or nearly 6 per cent more than in 1957. Property taxes accounted for about three-fourths of city tax revenue, providing $4,570 million in 1958. Sales and gross receipts taxes – including selective excises such as those on gasoline, cigarettes, and amusements, as well as general sales taxes – yielded $972 million. City licenses and other taxes totaled $700 million in 1958.

Intergovernmental revenue of cities – primarily fiscal aid and reimbursements from state governments but including some amounts directly from the federal government and from other local governments – totaled $1,953 million in 1958, or 11 per cent more than in 1957.

General Expenditure. General expenditure of city governments reached $10,442 million in 1958, or 8 per cent more than in 1957. All major municipal functions participated in the expenditure increase.

For education, the largest single function as measured by expenditure, municipal governments spent $1,636 million in 1958, or 11 per cent more than in the preceding year. Education accounts for about one-seventh of all city general expenditure, even though most city spending for education occurs in the limited minority of cities that directly administer local public schools. Most city schools are administered by independent school districts. Education expenditure of independent school districts ($10.6 billion in 1958) is not reflected in the figures cited here on city government finances.

The provision and maintenance of highway facilities ranks next as a major city function with expenditure totaling $1,455 million in 1958, much of it for capital outlay. City spending for highways was 10 per cent greater than in 1957.

City Utility Finances. Total revenue of municipal utilities (water supply, electric power, gas, and transit systems) – and liquor stores owned and operated by municipal governments – was $2,586 million in 1958. The related expenditure amount was $2,950 million including $1,090 million for utility capital outlay, and $224 million for interest on utility debt.

Insurance Trust Finances. With the exception of the Washington, D. C. unemployment compensation system, city insurance trust systems consist entirely of municipal employee-retirement systems. Most of the larger cities and a minority of the small municipalities have such systems administered by the municipal government. City insurance trust funds, including the Washington, D. C. unemployment compensation system, had revenue from employee contributions and investment earnings of $352 million in 1958. Total insurance trust expenditure (benefit payments and withdrawals by employees and former employees) amounted to $383 million in 1958.

Indebtedness, Borrowing, and Debt Redemption. Outstanding gross debt of municipal governments rose 7 per cent in fiscal 1958 to $20,355 million by the end of the year. In addition to $12,983 million of long-term

TABLE 1
NATIONAL SUMMARY OF CITY FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS: 1955-1958
(ALL CITIES)

Item	Amount (in millions)				Per Cent Change 1957 to 1958
	1958	1957	1956	1955	
REVENUE AND BORROWING					
Total revenue and borrowing	$15,454	$14,775	$13,132	$12,397	4.6
Total borrowing	2,622	2,728	2,190	2,170	-3.9
Total revenue	12,832	12,047	10,942	10,227	6.5
General revenue, total	9,895	9,285	8,442	7,824	6.6
Taxes, total	6,242	5,908	5,447	5,100	5.7
Property	4,570	4,297	3,986	3,767	6.4
Sales and gross receipts	972	934	833	728	4.1
Other	700	676	627	606	3.6
Intergovernmental revenue	1,953	1,756	1,566	1,438	11.2
Charges and miscellaneous	1,700	1,621	1,429	1,285	4.9
Utility revenue	2,525	2,378	2,154	2,080	6.2
Liquor stores revenue	61	60	58	57	1.7
Insurance-trust revenue	352	323	289	267	9.0
EXPENDITURE AND DEBT REDEMPTION					
Total expenditure and debt redemption	15,029	14,053	12,258	11,523	6.9
Total debt redemption	1,254	1,214	993	982	3.3
Total expenditure by character and object	13,775	12,839	11,265	10,541	7.3
Direct expenditure	13,643	12,565	11,172	10,436	8.6
Current operation	8,763	8,100	7,284	6,757	8.2
Capital outlay	3,571	3,253	2,779	2,586	9.8
Assistance and subsidies	368	344	345	392	7.0
Interest on debt	558	516	447	410	8.1
Insurance, benefits and repayments	383	352	317	291	8.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	132	274	94	106	-51.8
Exhibit: expenditure for personal services	6,010	5,561	5,083	4,749	8.1
Total expenditure by function	13,775	12,839	11,265	10,436	7.3
General expenditure	10,442	9,692	8,522	7,976	7.7
Police	1,130	1,041	948	884	8.5
Fire	774	709	645	610	9.2
Highways	1,455	1,328	1,186	1,115	9.6
Sanitation	1,248	1,156	1,062	960	8.0
Public welfare	530	496	479	479	6.9
Education	1,636	1,474	1,237	1,155	11.0
Libraries	158	145	135	128	9.0
Health and hospitals	713	703	616	579	1.4
Recreation	501	459	420	408	9.2
Housing and redevelopment	323	247	224	209	30.8
Nonhighway transportation	288	240	150	145	20.0
General control	554	512	471	438	8.2
Public buildings	161	157	125	122	2.5
Interest on general debt	334	309	273	246	8.1
Other	637	715	555	499	-10.9
Utility expenditure	2,898	2,746	2,376	2,228	5.5
Liquor stores expenditure	52	50	50	46	4.0
Insurance-trust expenditure	383	352	317	291	8.8

debt pledging the cities' full faith and credit, $6,390 million of nonguaranteed debt was outstanding. The remaining $982 million represented short-term obligations. Net long-term debt also rose during the year, to $17,624 million. Of the gross debt total cited above, a substantial portion represented obligations incurred specifically for city utilities.

New borrowing by city governments — i.e., original issues of long-term debt plus any net increase in short-term obligations — totaled $2,622 million in 1958. Municipal debt redemption — i.e., long-term debt redeemed plus any net decrease in short-term obligations — was $1,254 million.

Cash and Security Holdings. Municipal government cash and security holdings amounted to $10,778 million at the end of fiscal 1958. Of this total, $4,202 million represented employee retirement system holdings, $1,749 million was held as offsets to long-term debt, $59 million represented unemployment compensation fund balances of Washington, D. C. held in the United States Treasury, $1,553 million represented bond fund holdings, and the remaining $3,215 million represented holdings of all other city funds.

TABLE 2

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF CITY DEBT AND SELECTED ASSETS: 1955-1958

(ALL CITIES)

Item	Amount (in millions)				Per Cent Change 1957 to 1958
	1958	1957	1956	1955	
DEBT OUTSTANDING, ISSUED AND RETIRED					
Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year, total	$20,335	$19,076	$17,562	$15,973	6.6
Long-term, total	19,373	18,183	16,776	15,302	6.5
Full faith and credit	12,983	12,395	11,950	10,864	4.7
Nonguaranteed	6,390	5,788	4,826	4,438	10.4
Short-term	982	893	786	671	10.0
Exhibit: Net long-term	17,624	16,462	15,091	13,632	7.1
Original issues of long-term debt	2,534	2,523	2,018	2,113	0.4
Redemption of long-term debt	1,129	1,115	916	868	1.3
CASH AND SECURITY HOLDINGS					
Cash and security holdings, total	10,778	10,239	9,546	8,909	5.3
By type of holding:					
Cash and deposits	2,904	2,714	2,551	2,519	7.0
Securities	7,874	7,524	6,994	6,389	4.7
Federal securities	3,707	3,793	3,587	3,277	-2.3
Own-city securities	2,751	2,553	2,409	2,298	7.8
Other government securities	230	217	185	177	6.0
Other securities	1,186	961	813	637	23.4
By purpose of holding:					
Employee retirement	4,202	3,768	3,340	3,017	11.5
Offsets to debt	1,749	1,721	1,685	1,670	1.6
Other	4,827	4,750	4,521	4,223	1.6

TABLE XII

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1958

This table includes the 481 cities of 25,000 population or more according to the 1950 census. Data are not included for New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships shown in other sections of the Year Book. Data are for fiscal years ending in calendar year 1958 unless otherwise indicated by footnotes and are taken from the United States Bureau of the Census report, "Compendium of City Government Finances in 1958." Under **GENERAL REVENUE**, "Total" comprises all tax and nontax revenues except utility and insurance trust revenue; "Taxes—Total" includes all city-imposed taxes—property, income, sales, gross receipts, etc.—including licenses and permits; "Taxes—Property" includes both real and personal property; "Intergovernmental Revenue" includes all amounts received from any other government as fiscal aid or as reimbursement for services performed; "Charges and Miscellaneous" includes current charges, special assessments, and all other general revenue. **GENERAL EXPENDITURE** includes all expenditures except utility and insurance trust expenditures. A majority of the cities do not have expenditures for education since this is a function of independent school districts. Under **LONG-TERM DEBT**, "Gross" comprises all long-term (issued for more than one year) credit obligations outstanding at the end of the fiscal year for all city government purposes (both general government and utility) including general obligation, revenue, and special assessment bonds; "Net" shows gross debt less assets held specifically for debt retirement. Data under **UTILITY FINANCES** are limited to water, electricity, gas, transit, and liquor stores; "Revenue" includes direct amounts from sale of utility service but does not include any revenues from sales to other city departments or contributions from general revenue; "Expenditures" include direct operating costs, capital outlay, and interest on utility debt but do not include in lieu tax payments, contributions to the general city government, or services provided for other city departments; "Gross Long-Term Debt" includes only credit obligations issued specifically for utility purposes; amount shown is that outstanding at end of fiscal year. Superior numerals (^{1}) refer to footnotes at end of table.

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
Over 1,000,000														
Chicago, Ill.	$ 293,449	$ 220,740	$124,893	$ 43,792	$ 28,917	$ 357,095	$ 221,264	$18,090	$ 0	$ 513,551	$ 467,683	$ 40,083	$ 57,524	$ 120,940
Detroit, Mich.	211,345	128,291	124,264	55,804	27,250	199,154	161,026	7,832	0	361,662	331,497	49,540	52,842	94,059
Los Angeles, Calif.	199,219	129,983	73,536	26,750	42,486	196,996	144,272	14,766	0	563,789	559,147	121,345	148,218	383,184
New York, N. Y.	2,064,626	1,326,533	882,889	467,863	270,230	1,987,654	1,611,778	61,668	422,555	5,108,662	4,157,034	308,911	493,954	2,270,271
Philadelphia, Pa.	238,651	175,278	81,950	17,446	45,927	238,924	188,074	15,291	0	633,940	609,834	16,538	25,320	67,544
500,000 to 1,000,000														
Baltimore, Md.	184,458	108,072	93,019	60,915	15,471	189,418	153,923	9,180	49,370	315,246	292,856	10,971	11,933	86,678
Boston, Mass.	194,914	133,295	129,775	49,730	11,889	197,376	181,041	5,127	31,343	172,957	111,915	6,057	2,759	0
Buffalo, N. Y.	73,989	44,749	40,500	21,346	7,894	90,124	65,867	2,709	26,796	105,777	99,480	3,270	4,439	9,459
Cincinnati, Ohio	72,489	35,200	18,898	11,572	25,717	81,240	52,921	3,306	10,387	157,747	147,777	7,327	11,559	24,418
Cleveland, Ohio	75,710	45,410	43,231	15,388	14,912	76,538	58,555	6,445	0	243,158	218,982	46,595	52,537	99,903
Houston, Tex.	60,324	49,369	44,361	1,926	9,029	56,510	39,059	2,864	0	228,440	218,246	10,428	13,467	87,635
Milwaukee, Wis.	78,995	40,231	37,240	25,343	13,421	87,480	61,917	6,185	0	122,971	112,859	7,021	7,602	20,312
Minneapolis, Minn.	48,539	32,410	29,100	5,880	10,249	44,812	34,241	2,602	0	63,578	62,565	4,220	4,030	6,447

New Orleans, La. . .	$ 59,055	$ 28,488	$ 13,525	$ 12,927	$ 17,640	$ 62,307	$ 46,439	$ 4,061	$ 595	$ 107,150	$ 101,479	$ 5,415	$ 5,535	$ 0
Pittsburgh, Pa. . . .	48,191	37,380	26,080	6,341	4,470	58,498	41,065	2,843	0	85,262	82,354	7,768	7,465	0
St. Louis, Mo.	73,420	57,928	29,400	3,371	12,121	78,067	61,436	2,977	0	56,186	51,885	5,408	6,182	0
San Francisco, Calif.	136,610	87,201	71,265	35,221	14,188	128,832	107,619	3,641	0	220,481	218,459	36,429	34,634	88,434
Washington, D. C. . .	202,509	150,011	53,809	37,825	14,673	209,928	158,614	6,387	36,582	9,946	9,946	5,911	10,168	9,946
250,000 to 500,000														
Akron, Ohio	22,020	8,582	8,007	6,634	6,804	21,947	16,709	2,650	2,828	36,161	34,869	3,196	4,426	12,380
Atlanta, Ga.	34,504	18,054	11,959	6,788	9,662	35,240	22,220	3,315	0	87,575	85,453	5,761	8,370	22,167
Birmingham, Ala. . .	18,714	10,001	5,093	3,607	5,106	21,450	16,173	1,149	0	60,580	53,199	4,931	3,874	24,424
Columbus, Ohio . . .	31,964	16,668	4,166	6,634	8,662	36,809	22,374	1,817	0	77,443	72,987	6,122	7,296	27,685
Dallas, Tex.	44,753	33,969	29,188	1,005	9,779	59,467	35,940	3,098	0	149,325	142,637	12,719	7,920	25,144
Denver, Colo.	64,092	31,620	22,414	22,134	10,338	61,251	55,927	1,988	0	124,821	124,745	7,086	24,500	91,607
Fort Worth, Tex. . .	20,552	13,563	12,087	1,018	5,971	23,937	15,785	1,618	0	83,601	80,378	4,831	7,396	39,825
Indianapolis, Ind. . .	29,334	20,887	20,230	4,787	3,660	35,614	19,828	2,139	0	62,356	59,261	0	0	0
Jersey City, N. J. . .	48,550	36,392	32,592	4,983	7,175	49,740	47,582	857	14,491	73,401	63,926	2,524	2,473	11,001
Kansas City, Mo. . .	35,458	24,796	12,761	1,950	8,712	34,274	26,806	2,301	0	134,717	131,098	6,228	9,638	37,725
Long Beach, Calif. .	42,784	14,064	7,744	3,814	24,906	55,060	23,552	1,298	0	38,320	34,648	15,089	13,327	6,978
Louisville, Ky.	38,413	21,526	9,394	3,370	13,517	45,204	31,403	1,003	6,531	141,754	115,521	4,989	5,465	8,000
Memphis, Tenn. . . .	51,825	22,379	16,169	18,371	11,075	60,056	42,181	2,313	16,001	242,457	240,323	51,126	116,720	175,435
Newark, N. J.	80,028	67,895	59,379	8,265	3,868	80,992	72,889	1,381	27,667	66,038	63,731	5,008	5,774	8,942
Oakland, Calif.	35,931	22,541	13,745	6,750	6,640	34,518	23,713	2,032	0	22,521	22,045	0	0	0
Omaha, Neb.	16,323	11,505	8,709	2,010	2,808	15,155	10,812	1,054	0	14,457	13,552	0	0	0
Portland, Ore.	30,689	19,481	15,174	2,993	8,215	29,347	22,051	2,530	0	33,800	28,528	5,096	5,741	11,688
Rochester, N. Y. . .	50,848	25,424	24,159	19,869	5,555	60,493	46,098	3,343	19,282	22,639	22,634	3,891	2,059	2,054
St. Paul, Minn.	42,051	28,290	25,325	8,856	4,905	43,997	34,941	2,157	15,031	54,144	53,985	2,843	6,461	10,063
San Antonio, Tex. . .	20,701	15,554	14,257	127	5,020	24,142	17,300	2,604	0	98,052	91,316	37,969	46,966	61,750
San Diego, Calif. . .	37,972	20,580	11,007	4,663	12,729	39,037	24,885	1,870	0	44,250	44,021	8,414	8,586	22,781
Seattle, Wash.	43,786	23,674	12,686	7,898	12,214	49,877	30,786	2,488	0	184,546	176,400	49,088	52,399	152,058
Toledo, Ohio	24,351	12,504	3,897	3,826	8,021	26,130	21,110	2,089	3,724	21,733	18,405	3,616	3,156	7,998
100,000 to 250,000														
Albany, N. Y.	14,902	10,535	10,194	2,334	2,033	15,065	12,334	619	5,282	24,683	23,636	1,447	1,881	6,529
Allentown, Pa.	5,699	4,167	2,275	463	1,069	6,113	4,590	866	0	10,478	9,284	1,033	998	3,653
Austin, Tex.	8,056	4,787	4,264	301	2,968	14,900	9,663	581	0	47,758	44,899	10,547	11,264	30,523
Baton Rouge, La. . .	14,224	10,043	5,129	1,734	2,447	14,471	9,568	1,341	0	12,029	10,865	0	0	0
Berkeley, Calif. . . .	7,206	4,675	2,902	1,151	1,380	7,797	6,171	390	0	1,457	1,439	0	0	0
Bridgeport, Conn. . .	21,869	17,367	17,184	2,503	1,999	22,452	19,419	895	6,910	10,150	10,150	0	0	0
Cambridge, Mass.[1] .	21,043	14,619	14,301	4,959	1,465	19,822	19,282	755	4,196	6,670	6,670	1,029	859	624
Camden, N. J.	10,405	8,009	6,257	454	1,942	10,410	9,129	408	0	21,068	21,068	1,248	576	1,479
Canton, Ohio	6,379	3,118	1,032	1,913	1,348	6,767	5,309	1,082	0	3,079	3,001	1,164	1,668	32
Charlotte, N. C. . . .	14,789	8,903	8,244	3,424	2,462	15,477	13,225	1,249	4,303	40,385	39,970	2,084	4,084	13,321
Chattanooga, Tenn. .	21,971	5,838	4,330	10,681	5,452	20,542	15,643	691	6,195	29,047	27,981	17,443	15,440	7,295
Corpus Christi, Tex.	10,954	5,158	4,583	1,801	3,995	12,476	7,759	622	0	37,369	34,149	4,764	3,744	9,541
Dayton, Ohio	19,967	13,049	7,698	3,825	3,093	19,052	14,615	1,816	0	36,553	34,891	2,477	2,970	11,056
Des Moines, Iowa . .	12,543	8,858	8,052	1,016	2,669	10,909	8,917	1,146	0	13,921	12,631	2,616	2,181	1,833
Duluth, Minn.	6,537	3,582	3,150	1,493	1,462	6,271	5,041	419	0	6,995	6,979	2,746	3,446	2,880
El Paso, Tex.	24,073	11,202	10,202	7,911	4,960	21,585	16,448	502	9,176	22,711	21,420	3,055	5,589	14,418

Table XII—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1958—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expendi-tures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Educa-tion Only					
100,000 to 250,000—continued														
Elizabeth, N. J.	$ 15,710	$ 13,605	$ 12,117	$ 1,259	$ 846	$ 15,558	$ 14,329	$ 566	$ 6,362	$ 17,661	$ 17,645	$ 1,228	$ 1,182	$ 1,616
Erie, Pa.	9,664	4,907	3,579	2,915	1,842	11,612	5,868	933	0	22,180	21,678	1,384	1,385	2,500
Evansville, Ind.	6,606	3,987	3,728	1,105	1,514	8,956	5,685	1,156	0	17,428	17,019	1,134	1,182	1,614
Fall River, Mass.[1]	15,050	8,957	8,682	5,669	424	15,267	14,562	699	3,756	6,104	6,104	631	506	253
Flint, Mich.	19,399	7,154	6,837	3,180	9,065	20,031	15,331	1,441	0	32,696	31,962	2,410	3,095	9,765
Fort Wayne, Ind.	8,647	5,601	5,372	1,294	1,752	7,809	6,456	557	0	9,890	9,180	5,345	5,911	5,775
Fresno, Calif.	10,353	6,784	3,728	1,229	2,340	8,977	8,541	1,101	0	5,050	5,050	3,196	3,055	688
Gary, Ind.	9,169	7,001	6,735	1,564	604	10,336	7,380	1,262	0	15,496	14,813	0	0	0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	12,153	5,557	5,183	3,231	3,365	11,712	8,553	814	0	9,255	6,533	1,710	2,060	2,880
Hartford, Conn.	28,575	22,764	22,499	3,358	2,453	30,931	24,740	1,097	8,817	18,484	18,151	0	0	0
Jacksonville, Fla.	12,645	8,769	4,047	48	3,828	21,829	15,878	1,783	0	90,869	82,079	29,288	25,629	51,761
Kansas City, Kan.	6,278	4,382	3,793	1,085	811	9,520	5,241	636	0	15,942	15,832	0	0	0
Knoxville, Tenn.	14,569	7,528	6,523	4,901	2,140	14,416	13,045	793	6,088	50,871	50,315	16,628	16,715	15,325
Little Rock, Ark.	5,664	2,644	1,230	908	2,112	4,862	3,652	707	0	20,176	19,227	1,931	2,597	13,845
Miami, Fla.	28,839	21,478	13,669	55	7,306	27,047	22,495	1,426	0	94,682	90,668	4,586	4,055	25,115
Mobile, Ala.	9,735	5,146	1,183	841	3,748	11,685	6,830	708	0	50,412	47,113	3,141	4,896	26,570
Montgomery, Ala.	7,293	5,129	1,378	914	1,250	8,141	4,960	616	0	18,596	17,314	1,405	989	8,904
Nashville, Tenn.	21,211	9,275	7,686	9,088	2,848	22,233	19,391	1,814	8,008	66,134	61,945	22,932	24,048	38,582
New Bedford, Mass.[1]	16,574	9,091	8,808	6,924	559	17,212	15,647	619	4,423	8,193	8,193	720	1,128	2,320
New Haven, Conn.[2]	22,048	16,874	16,535	3,891	1,283	27,385	17,328	871	6,852	21,100	20,937	0	0	0
Norfolk, Va.	37,535	19,205	12,767	11,998	6,332	38,149	32,423	1,424	11,667	90,434	87,633	3,627	1,862	11,045
Oklahoma City, Okla.	15,287	7,275	5,791	1,336	6,676	14,283	10,132	1,037	0	72,244	66,371	3,742	5,813	26,211
Pasadena, Calif.	9,548	6,417	3,347	1,253	1,878	13,874	9,294	789	0	20,401	20,299	8,196	8,147	6,700
Paterson, N. J.	18,665	15,106	13,365	2,585	974	17,967	17,334	312	8,013	16,987	16,986	349	297	0
Peoria, Ill.	5,936	4,430	3,115	898	608	5,752	4,746	470	0	1,565	1,565	0	0	0
Phoenix, Ariz.	13,847	7,776	4,382	2,359	3,712	21,452	11,872	1,021	0	55,501	53,075	6,109	16,720	30,195
Providence, R. I.	35,847	25,085	24,405	7,010	3,752	34,194	29,002	2,320	9,399	55,802	43,004	2,509	2,545	14,000
Reading, Pa.	4,365	3,187	2,491	562	616	4,856	3,592	608	0	9,734	9,714	1,075	892	2,340
Richmond, Va.	37,716	24,346	16,320	7,490	5,880	48,171	32,736	1,320	11,469	70,097	57,419	8,875	5,268	14,784
Rockford, Ill.	6,176	4,134	2,228	858	1,184	7,083	4,766	833	0	6,702	6,646	1,229	934	653
Sacramento, Calif.	16,722	8,168	4,911	2,917	5,637	17,323	11,908	1,452	0	19,424	19,424	3,131	2,771	2,236
Salt Lake City, Utah	10,412	7,178	5,422	1,074	2,160	10,413	8,605	1,608	0	2,275	2,259	3,110	3,241	1,172
San Jose, Calif.	12,057	7,685	4,059	1,525	2,847	15,422	7,935	753	0	16,979	16,979	0	0	0
Savannah, Ga.	5,555	4,684	3,294	37	834	7,139	5,528	341	347	22,881	20,423	1,820	1,951	8,575
Scranton, Pa.	5,202	3,785	2,935	1,196	221	5,157	4,400	648	0	2,270	2,108	0	0	0
Shreveport, La.	9,403	6,249	5,073	1,013	2,141	8,870	6,435	898	0	24,899	23,321	1,905	1,994	9,616
Somerville, Mass.	14,836	10,460	10,247	4,107	269	15,525	15,049	547	4,380	4,237	4,237	623	365	125
South Bend, Ind.	7,697	5,379	5,173	1,128	1,190	7,647	5,966	976	0	13,061	12,569	1,157	988	195
Spokane, Wash.	10,690	4,852	3,273	2,107	3,731	11,356	8,568	971	0	7,274	6,259	1,805	1,767	0

Springfield, Mass.	$ 36,149	$ 24,984	$ 24,556	$ 8,754	$ 2,411	$ 36,957	$ 32,720	$ 1,475	$ 10,508	$ 28,050	$ 28,050	$ 2,530	$ 2,112	$ 10,082
Syracuse, N. Y.	31,000	20,497	15,725	7,854	2,649	35,017	27,827	1,648	12,160	16,934	16,801	2,202	1,583	1,953
Tacoma, Wash.	11,252	5,630	2,727	1,843	3,779	11,072	9,043	1,322	0	54,205	52,572	16,486	15,088	38,101
Tampa, Fla.	19,502	12,130	6,495	729	6,643	22,013	15,909	2,203	0	55,325	52,678	2,686	3,529	12,704
Trenton, N. J.	17,099	13,772	12,071	1,739	1,588	16,855	16,282	698	6,737	17,794	17,794	2,179	2,669	6,211
Tulsa, Okla.	12,768	5,621	4,178	934	6,213	17,370	10,081	1,103	0	63,644	57,521	5,442	4,759	26,517
Utica, N. Y.	7,181	5,490	5,073	975	716	8,939	6,243	1,094	0	16,805	15,782	1,364	1,001	4,607
Waterbury, Conn.	14,888	11,800	11,752	2,165	923	14,926	12,893	998	4,944	22,929	22,929	930	720	4,142
Wichita, Kan.	17,260	8,969	7,407	1,277	7,014	18,321	10,017	782	0	86,168	84,187	4,110	3,514	42,089
Wilmington, Del.	15,235	7,311	6,814	5,595	2,329	16,988	13,192	279	6,559	32,247	30,877	1,427	1,032	7,596
Worcester, Mass.	40,998	25,952	25,390	10,316	4,730	41,826	35,704	2,161	10,086	29,270	29,270	1,741	1,283	5,067
Yonkers, N. Y.	26,061	18,867	17,254	4,983	2,211	28,498	21,880	530	9,707	40,655	40,357	1,541	1,763	2,479
Youngstown, Ohio	10,866	7,009	2,877	1,903	1,954	9,656	7,616	1,089	0	10,943	9,622	1,824	2,075	200
50,000 to 100,000														
Alameda, Calif.	3,061	1,821	1,239	856	384	3,043	2,731	201	0	2,323	2,294	2,614	2,001	0
Albuquerque, N. W.	11,685	7,369	3,007	802	3,514	10,654	7,031	796	0	38,334	37,412	2,414	3,682	17,108
Alexandria, Va.	12,509	7,922	6,189	2,254	2,333	14,707	10,870	459	4,747	28,804	28,114	0	0	0
Alhambra, Calif.	3,845	2,619	1,463	442	784	3,659	3,221	364	0	992	884	558	426	243
Altoona, Pa.	2,602	1,800	1,145	301	501	2,865	2,484	612	0	6,938	6,938	672	626	3,070
Amarillo, Tex.	6,472	4,287	3,785	94	2,091	6,309	4,965	557	0	24,443	23,421	1,571	1,729	8,908
Asheville, N. C.	3,251	1,815	1,553	920	516	4,457	3,546	185	986	16,670	16,670	5,812	4,930	5,663
Atlantic City, N. J.	12,751	10,652	7,233	855	1,244	12,692	11,591	622	2,968	10,070	10,070	586	393	536
Augusta, Ga.	4,292	3,387	2,459	18	887	4,319	3,890	284	0	6,408	5,991	1,024	507	3,486
Aurora, Ill.	2,440	1,923	1,176	333	184	3,097	2,180	245	0	1,335	1,218	623	457	0
Bay City, Mich.	4,301	2,229	2,095	1,155	917	4,165	3,454	299	0	8,967	7,965	1,740	1,714	2,965
Bayonne, N. J.[1]	10,269	9,186	8,649	823	260	9,736	9,570	271	3,936	13,975	13,250	1,530	919	632
Beaumont, Tex.	4,710	3,589	3,167	10	1,111	5,307	4,298	535	0	22,187	18,710	1,158	3,809	5,871
Berwyn, Ill.[2]	1,814	1,412	715	278	124	1,653	1,153	204	0	2,568	2,524	536	561	2,400
Bethlehem, Pa.	4,104	3,013	1,638	392	699	4,186	3,058	489	0	16,130	14,629	763	2,007	8,000
Binghamton, N. Y.	11,738	4,507	4,124	3,869	3,362	12,745	10,091	536	0	13,875	13,875	564	1,675	4,180
Brockton, Mass.[1]	11,385	6,831	6,651	3,946	608	12,285	10,496	490	2,862	10,850	10,850	506	737	1,937
Burbank, Calif.	8,707	5,488	3,754	1,269	1,950	9,453	6,651	437	0	7,210	7,007	6,321	7,211	1,526
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	5,507	4,257	4,048	388	862	5,422	3,951	536	0	6,985	6,509	894	839	1,608
Charleston, S. C.	3,344	2,330	1,618	272	742	2,760	2,717	120	259	5,673	5,227	1,555	1,284	3,053
Charleston, W. Va.	4,182	3,095	1,026	19	1,068	4,946	3,355	506	0	13,055	12,276	0	0	0
Chester, Pa.	3,281	1,871	1,580	949	461	2,427	2,010	205	0	17,162	16,292	1,896	1,444	14,749
Cicero, Ill.	3,495	2,718	1,851	362	415	3,022	2,747	214	0	5,373	5,016	1,127	980	457
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio[1]	3,123	2,061	1,727	601	461	4,320	3,013	512	0	1,422	1,247	802	639	0
Clifton, N. J.	9,532	7,779	6,871	895	858	10,250	8,254	293	4,559	12,309	12,309	309	189	659
Columbia, S. C.	3,685	2,957	2,111	256	472	4,037	3,780	409	0	10,867	10,512	1,499	1,030	7,856
Columbus, Ga.	5,546	2,930	1,587	127	2,489	5,485	4,989	640	0	10,653	10,287	1,443	2,404	6,195
Compton, Calif.	3,044	2,088	763	660	296	2,931	1,946	425	0	709	686	430	384	709
Covington, Ky.	3,254	2,506	1,525	222	526	2,776	2,583	143	0	8,636	8,251	558	443	1,085
Cranston, R. I.[1]	7,176	5,699	5,601	1,044	433	8,479	5,895	629	2,723	15,806	15,806	0	0	0
Davenport, Ia.[1]	4,266	3,169	2,785	410	687	4,215	3,305	186	0	3,089	3,076	0	0	0
Dearborn, Mich.	11,722	8,192	7,906	1,952	1,578	10,630	8,850	1,196	0	5,591	4,609	1,162	978	832
Decatur, Ill.	2,686	1,936	990	445	305	3,588	2,048	377	0	7,296	7,273	986	1,142	4,535

Table XII—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1958—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Dubuque, Ia.	$ 3,388	$ 2,218	$ 1,973	$ 285	$ 885	$ 4,418	$ 1,901	$ 232	$ 0	$ 6,423	$ 6,423	$ 456	$ 533	$ 1,830
Durham, N. C.	6,922	3,293	3,108	1,983	1,646	7,702	5,342	451	1,671	14,391	13,412	1,056	1,106	4,813
East Chicago, Ind.	4,461	3,920	3,823	500	41	3,968	3,578	350	0	8,580	8,580	644	542	653
East Orange, N. J.	10,460	9,416	8,587	687	357	13,189	9,148	221	3,873	10,689	10,689	761	1,101	94
East St. Louis, Ill.	5,617	3,044	2,051	517	2,056	4,740	3,835	655	0	17,799[5]	16,850	0	0	0
Evanston, Ill.	4,976	3,606	2,285	629	741	4,553	3,986	416	0	7,436	6,843	1,224	684	3,555
Fort Smith, Ark.	2,342	936	486	417	989	1,868	1,697	241	0	4,597	4,075	696	564	4,110
Gadsden, Ala.	3,070	2,372	398	92	606	4,892	3,484	430	0	13,620	13,128	652	1,260	3,410
Galveston, Tex.	9,340	2,357	2,073	36	6,947	9,685	7,624	407	0	9,869	9,403	961	1,523	2,695
Glendale, Calif.	7,218	4,547	2,209	1,378	1,293	7,589	6,877	1,079	0	9,088	8,904	6,081	6,438	8,550
Green Bay, Wis.	8,088	4,308	4,250	3,084	696	10,394	7,471	587	3,364	18,480	18,480	715	743	6,570
Greensboro, N. C.	9,842	5,917	5,541	1,314	2,611	12,218	7,298	757	2,074	25,641	25,641	6,991	7,045	9,973
Greenville, S. C.	3,128	2,458	1,768	280	390	2,954	2,631	313	0	12,778	11,705	1,472	3,439	10,040
Hamilton, Ohio	4,109	2,067	1,201	1,049	993	5,348	3,393	244	0	13,268	12,159	5,759	6,667	7,919
Hammond, Ind.	5,003	3,812	3,680	905	286	4,583	4,255	701	0	9,662	8,176	1,188	768	3,460
Harrisburg, Pa.	4,652	2,783	1,975	1,262	607	5,170	3,344	491	0	9,085	9,049	818	491	583
Hoboken, N. J.	9,121	7,753	7,241	1,183	185	10,012	8,158	278	2,833	9,846	9,846	502	515	0
Holyoke, Mass.	8,774	5,290	5,136	2,893	591	8,665	7,949	329	2,461	11,271	11,271	4,815	4,486	7,190
Huntington, W. Va.[4]	4,568	2,819	1,092	89	1,660	4,011	3,745	339	0	1,743	1,323	0	0	0
Inglewood, Calif.	4,209	3,015	1,217	559	635	4,022	3,290	443	0	208	208	735	644	35
Irvington, N. J.	8,522	6,589	5,963	508	1,425	9,589	7,867	100	3,286	6,573	6,330	0	0	0
Jackson, Mich.	6,201	2,397	2,241	1,146	2,658	6,109	3,942	441	0	3,244	3,047	484	426	569
Jackson, Miss.	7,643	5,333	3,811	386	1,924	7,305	5,318	623	0	20,508	19,492	1,279	2,785	5,815
Johnstown, Pa.	2,610	1,952	1,128	477	181	3,094	2,356	419	0	1,000	998	0	0	0
Joliet, Ill.	2,480	1,952	1,003	293	235	3,742	1,856	272	0	7,834	7,311	1,054	807	8,549
Kalamazoo, Mich.	6,069	3,193	3,030	1,512	1,364	6,632	4,404	706	0	8,127	7,682	882	1,001	970
Kenosha, Wis.	8,856	5,439	5,278	2,692	725	10,803	8,251	505	4,172	10,485	9,817	539	520	165
Lakewood, Ohio	5,765	2,009	1,767	837	2,919	6,513	5,240	201	0	6,621	6,535	479	550	380
Lancaster, Pa.	2,440	1,788	1,545	275	377	2,158	2,055	242	0	8,831	8,540	1,041	938	7,670
Lansing, Mich.	11,945	5,002	4,753	2,429	4,514	12,426	9,267	914	0	15,040	14,719	14,495	13,608	6,108
Laredo, Tex.	1,598	930	840	13	655	1,453	1,403	404	0	5,631	5,043	600	338	2,929
Lawrence, Mass.[1]	9,899	5,461	5,234	4,053	385	9,914	9,385	506	2,005	3,048	3,048	536	456	479
Lexington, Ky.	4,879	3,420	1,472	508	951	4,967	3,982	128	0	9,035	8,789	0	0	0
Lima, Ohio	2,394	883	728	762	749	2,041	2,002	370	0	3,515	3,416	681	557	1,551
Lincoln, Neb.	7,251	3,528	2,709	295	3,428	8,835	4,792	469	0	17,245	16,516	2,526	2,089	7,972
Lorain, Ohio	3,433	2,015	1,849	900	518	3,001	2,585	159	0	7,346	6,949	547	643	2,058
Lowell, Mass.[1]	13,983	7,892	7,604	5,552	539	4,351	13,217	539	3,375	6,115	6,115	540	600	819
Lubbock, Tex.	4,876	3,336	3,004	159	1,381	5,998	4,376	323	0	35,091	33,352	4,355	6,082	22,561
Lynn, Mass.	16,760	9,775	9,475	6,240	745	7,341	16,768	543	4,692	9,016	9,016	744	563	268

McKeesport, Pa.	$ 2,381	$ 1,583	$ 1,276	$ 538	$ 260	$ 3,161	$ 2,047	$ 304	$ 0	$ 3,257	$ 3,018	$ 527	$ 346	$ 30
Macon, Ga.	6,912	2,790	1,587	650	3,472	7,082	5,793	207	0	10,000	9,332	1,518	3,756	3,950
Madison, Wis.	21,142	11,626	11,105	5,197	4,319	22,440	16,735	1,104	7,712	28,956	28,956	841	1,225	822
Malden, Mass.[1]	9,315	6,256	6,124	2,773	286	10,443	8,093	332	2,771	4,352	4,352	397	171	30
Manchester, N. H.	8,611	7,706	7,464	428	477	8,330	7,717	1,108	2,444	4,554	4,554	744	756	0
Medford, Mass.[1]	8,721	5,974	5,908	2,435	312	9,206	9,000	589	3,003	355	355	500	191	24
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	6,036	4,655	4,356	743	638	6,301	5,229	247	0	8,745	8,745	578	492	372
Muncie, Ind.	2,609	1,436	1,359	567	606	3,331	2,422	449	0	4,553	4,487	0	0	0
New Britain, Conn.	10,561	8,564	8,379	1,302	695	10,201	9,157	596	4,403	13,384	13,253	557	1,964	1,817
New Rochelle, N. Y.	7,728	6,059	5,718	772	897	7,120	6,298	448	0	8,766	8,694	0	0	0
Newton, Mass.	19,534	15,513	15,360	3,039	982	19,425	16,788	2,060	7,160	17,360	17,360	795	495	737
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	10,616	7,735	5,601	867	2,014	11,977	9,028	733	0	26,238	25,983	1,596	923	8,105
Oak Park, Ill.	3,252	2,325	1,483	401	526	3,218	2,697	259	0	452	452	763	633	0
Ogden, Utah	2,694	1,905	1,580	163	626	2,564	2,120	258	0	2,470	2,420	824	509	1,143
Orlando, Fla.	5,640	4,143	2,204	31	1,466	5,740	4,859	322	0	46,874	43,141	10,555	21,780	35,375
Passaic, N. J.	8,146	6,775	6,110	922	449	7,737	7,394	117	3,158	7,342	7,322	0	0	0
Pawtucket, R. I.	9,334	6,887	6,727	1,901	546	8,120	7,212	337	3,336	9,292	8,980	782	811	1,374
Pittsfield, Mass.	10,144	6,940	6,760	2,874	330	9,690	9,284	555	3,525	6,885	6,885	509	354	2,285
Pontiac, Mich.	10,348	3,753	3,642	1,613	4,982	12,138	8,756	729	0	6,678	6,678	457	449	0
Port Arthur, Tex.	3,268	2,019	1,790	412	837	3,122	2,389	256	0	8,824	7,795	745	835	4,518
Portland, Me.	9,864	7,871	7,678	1,134	859	9,780	8,287	667	3,279	6,135	6,135	0	0	0
Portsmouth, Va.	11,794	6,812	5,316	3,286	1,696	11,145	8,654	306	3,334	27,763	27,414	1,252	889	2,405
Pueblo, Colo.	4,851	2,977	1,726	935	939	6,298	3,034	484	0	8,539	8,306	1,388	1,252	6,270
Quincy, Mass.	19,271	12,663	12,362	3,573	3,035	19,509	16,640	1,193	5,175	13,270	13,270	720	510	145
Racine, Wis.	13,100	7,897	7,606	3,781	1,422	15,092	10,801	716	5,105	18,498	17,668	990	2,435	3,415
Raleigh, N. C.	5,154	2,779	2,435	1,251	1,124	5,202	4,606	287	1,581	9,759	9,759	1,318	726	4,376
Richmond, Calif.	6,899	4,545	3,115	1,209	1,145	9,232	5,478	666	0	6,442	6,442	0	0	0
Riverside, Calif.	4,938	2,685	1,172	873	1,380	6,260	4,501	733	0	4,165	4,165	4,566	3,690	0
Roanoke, Va.	15,582	8,673	5,288	4,803	2,106	15,819	12,146	855	5,208	26,728	26,075	1,271	797	6,816
Saginaw, Mich.	8,004	3,278	3,097	2,048	2,678	8,428	5,645	508	0	22,582	21,828	993	841	3,574
St. Joseph, Mo.	2,724	2,367	1,519	29	328	2,921	2,454	321	0	4,149	4,032	0	0	0
St. Petersburg, Fla.	18,585	9,991	5,806	26	8,568	16,347	11,850	827	0	37,400	31,343	4,820	3,622	6,120
San Angelo, Tex.	2,547	1,498	1,259	320	729	3,362	1,862	220	0	9,803	9,170	1,054	796	6,358
San Bernardino, Calif.	5,499	3,733	1,279	826	940	5,514	4,970	818	0	3,056	2,709	1,763	1,302	41
San Mateo, Calif.	3,952	2,606	2,239	516	830	3,798	2,900	426	0	3,230	3,230	0	0	0
Santa Ana, Calif.	4,722	3,527	1,557	681	514	4,523	3,286	383	0	1,710	1,672	989	868	0
Santa Monica, Calif.	8,051	5,349	3,064	848	1,854	10,106	6,175	315	0	5,490	5,490	2,666	2,408	1,185
Schenectady, N. Y.	7,850	5,630	5,420	975	1,245	9,250	6,553	655	0	9,171	8,768	573	817	511
Sioux City, Iowa	4,852	3,326	2,904	543	983	4,497	3,293	576	0	3,713	3,682	785	882	695
Sioux Falls, S. D.	3,571	2,734	2,532	197	640	2,725	2,493	410	0	2,703	2,564	811	856	1,680
South Gate, Calif.	2,927	1,791	584	484	652	2,760	2,314	369	0	6	6	468	294	0
Springfield, Ill.	4,409	2,742	1,620	770	897	4,025	2,806	371	0	10,206	9,852	4,677	5,309	10,086
Springfield, Mo.	4,106	2,541	1,504	121	1,444	7,802	3,225	412	0	43,013	41,515	8,124	29,269	34,587
Springfield, Ohio	6,141	2,431	1,012	828	2,882	6,548	5,400	589	0	9,151	8,467	842	2,053	5,750
Stamford, Conn.	14,121	11,470	11,367	1,466	1,185	14,044	12,186	754	5,943	13,959	13,183	0	0	0
Stockton, Calif.	7,822	5,692	3,343	1,360	770	7,342	6,071	734	0	5,139	5,139	23	95	0
Terre Haute, Ind.	2,982	2,223	2,091	634	125	2,609	2,451	220	0	522	497	0	0	0
Topeka, Kan.	5,776	3,397	2,698	547	1,832	4,734	4,472	396	0	21,874	21,571	1,538	4,016	5,880

TABLE XII—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1958—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Troy, N. Y.	$ 5,527	$ 3,861	$ 3,511	$ 883	$ 783	$ 4,682	$ 4,086	$ 350	$ 0	$ 16,652	$ 16,502	$ 504	$ 549	$ 1,162
Union City, N. J.	7,418	6,149	5,656	1,066	203	7,531	6,982	174	2,970	4,701	4,654	0	0	0
Waco, Tex.	3,963	2,868	2,517	65	1,030	5,054	3,156	465	0	15,158	14,562	1,198	2,338	4,294
Waterloo, Iowa	5,215	3,855	3,607	350	1,010	4,809	2,947	376	0	5,995	5,953	498	515	0
Wheeling, W. Va.	3,072	2,103	1,080	4	965	4,433	2,563	468	0	7,071	6,715	573	536	0
Wichita Falls, Tex.	5,165	2,196	1,840	9	2,960	5,426	4,779	290	0	8,598	8,497	1,370	1,069	4,968
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2,418	1,987	1,640	331	100	2,274	2,165	332	0	1,388	1,376	0	0	0
Winston-Salem, N. C.	13,778	5,600	5,220	2,323	5,855	17,386	11,801	713	2,708	14,243	13,442	5,371	4,728	4,249
Woonsocket, R. I.	4,175	3,021	2,905	989	165	4,500	3,677	263	1,381	2,744	2,744	379	546	158
York, Pa.	3,381	1,604	1,166	835	942	3,431	2,095	188	0	6,113	5,113	0	0	0
25,000 to 50,000														
Abilene, Tex.	3,754	2,399	2,098	223	1,132	4,429	2,835	339	0	18,593	17,361	1,325	1,320	9,141
Albany, Ga.	1,565	1,000	712	73	492	2,470	1,640	89	0	8,842	8,640	3,585	2,825	3,016
Alexandria, La.	1,166	627	330	211	328	4,432	2,101	132	0	14,044	14,044	4,883	5,708	8,300
Aliquippa, Pa.	1,129	962	741	91	76	2,855	1,162	331	0	4,823	4,707	416	527	1,530
Alliance, Ohio	1,261	510	414	405	346	1,263	1,019	203	0	2,863	2,737	433	727	1,618
Alton, Ill.	1,514	1,306	706	64	144	1,359	1,206	156	0	208	192	0	0	0
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1,533	1,233	1,170	237	63	1,339	1,332	286	0	736	663	279	264	172
Anderson, Ind.	2,443	1,639	1,562	415	389	2,537	2,219	405	0	4,343	4,327	3,909	4,233	3,638
Ann Arbor, Mich.	4,991	1,974	1,728	1,278	1,739	4,472	2,990	366	0	5,141	4,178	669	1,018	951
Anniston, Ala.	3,052	1,458	475	60	1,534	3,309	2,580	230	0	6,112	5,670	609	420	3,563
Appleton, Wis.	5,967	3,350	3,215	2,050	567	6,110	4,799	274	2,431	9,633	9,105	390	456	784
Ashland, Ky.	1,182	948	648	16	218	2,747	2,491	245	0	5,693	4,800	502	1,155	2,855
Athens, Ga.	979	706	318	31	242	995	836	114	0	4,478	4,379	490	413	2,786
Auburn, N. Y.	3,287	1,950	1,519	1,062	275	4,166	3,300	335	192	3,469	3,469	499	258	196
Bakersfield, Calif.	5,002	3,994	2,120	444	564	5,068	3,927	542	0	2,727	2,714	289	478	360
Bangor, Me.	3,993	3,372	3,283	355	266	3,998	3,490	362	1,579	1,493	1,493	0	0	0
Barberton, Ohio	2,003	1,239	593	498	266	1,940	1,592	413	0	2,783	2,633	361	307	590
Battle Creek, Mich.[1]	3,195	1,500	1,414	995	700	5,327	2,548	412	0	3,467	3,134	432	310	886
Belleville, Ill.	1,521	1,096	697	125	300	2,255	1,259	206	0	2,545	2,490	0	0	0
Belleville, N. J.[1]	1,886	1,833	1,527	20	33	1,601	1,560	100	0	930	930	296	289	185
Bellingham, Wash.	2,015	1,081	511	412	522	1,803	1,559	244	0	3,270	3,039	602	1,063	2,481
Beloit, Wis.	6,320	2,390	2,314	1,962	1,968	7,363	5,735	196	2,674	5,260	5,260	0	0	0
Bessemer, Ala.	1,203	722	268	240	241	1,514	1,097	108	0	4,446	3,826	1,376	1,004	2,133
Beverly, Mass.	5,927	4,263	4,198	1,338	326	5,406	4,949	435	1,951	4,014	4,014	260	156	765
Beverly Hills, Calif.	5,225	3,646	1,287	344	1,235	5,616	3,570	437	0	5,464	5,261	887	1,131	2,400
Billings, Mont.	2,943	1,494	1,284	400	1,049	3,184	2,358	328	0	3,318	3,029	846	934	2,050
Biloxi, Miss.	1,241	1,021	738	183	37	792	765	100	0	5,291	5,225	185	1,229	4,500

Bloomfield, N. J. . .	$ 7,151	$ 6,101	$ 5,598	$ 662	$ 388	$ 7,444	$ 6,406	$ 165	$ 3,424	$ 5,803	$ 5,803	$ 526	$ 380	$ 461
Bloomington, Ill. . .	2,513	1,831	1,245	285	397	1,658	1,332	90	0	4,704	4,704	818	830	2,080
Bloomington, Ind. . .	1,302	703	640	239	360	1,697	1,205	187	0	5,712	5,246	539	531	3,007
Boise City, Idaho . .	2,260	1,596	1,399	203	461	2,161	1,887	354	0	1,315	1,230	0	0	0
Bremerton, Wash. .	1,293	624	321	335	334	1,282	1,165	97	0	2,095	1,934	454	408	1,614
Bristol, Conn.	5,467	4,362	4,303	719	386	6,134	4,887	618	2,369	5,968	5,968	464	564	1,425
Brownsville, Tex. . .	1,179	855	779	60	264	1,930	1,591	253	0	11,855	11,345	2,303	1,258	9,705
Burlington, Iowa . . .	1,731	1,119	1,008	149	463	1,825	1,286	263	0	5,006	5,006	385	586	939
Burlington, Vt.	3,850	2,822	2,629	489	539	5,689	3,442	679	1,195	12,606	12,414	2,059	1,478	6,485
Butte, Mont.	1,357	1,013	795	68	276	1,254	1,202	235	0	134	121	0	0	0
Champaign, Ill.[1] . . .	3,057	1,130	607	284	1,643	3,181	2,114	141	0	1,729	1,620	0	0	0
Charlottesville, Va.	3,072	1,996	1,361	666	410	3,190	2,693	235	1,220	5,487	5,132	1,338	1,077	1,109
Chelsea, Mass. . . .	6,358	4,212	4,111	2,021	125	6,340	6,228	238	1,623	1,291	734	302	101	0
Cheyenne, Wyo. . . .	1,918	889	520	272	757	1,833	1,465	338	0	4,127	3,723	550	988	2,870
Chicopee, Mass. . . .	5,420	3,860	3,791	1,364	196	6,318	6,171	337	3,054	5,244	5,244	2,688	2,453	2,633
Clarksburg, W. Va. .	911	742	260	5	164	903	859	206	0	1,916	1,759	473	486	1,676
Clinton, Iowa	1,350	1,008	907	175	167	1,390	977	138	0	946	946	0	0	0
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	5,113	1,949	1,508	200	2,964	5,310	3,926	411	0	23,677	22,440	11,523	10,119	22,590
Columbia, Mo.	1,265	690	350	10	565	1,533	1,272	285	0	5,365	4,917	1,752	1,115	3,225
Concord, N. H.	2,124	1,617	1,546	265	242	1,982	1,648	367	0	3,290	3,290	226	251	174
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2,443	1,564	1,412	246	633	2,429	1,598	237	0	4,291	3,909	718	638	2,095
Cumberland, Md. . .	3,688	1,321	1,251	291	2,076	3,673	3,383	232	0	9,522	7,364	550	507	4,205
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	2,536	1,085	996	388	1,063	2,259	1,784	205	0	5,305	4,844	2,444	2,096	1,824
Danville, Ill.	1,786	1,471	944	223	92	2,743	1,173	152	0	1,655	1,608	0	0	0
Danville, Va.	6,403	3,130	2,417	2,015	1,258	8,301	6,014	429	2,395	20,232	20,042	4,819	3,091	6,580
Daytona Beach, Fla.[1]	3,258	2,543	1,468	47	668	2,810	2,291	127	0	12,045	11,460	838	1,515	6,920
East Cleveland, Ohio[1]	1,784	821	735	461	502	1,936	1,472	162	0	614	535	265	269	0
Easton, Pa.	1,557	1,046	743	134	377	1,508	1,354	167	0	3,857	3,817	708	494	1,318
Eau Claire, Wis. . .	5,699	2,990	2,926	2,023	686	5,320	4,919	265	2,651	7,496	7,496	471	298	1,738
Elgin, Ill.	2,016	1,352	780	363	301	2,256	1,492	228	0	1,584	1,454	440	444	416
Elkhart, Ind.	2,525	1,636	1,562	296	593	2,539	2,030	384	0	7,946	7,319	324	335	1,213
Elmira, N. Y.	3,642	2,684	2,295	445	513	3,583	3,163	404	0	3,984	3,949	642	452	0
Elyria, Ohio	1,844	721	602	465	658	2,211	1,617	265	0	5,488	4,578	588	1,451	1,622
Enid, Okla.	1,468	797	635	210	461	1,398	1,257	130	0	6,388	5,722	515	360	3,132
Euclid, Ohio	4,145	2,672	2,607	564	909	7,306	3,301	1,001	0	12,229	11,905	389	494	100
Eugene, Ore.	2,845	1,256	1,007	554	1,035	3,080	1,741	201	0	4,776	3,633	4,497	4,255	1,877
Everett, Mass.	8,057	5,835	5,753	2,139	83	9,172	8,574	243	2,717	752	752	544	137	0
Everett, Wash.	2,564	1,323	928	523	718	2,483	1,806	341	0	5,999	5,519	721	2,502	4,900
Fairmont, W. Va. . .	2,430	814	380	0	1,616	2,581	2,259	187	0	2,867	2,775	436	400	930
Fargo, N. D.	3,454	1,571	1,415	178	1,705	4,567	2,411	363	0	10,884	8,814	491	866	1,490
Fayetteville, N. C. .	3,673	981	824	1,783	909	4,468	2,313	138	868	3,801	3,720	3,504	2,422	246
Ferndale, Mich. . . .	2,063	1,162	1,133	578	323	1,769	1,489	196	0	1,560	1,423	293	265	759
Fitchburg, Mass. . .	9,508	5,283	5,143	1,907	2,318	8,925	8,528	496	1,877	4,081	4,081	291	268	1,777
Fond du Lac, Wis. .	4,233	2,636	2,555	1,340	257	3,784	3,667	196	1,784	2,467	2,443	268	294	230
Fort Dodge, Iowa . .	1,711	1,322	1,222	134	255	1,700	1,246	289	0	3,079	3,079	260	240	85
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	8,163	6,137	3,249	124	1,902	8,418	5,377	413	0	22,540	20,409	1,918	5,433	10,790
Gainesville, Fla. . .	1,626	1,045	545	0	581	1,503	1,377	140	0	9,581	8,442	3,057	4,083	6,844
Galesburg, Ill.	1,266	1,002	601	133	131	1,778	963	192	0	6,764	6,764	527	2,746	6,104

Table XII—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1958—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Garfield, N. J.	$ 3,222	$ 2,734	$ 2,525	$ 338	$ 150	$ 2,751	$ 2,706	$ 88	$ 1,447	$ 2,356	$ 2,356	$ 265	$ 227	$ 125
Gloucester, Mass.	5,457	3,664	3,543	1,450	343	4,798	4,582	543	1,510	2,231	2,231	228	291	231
Grand Forks, N. D.	1,912	777	715	80	1,055	2,621	1,192	98	0	8,573	7,863	472	1,678	2,100
Granite City, Ill.	1,402	1,061	774	81	260	1,172	1,064	260	0	1,735	1,560	0	0	0
Great Falls, Mont.	3,491	1,647	1,492	145	1,699	5,353	2,448	302	0	9,525	7,779	453	616	750
Greenville, Miss.	1,805	1,018	636	39	748	1,864	1,125	160	0	7,758	7,694	444	224	0
Hackensack, N. J.	5,454	4,365	3,806	762	327	5,954	5,084	186	2,609	5,268	5,268	0	0	0
Hagertown, Md.	2,112	1,110	958	613	389	2,494	1,517	213	0	15,028	15,028	2,015	3,723	12,115
Hamtramck, Mich.	3,788	2,755	2,664	734	299	3,658	3,028	203	0	1,403	991	311	236	250
Hattiesburg, Miss.	1,425	1,161	804	75	189	2,161	1,048	225	0	4,436	4,313	245	215	0
Haverhill, Mass.[1]	9,139	4,842	4,731	3,108	1,189	8,536	7,992	381	2,011	3,419	3,419	327	344	277
Hazleton, Pa.	1,044	818	562	120	106	885	862	230	0	3,062	2,931	459	335	2,653
Hempstead, N. Y.	2,960	2,530	2,326	157	273	3,433	2,434	258	0	4,696	4,646	397	313	522
High Point, N. C.[1]	3,722	2,309	2,157	696	717	4,902	3,171	345	716	5,630	5,630	2,466	2,561	1,989
Highland Park, Mich.	7,964	3,163	2,984	778	4,023	8,384	7,346	349	0	1,950	1,886	526	803	0
Hot Springs, Ark.[1]	1,029	593	227	195	214	840	812	174	0	3,344	3,242	404	272	2,584
Huntington Park, Calif.	2,691	2,155	611	291	245	2,430	1,857	115	0	64	56	302	415	0
Hutchinson, Kan.	2,684	1,603	1,376	213	868	4,337	1,713	131	0	11,743	11,743	136	3,565	3,600
Independence, Mo.	1,272	1,193	732	10	69	1,437	1,382	274	0	15,355	15,135	2,294	10,220	13,955
Iowa City, Iowa	1,402	1,029	832	184	189	1,300	932	140	0	638	638	0	0	0
Ithaca, N. Y.	1,813	1,175	1,013	228	410	1,721	1,373	224	0	595	595	331	321	170
Jackson, Tenn.	3,971	867	602	1,415	1,689	4,453	3,492	144	1,112	6,062	5,847	1,828	1,551	1,080
Jamestown, N. Y.	4,857	2,329	2,170	1,138	1,390	6,313	4,906	451	223	4,000	4,000	3,019	2,252	1,400
Jefferson City, Mo.	791	727	390	35	29	730	706	104	0	1,651	1,619	0	0	0
Johnson City, Tenn.	2,175	805	554	1,127	243	2,405	2,013	85	1,121	6,822	6,598	2,907	2,161	1,516
Joplin, Mo.	1,497	1,276	819	18	203	1,392	1,286	185	0	2,909	2,580	0	0	0
Kankakee, Ill.[1]	1,231	736	392	51	444	972	900	181	0	1,586	1,324	0	0	0
Kearny, N. J.	6,224	5,647	3,236	397	180	5,823	5,287	109	2,232	6,187	6,187	725	436	2,104
Key West, Fla.	1,355	917	616	4	434	1,319	1,212	125	0	11,643	11,137	2,212	4,153	9,282
Kingston, N. Y.	2,328	1,706	1,589	316	306	2,159	1,976	245	0	3,396	3,345	350	332	690
Kokomo, Ind.	2,309	1,453	1,367	381	475	1,937	1,820	293	0	1,784	1,658	0	0	0
La Crosse, Wis.	7,068	4,008	3,860	2,444	616	7,855	6,217	535	3,306	5,266	5,266	343	349	81
La Grange, Ga.	872	704	538	0	168	1,526	1,209	199	0	4,694	4,250	1,730	873	3,407
Lackawanna, N. Y.	2,746	2,199	2,119	212	335	2,997	2,403	456	0	5,270	5,270	0	0	0
Lafayette, Ind.	2,121	1,164	1,080	371	586	1,775	1,748	369	0	2,963	2,772	294	348	0
Lafayette, La.	1,690	860	564	195	635	2,257	1,569	289	0	24,371	24,051	2,700	5,329	16,930
Lake Charles, La.	3,213	2,063	1,565	248	902	2,796	1,846	171	0	8,556	8,229	0	0	0
Lakeland, Fla.	4,287	1,824	914	104	2,359	7,445	3,916	205	0	18,636	17,163	4,555	3,235	7,329
Laurel, Miss.	1,297	900	574	160	237	1,441	819	163	0	1,848	1,780	194	223	142

Lawton, Okla.	$ 1,029	$ 622	$ 462	$ 146	$ 261	$ 1,274	$ 1,181	$ 120	$ 0	$ 6,925	$ 6,200	$ 957	$ 1,672 $ 5,160
Lebanon, Pa.	864	670	508	121	73	1,003	907	279	0	1,698	1,644	502	290 1,698
Lewiston, Me.	2,856	2,631	2,536	162	63	2,935	2,285	256	759	2,372	2,372	173	121 416
Lincoln Pk., Mich.	2,682	1,376	1,282	518	788	2,723	1,698	369	0	4,718	4,507	358	272 128
Linden, N. J.	7,954	6,954	6,061	505	495	7,559	6,924	374	3,217	12,138	12,138	0	0 0
Lockport, N. Y.	3,012	1,506	1,383	171	1,335	3,097	2,835	284	0	3,058	3,058	423	373 1,665
Lynchburg, Va.	6,291	4,417	2,638	1,359	515	7,713	5,181	268	2,167	16,832	15,221	910	572 6,596
Lynwood, Calif.	1,367	805	343	308	254	1,361	1,221	209	0	320	320	251	189 0
Manitowoc, Wis.	4,304	2,440	2,354	1,435	429	6,032	4,006	393	1,907	6,786	6,633	1,950	1,904 1,922
Mansfield, Ohio	2,557	987	813	569	1,001	5,180	1,983	329	0	10,349	9,647	632	473 1,679
Marion, Ind.	1,966	1,237	1,164	328	401	1,541	1,396	244	0	1,684	1,514	398	334 875
Marion, Ohio	2,900	613	466	534	1,753	2,979	2,690	204	0	2,107	1,930	0	0 0
Mason City, Iowa	1,775	1,375	1,258	177	223	1,534	1,139	202	0	876	838	350	291 0
Massillon, Ohio	1,263	430	304	492	341	1,276	1,144	138	0	879	868	0	0 0
Maywood, Ill.	1,414	766	439	396	252	982	871	105	0	403	403	473	346 276
Melrose, Mass.	5,032	3,694	3,668	1,063	275	4,782	4,417	253	1,741	240	240	208	96 0
Meriden, Conn.	6,444	4,616	4,552	923	905	9,162	5,992	517	2,405	11,128	11,128	292	340 330
Meridian, Miss.	2,129	1,388	859	126	615	1,807	1,431	210	0	6,576	6,245	555	532 4,312
Miami Beach, Fla.	10,687	9,119	6,414	0	1,568	13,940	8,207	473	0	19,022	17,745	1,633	1,166 1,727
Michigan City, Ind.	2,047	1,374	1,297	266	407	1,896	1,816	286	0	2,498	2,265	447	498 799
Middletown, Conn.	2,880	2,311	2,221	365	204	3,389	2,498	442	0	3,411	3,380	263	259 536
Middletown, Ohio	3,497	1,963	1,589	636	898	3,712	2,447	210	0	10,673	9,936	282	284 1,184
Mishawaka, Ind.	1,371	776	727	281	314	1,509	1,345	166	0	2,884	2,692	1,592	1,172 0
Moline, Ill.	3,669	1,465	882	195	2,009	3,362	2,888	224	0	2,728	2,688	497	497 1,955
Monroe, La.	2,273	1,318	955	257	698	2,294	2,192	154	0	17,531	14,998	3,480	2,168 10,505
Montclair, N. J.	7,321	6,299	5,745	548	474	7,126	6,616	264	3,375	6,190	6,190	487	318 1,169
Morgantown, W. Va.	1,181	644	300	0	537	1,304	786	149	0	3,628	2,906	392	528 2,576
Muskegon, Mich.	4,178	2,149	2,029	1,141	888	4,741	2,971	559	0	6,429	5,338	443	608 971
Muskogee, Okla.	1,854	609	448	157	1,088	2,010	1,625	166	0	7,783	7,213	607	463 3,670
Nashua, N. H.	3,826	3,304	3,235	250	272	3,845	3,572	247	1,529	1,404	1,404	0	0 0
New Albany, Ind.	1,132	771	673	313	48	2,259	956	241	0	4,043	3,786	0	0 0
New Brunswick, N. J.	6,272	4,334	3,741	974	964	5,963	5,582	168	2,443	3,541	3,541	775	599 1,718
New Castle, Pa.	1,734	1,472	1,020	185	77	1,808	1,530	266	0	1,067	1,064	0	0 0
New Kensington, Pa.	1,202	722	378	250	230	1,416	757	123	0	5,032	4,787	606	460 3,271
New London, Conn.	4,554	3,051	3,000	923	580	4,315	4,014	204	1,782	6,257	6,257	309	190 474
Newark, Ohio	1,382	455	287	497	430	1,610	1,117	307	0	2,831	2,831	482	572 2,090
Newburgh, N. Y.	2,987	1,708	1,485	848	431	3,002	2,939	247	0	3,386	3,240	348	216 252
Newport, Ky.	1,974	1,195	644	501	278	2,893	1,500	63	0	6,224	6,058	416	223 140
Newport, R. I.	4,766	3,177	3,033	1,408	181	5,125	4,141	219	1,945	9,274	9,274	506	478 1,514
Newport News, Va.[1]	7,109	3,314	2,753	1,979	1,816	8,339	6,027	120	2,143	16,711	16,369	2,189	1,626 4,213
Norman, Okla.	1,428	412	313	177	839	1,127	1,072	92	0	2,383	2,104	404	155 899
Norristown, Pa.	1,317	858	609	201	258	1,224	1,054	220	0	925	523	0	0 0
N. Little Rock, Ark.	918	418	214	357	143	1,694	1,381	229	0	0	0	2,214	1,344 0
Northampton, Mass.	4,388	3,090	2,997	974	324	3,967	3,636	368	1,476	2,556	2,556	153	146 148
Norwalk, Conn.[2]	7,134	6,060	6,022	775	299	8,646	6,095	329	3,310	13,788	13,696	0	0 0
Norwood, Ohio	2,576	1,923	476	349	304	2,467	1,836	205	0	2,409	1,839	406	362 735
Nutley, N. J.	1,844	1,675	1,411	73	96	1,557	1,496	150	0	690	690	264	212 58
Odessa, Tex.	3,590	1,976	1,721	29	1,585	2,961	2,461	297	0	10,423	9,858	1,527	3,628 7,899

Table XII—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1958—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Orange, N. J.	$ 4,439	$ 3,862	$ 3,346	$ 427	$ 150	$ 4,440	$ 4,226	$ 150	$ 1,919	$ 2,560	$ 2,482	$ 353	$ 380	$ 486
Oshkosh, Wis.	5,881	3,326	3,211	1,876	679	6,000	4,617	357	2,228	4,078	3,867	276	286	0
Ottumwa, Iowa	2,309	1,514	1,416	286	509	2,871	1,418	260	0	4,057	4,057	504	908	350
Owensboro, Ky.	4,013	878	628	873	2,262	5,227	3,379	151	0	21,367	20,707	2,774	5,037	8,982
Paducah, Ky.	3,315	1,637	907	447	1,231	2,862	2,627	296	0	10,462	9,469	403	241	1,844
Palo Alto, Calif.	4,180	1,792	901	524	1,864	6,914	3,429	528	0	11,607	11,607	5,071	3,974	3,219
Panama City, Fla.	1,526	1,033	447	5	488	3,782	1,840	255	0	14,156	13,809	497	531	4,289
Parkersburg, W. Va.	3,048	1,050	435	0	1,998	3,408	2,623	92	0	14,837	14,197	403	295	1,273
Parma, Ohio	3,291	2,093	1,885	692	506	4,692	2,575	433	0	11,859	10,905	0	0	0
Pensacola, Fla.	2,776	2,044	475	125	607	4,464	3,335	369	0	10,215	9,400	3,810	2,445	4,706
Perth Amboy, N. J.	6,709	5,542	5,117	570	597	6,909	5,801	162	2,355	6,673	6,284	634	675	238
Petersburg, Va.	4,449	2,329	1,667	1,454	666	4,680	4,202	157	2,024	8,019	5,695	556	279	1,650
Pine Bluff, Ark.	2,603	601	207	324	1,678	2,192	2,125	221	0	1,860	1,765	0	0	0
Plainfield, N. J.	7,721	6,062	5,540	1,008	651	8,778	6,291	365	3,189	8,347	8,347	0	0	0
Pocatello, Idaho	1,230	788	699	137	305	1,242	1,037	105	0	876	806	272	259	0
Pomona, Calif.	4,449	2,746	1,561	933	770	4,183	3,368	437	0	3,484	3,223	893	1,377	2,634
Port Huron, Mich.	2,414	1,162	1,065	817	435	3,905	1,713	250	0	5,901	5,497	298	328	45
Portsmouth, Ohio	2,854	1,131	1,003	473	1,250	2,688	2,519	228	0	3,006	2,342	433	299	825
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	4,356	2,789	1,880	1,061	506	5,382	3,978	423	0	6,258	6,258	398	412	426
Provo, Utah	1,321	631	474	128	562	1,614	1,198	122	0	3,650	3,450	1,646	1,202	1,484
Quincy, Ill.	1,794	1,200	775	428	166	1,809	1,336	287	0	4,364	4,210	560	1,131	2,750
Rapid City, S. D.[1]	1,786	1,055	956	135	596	1,747	1,390	317	0	2,549	2,392	472	458	1,100
Redondo Beach, Calif.	2,797	1,819	1,038	399	579	2,345	1,947	310	0	125	125	0	0	0
Redwood City, Calif.	2,766	1,636	1,443	348	782	2,572	2,489	405	0	3,079	3,079	828	751	664
Reno, Nev.	4,378	2,864	1,126	529	985	4,534	3,349	242	0	3,961	3,961	0	0	0
Revere, Mass.	6,942	5,314	5,214	1,513	115	7,340	6,945	682	2,286	2,816	2,816	247	131	283
Richmond, Ind.	1,744	1,302	1,221	329	113	3,233	1,700	366	0	7,603	7,603	3,235	2,126	5,039
Rochester, Minn.	3,556	2,060	1,880	200	1,296	3,011	2,220	248	0	4,903	3,002	1,965	2,160	0
Rock Island, Ill.	3,334	1,697	1,062	277	1,360	2,723	2,114	508	0	3,766	3,440	491	379	1,091
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2,085	1,025	926	568	492	2,986	1,984	262	523	8,809	8,809	2,590	2,201	4,665
Rome, Ga.	1,373	1,165	859	101	107	1,577	1,315	241	0	3,325	3,198	496	354	1,100
Rome, N. Y.	3,473	1,811	1,620	399	1,263	3,671	3,202	439	0	5,416	5,416	476	1,777	2,067
Roswell, N. M.	1,101	570	256	134	397	1,137	787	108	0	1,538	1,538	401	244	230
Royal Oak, Mich.	3,945	2,342	2,201	887	716	4,034	2,952	291	0	5,330	4,960	786	726	825
St. Cloud, Minn.	1,760	1,237	1,114	187	336	1,685	1,437	367	0	3,301	3,279	218	346	2,680
Salem, Mass.[1]	6,727	4,449	4,321	1,957	321	6,742	5,857	268	1,618	2,546	2,546	356	486	1,257
Salem, Oregon	2,618	1,384	1,115	387	847	2,490	1,901	425	0	7,784	7,784	619	2,872	5,282
Salina, Kan.	2,131	1,351	1,139	282	498	3,746	1,315	150	0	6,243	6,243	463	518	1,480
San Leandro, Calif.[3]	3,678	2,704	1,181	668	306	4,041	2,717	441	0	2,501	2,467	0	0	0

Sandusky, Ohio	$ 1,799	$ 867	$ 706	$ 352	$ 580	$ 4,270	$ 1,167	$ 190	$ 0	$ 3,323	$ 3,136	$ 402	$ 607	$ 1,966
Santa Barbara, Calif.	3,888	2,569	1,421	651	668	4,602	3,310	279	0	4,589	4,485	912	884	902
Santa Fe, N. M.	1,058	535	208	108	415	1,013	798	160	0	1,343	1,221	0	0	0
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	3,024	2,018	1,481	425	581	4,189	2,372	279	0	2,419	1,735	1,527	1,610	1,031
Sharon, Pa.	1,875	1,001	616	660	214	1,829	1,002	165	0	1,745	1,745	0	0	0
Sheboygan, Wis.	6,640	3,733	3,597	2,045	862	8,024	5,664	231	2,909	9,215	9,215	399	485	1,500
Spartanburg, S. C.	1,680	1,338	949	118	224	1,708	1,508	162	0	6,441	6,375	765	1,155	3,787
Steubenville, Ohio	2,324	1,552	1,402	328	444	2,340	1,854	329	0	7,092	6,863	395	343	811
Superior, Wis.	5,087	2,224	2,053	2,374	489	4,705	4,515	398	2,125	3,888	3,773	0	0	0
Tallahassee, Fla.	3,102	1,109	416	57	1,936	3,977	3,622	313	0	17,271	16,202	4,368	6,210	13,663
Taunton, Mass.	5,445	3,411	3,328	1,765	269	5,213	5,125	224	1,653	6,990	6,990	3,220	3,574	5,110
Temple, Tex.	2,672	1,170	1,044	1,024	478	2,709	2,455	104	1,536	5,090	5,003	417	1,054	2,260
Torrington, Conn.	4,373	3,275	3,218	969	129	5,590	3,726	523	1,524	2,748	2,685	0	0	0
Tucson, Ariz.	8,447	3,454	2,845	1,191	3,802	10,154	6,552	468	0	13,131	11,965	1,936	1,607	6,139
Tuscalossa, Ala.	4,311	1,069	337	1,019	2,223	4,452	3,452	349	0	12,652	12,246	965	875	6,098
Tyler, Tex.	2,367	1,526	1,341	37	804	2,975	1,970	233	0	9,243	8,852	637	1,806	7,188
University City, Mo.	2,092	1,690	1,028	132	270	1,940	1,687	232	0	2,080	1,496	0	0	0
Vallejo, Calif.	1,636	1,179	567	351	106	1,752	1,605	221	0	5,726	5,726	1,221	773	5,490
Valley Stream, N. Y.	1,433	1,278	1,156	113	42	1,631	1,134	278	0	2,364	2,347	0	0	0
Vancouver, Wash.	1,994	911	534	614	469	1,953	1,697	259	0	1,387	1,072	739	675	565
Vicksburg, Miss.	1,179	940	582	43	196	2,691	1,190	115	0	6,569	6,435	987	847	625
Waltham, Mass.	9,340	6,630	6,488	2,248	462	9,490	8,516	520	3,017	7,559	7,559	626	347	296
Warren, Ohio	3,589	1,767	807	650	1,172	2,832	2,414	414	0	7,390	6,868	771	673	4,689
Warwick, R. I.[1]	6,415	4,881	4,749	1,345	189	6,204	5,891	345	3,837	10,089	10,089	424	166	864
Washington, Pa.	1,235	708	384	167	360	1,154	1,057	232	0	2,750	2,603	0	0	0
Watertown, N. Y.	2,090	1,389	1,268	344	357	2,036	1,923	316	0	3,776	3,773	548	549	151
Waukegan, Ill.	2,494	1,769	990	289	436	2,549	1,693	324	0	4,509	4,346	459	380	0
Wausau, Wis.	4,285	2,587	2,440	1,488	210	4,186	3,608	365	1,773	2,868	2,631	247	252	252
Wauwatosa Wis.	8,833	4,338	4,242	3,219	1,276	10,581	6,877	302	3,640	12,776	12,776	279	323	153
West Allis, Wis.	12,370	8,527	8,335	2,935	908	14,272	10,241	671	5,389	18,667	18,530	597	1,676	2,081
West New York, N. J.	4,710	3,791	3,528	762	157	4,733	4,682	51	2,209	5,061	5,061	0	0	0
West Orange, N. J.	2,707	2,663	2,091	19	25	2,447	2,432	269	0	853	853	0	0	0
West Palm Beach, Fla.[1]	4,390	3,714	2,073	30	646	6,586	3,038	255	0	21,700	20,481	1,201	1,482	14,250
White Plains, N. Y.	5,606	4,349	3,980	490	767	6,876	4,769	473	0	5,460	5,460	842	476	16
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1,308	1,130	775	97	81	1,283	1,012	71	0	11,331	11,110	2,001	2,431	9,667
Williamsport, Pa.	2,650	1,354	678	684	612	2,403	1,663	201	0	10,705	10,030	506	289	5,054
Wilmington, N. C.	2,493	1,485	1,337	714	294	2,233	2,104	190	0	5,923	5,923	658	518	2,864
Winona, Minn.	1,449	1,169	997	135	145	1,477	1,152	189	0	1,343	1,280	169	648	590
Wyandotte, Mich.[1]	4,678	1,683	1,577	617	2,378	4,611	4,143	148	0	1,241	1,078	1,910	1,141	0
Yakima, Wash.	2,838	997	615	525	1,316	2,296	2,186	338	0	1,717	1,717	515	450	0
Zanesville, Ohio	1,554	500	388	420	634	2,949	1,317	299	0	930	736	484	579	398

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[1] Data for 1958 fiscal year not available; amounts shown are for 1957 fiscal year.

[2] Revenue, expenditure, and debt data for 1957; utility data for 1958.

[3] Expenditure and debt data for 1957; revenue and utility data for 1958.

[4] Excludes debt of sanitary authority; data not available.

[5] Includes $14,303 thousand debt of Veterans Memorial Bridge not previously reported.

Sources of Information: Finance

Sources of Statistics: Finance

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PART FOUR

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Health
Housing
Public Works
Utilities
Fire
Police
Traffic
Recreation
Education
Libraries
Law and Courts
Model Ordinances

General Administration

Summary of 1959 developments in

ADMINISTRATION PUBLIC RELATIONS
IN-SERVICE TRAINING MANAGER PLAN

Administrative Management

By Frank P. Sherwood

Professor of Public Administration, University of Southern California

NO ONE will ever be able to tell precisely when it occurred; but for future reference a good case can be made for identifying 1959 as the year when automation hit city hall.

Automation in the municipal environment could not be, and is not, the same as it is in the industrial setting. The routine operations of cities tend to be paper oriented, with record keeping of all types the paramount feature. Thus electronic data processing — the computers and their kin — is the architect of automation in the city. In addition to eliminating much of the drudgery of the past, there is also promise that the availability of more extensive and better classified data will improve the quality of decision-making at the managerial and legislative levels.

These striking changes are but another indication of the dramatically dynamic times in which we live. At the beginning of the 1950's electronic computers were being constructed only on a highly experimental basis. Indeed the ENIAC, the first computer, goes back only to 1948. Twelve years later the city of Two Rivers, Wisconsin (population 10,000), had ordered its own computer equipment and was integrating all its financial record-keeping activities, including billing, around the new machinery. The estimated labor saving was approximately 100 manhours per week, or about $10,000 per year. Experience in other governments indicate that this is no fanciful estimate.

But it is not just in the accounting area that data processing is having its impact, though it may be noted that jurisdictions varying in size from New York City to Berkeley, California, have installations performing these types of functions. Property assessment records and tax billings have been automated in Kalamazoo, Michigan. In Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, and Wichita, Kansas, the police are being affected. In Evanston law enforcement officials are now using data processing to prepare records on accidents, traffic management, and audit reports on violations and disposition of traffic cases.

Another major record keeping job which has been automated is voter registration. In Baltimore, Maryland, and Midland, Michigan, installations of this type have been reported. Los Angeles uses electronic data processing in engineering calculations, precise level surveys, transverse calculations, and various design calculations. City planning is another area affected. Portland, Maine, has made these types of applications, and Los Angeles received a consultant's report suggesting a great variety of possible applications in planning.

It is evident that electronics has entered the lives of municipal managers. What does the future hold? The most obvious prediction is that cities are only on the threshold. The wave of the future is perhaps best seen in a proposal that has been made to one city to install automatic water meter-reading equipment. This device would scan meters and prepare bills for 400,000 accounts per month.

In addition to developments in technology, one of the most exciting prospects seems to be the potential the computers provide for intergovernmental cooperation. The equipment is expensive, is excessively fast, and thus is capable of serving many masters. One county is seriously contemplating the establishment of a central data processing center to serve all the jurisdictions in its area.

Functional Developments. Automation was of course only one example of the changing environment of municipal management at the dawn of a new decade. A rapidly urbanizing society moving toward increasingly larger metropolitan units has presented municipalities with new demands. Inevitably these challenges invite a management response. Nowhere is this perhaps more clear than in the field of public transit. By 1950 it was apparent that the private operators were in some trouble; usage of their systems had begun to slide after the war. Similarly in the metropolitan areas the problem of getting to and from work was becoming critical. Despite these disturbing signs, the fifties was essentially a decade of inactivity.

It was clear by 1959 that this problem could no longer be swept under the rug. Private bus lines had either gone out of business, as in Eugene, Oregon, Kokomo, Indiana, and many other cities, or they were in desperate financial straits. At decade's end it was obvious that this was a municipal problem. It was not so clear what the municipality's role was in meeting this new challenge. City experience in operating bus lines was not much better than that of private operators, with the shining exception of Santa Monica, California, where 1958-59 profits were more than 10 per cent of gross revenues, after all costs had been figured.

Thus there was noticeable reluctance on the part of municipalities to acquire and operate bus systems. However San Antonio, Texas, did take just such a step. The more than $3,000,000 purchase was financed largely by a bond issue of $1,750,000. Greeley, Colorado, also acquired a private system. On the other hand, voters in Des Moines, Iowa, rejected a similar proposal, and Phoenix sold its money-losing public system to private enterprise. The metropolitan implications are seen in the Phoenix situation, where state laws restricted the municipality to older sections with the more profitable suburban runs served by the private firm.

Other means of coping with the problem also were tried. In some cases, as in Philadelphia with regard to the railroads, this meant outright financial subsidy. In others, as in Eugene, Oregon, it meant developing routes and schedules that had a chance of profit. In Jackson, Michigan, the city purchased the line, then contracted with a private firm for its operation on a guaranteed management fee basis. From this brief survey it is obvious that cities are still groping for an appropriate response. As Ned Wall wrote in *Public Management,* " . . . the municipal official's task in deciding *what to do* often is complicated by the fact that no single approach has been accepted as *the approach* by any significant number of cities." Hopefully 1959 provided some experiential basis for decision-making on transit problems ahead.

Another area where the changing nature of the society is having its impact on the municipality involves senior citizens. Since 1900 the total population of the United States has doubled, but the number of persons over 65 has quadrupled. A survey in California showed that the old people themselves are the most important pressure group in securing additional services. Typically these services involve the erection and operation of special physical facilities and the provision of special programs. In some cases the buildings are financed entirely out of municipal funds.

A continuing trend toward the creation of planning commissions provides further evidence of the growing responsibilities of the cities. As urban land is increasingly recognized as a vital natural resource, the necessity for control of its use must also grow. Thus it is not surprising that 58 cities established commissions during the year, far larger than the number created for any other function. This contrasts with the 50 new commissions reported for 1958.

Organizational Developments. Developments in the organization arrangements of municipalities continued the pattern of prior years. For more than a half century a dominant theme of public management has been organizational integration, especially elimination of independent elective officers and independent boards. Yet it is interesting to note that few elective officers were reported eliminated in 1959, and the use of boards and commissions certainly does not seem to decline.

From data available, it is rather difficult to tell how many of the 178 new boards and commissions created during 1959 have administrative powers. But it is quite probable that more were created with administrative powers than the 14 which were reported abolished during the year.

The new commissions tend to fall in three general groups: (1) those with quasi-judicial powers; (2) those created primarily for public relations purposes; and (3) those which are responsible for proprietary functions. In the first group are new commissions dealing with land use and housing. Eighteen boards of zoning or adjustment were established, reflecting a continuing trend toward the separation of the broader planning function from individual appeals for zone exceptions. Personnel commissions, of which nine were created, also tend to be quasi-judicial. Finally, 10 boards of appeal for housing codes were reported.

Commissions falling in the public relations group were many and varied — industrial development, rehabilitation, local improvements, beaches, taxes, shade trees, harbor, centennial celebrations, and many others.

There seems still to be a tendency on the part of many municipalities to regard self-financing operations as something different from other agencies of government. Thus it may be noted that utilities boards were created in six cities. Further evidence of the changing patterns of municipal functions is the growth in importance of the parking commission, of which seven were established in 1959. Some of these appear to have policy responsibilities; others seem to be advisory.

As in 1958, attempts to reduce the number of agencies reporting to the top administrator tended to focus on public works. The creation of 21 new departments of public works (also known as field service and public service units) was reported. A tally of the functions most typically involved in these integration efforts showed that streets, water, sewers, and engineering, in that order, were most commonly a part of the new department. That public works departments are frequently large "holding companies," however, is revealed by their wide assortment of functions — parks, planning, building inspection, building maintenance, cemetery, storm drains, trees, inspection, parking meters, and motor maintenance.

Another organizational trend of the last decade concerns integration of police and fire departments. The movement has not gathered a great deal of momentum; but a very slow development in this direction does seem to be occurring. In 1959 the creation of three departments of public safety were reported in Atchison, Kansas, and Plymouth and Mount Pleasant, Michigan. Two cities particularly noted for their public safety experiments filed reports on their experience. A study in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, provided evidence that mobile public safety officers were "just as efficient as station-based fire companies and a two-man police patrol." As a result plans were being made to expand the program. In Oak Park, Michigan, a survey by the National Board of Fire Underwriters resulted in a drop for the fire insurance classification from 7 to 5. Significantly, no mention was made of integration by the Board's engineers.

The third major area where organization integration has tended to concentrate is finance. The establishment of nine new departments in 1959 suggests that this change stirs fewer emotions than in public safety but more than in public works.

Managerial Developments. With local government costs continuing to rise, there was in 1959 increased effort to reduce expenditures. One strategy that seems to be developing is to buy from private enterprise those services that experience shows can be done more cheaply under contract. For example, Columbia, South Carolina, contracted for janitorial services with a private firm and expected to save about $2,400 per year. Laguna Beach, California, and Plymouth, Michigan, abandoned municipally operated refuse collection systems in favor of contractual arrangements with private firms. The experience in Denver, however, reveals that there are dangers in this approach. There, as in Columbia, it was proposed to contract for janitorial services in public buildings. Great controversy then raged over the dismissal of custodians who had been in the public service for many years.

The fire service was another functional area where a hard, new look was being taken at traditional ways of operation. An article in *Public*

Management by Warren Y. Kimball of the National Fire Protection Association suggested the nature of this approach. Kimball's main point: cities have tended to scatter stations and equipment over the landscape, leaving too few men at any one place. The answer: fewer companies, fewer stations, less equipment, and a minimum of five men to a company. In essence municipal officials should worry less about the familiar 1 and one-half mile radius of coverage and more about adequate manpower and equipment at the scene of the fire.

A major statistical study which bears very closely on these matters was completed during the year by Professor Harvey E. Brazer of the University of Michigan. It was an analysis of expenditures in 462 cities over 25,000 population. It revealed that levels of per capita expenditure are less related to size of city than popularly supposed, being consistent only in the case of police. On the other hand the higher the density of population the greater are municipal expenditures, except in the case of recreation and highways. Other important findings: (1) the smaller the metropolitan area's population accounted for by the central city, the higher its per capita outlays; and (2) as median family income goes up, so do expenditures.

Incorporations. The year 1959 seemed to cap the decade in another way; for it had taken all of the 10 years to establish firmly the concept of the municipal corporation in federal government-dominated communities. It was 1950 when Henry Reining, Jr., submitted a report to the United States Department of Interior and Senator Pat McCarran proposed that Boulder City, Nevada, be permitted to incorporate. Finally, within a six-month span (December, 1958-May, 1959) elections were held in three of the major "federal" cities, and incorporation was a reality. First was Richland, Washington (population 24,000), which adopted its charter on December 2. Next was Boulder City (population 4,000 but with a 39 square-mile area), and last was Oak Ridge, Tennessee (population 27,000). Richland and Oak Ridge are the sites of the nation's two major atomic works. All three cities adopted the council-manager plan.

Other than the "federal" city incorporations, almost all of the 100 new municipalities of 1959 were quite small, as has been the usual pattern. However the number of new cities (located in 22 states) was considerably higher than the figures for 1958, when 65 incorporations in 19 states were reported. Texas accounted for nearly one-fourth of the total with 22 incorporations. There were two small disincorporations in Texas. Four rather small consolidations also occurred, three of which were in Vermont and one in North Carolina.

Home Rule. A regular feature of odd-numbered years is the spate of new legislative enactments affecting cities, and 1959 was no exception. But it was not a particularly bright year with regard to home rule. True, the Kansas legislature did authorize a home rule amendment for the November, 1960, ballot; and in Minnesota home rule charter advocates will now have to obtain only 55 per cent of the votes. On the other hand a proposed constitutional amendment in Connecticut failed to win a required second consecutive legislative approval; and a home rule measure also was unsuccessful in Montana. Alaska's enlightened home rule constitution was first utilized by the city of Anchorage when it adopted its new charter in October, 1959. The charter has the council-manager plan with a separately elected mayor.

It was in the field of labor relations that the states seemed most active in telling the cities how to manage their affairs. Yet the pattern is not consistent. North Carolina passed legislation forbidding policemen and firemen from joining labor unions, and Florida prohibits membership in unions reserving the right to strike. Ohio has now authorized the checkoff of union dues, and Wisconsin permits municipal employees to join unions and engage in collective bargaining. These state actions are having their most significance in police and fire because of a growing tendency to establish maximum work weeks. In the last year maximum work week legislation for police and fire was passed in Texas and Indiana and for firemen only in South Dakota. In Ohio a mandatory 56-hour work week for firemen was vetoed by the governor as a state intrusion into matters of local concern. In Oregon certain aspects of working schedules for firemen have been set by state law.

If this legislative trend continues, involving as it does a reduction in the work week in most cases, it is very likely that the move toward public safety units as a means of saving manhours will receive an additional boost. Two cities in Illinois developed the public safety system in the first year after a maximum work week law was instituted in 1957. Interestingly enough, the governor of Illinois vetoed a 1959 bill which would have prevented integration of police and fire. Phoenix, while not operating under a state-imposed workweek restriction, had 12 years experience with a charter-required 48-hour duty week for firemen. The provision was repealed in 1959, and firemen were placed on a 56-hour week.

Intergovernmental Cooperation. Of long-term significance for all cities was adoption of federal legislation providing for a permanent Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. The Commission is to advise the President and the Congress on all phases of intergovernmental relations and provide a focal point for all governments to work together on common problems. Representation on the 26-member body includes four municipal and three county officials.

Each year local governments devise new and ingenious systems of cooperation. Most spectacular of the 1959 attempts was the "Massive Cooperation" movement in the Salem, Oregon, area. A variety of citizens committees worked on this project, which involved the state, the city, two counties, and the school district over a one-year period. Many recommendations were made, with one of the first tangible results the appointment of the city park director as the regional park chief for a two-county area.

From the dollars-and-cents point of view, a venture into cooperative purchasing in Florida drew considerable attention in 1959. In reporting on the results of this program, Robert K. Lowery, purchasing agent for Fort Lauderdale, observed that next to centralized purchasing, cooperative purchasing offers the most significant opportunities for savings. Reductions in purchase prices of 3 to 10 per cent were common in the Florida experience. In the acquisition of 62 radios, a savings of 18 per cent was reported. One of the three originators of the program, the municipality of Hollywood, estimated it saved $33,164 in three years. The other original participants were also cities, Fort Lauderdale and Pompano Beach. Since then the program has expanded to include 12 units, including Broward County, other cities, the school district, and a hospital.

Summary. This review of the year's activities in municipal management only tends to emphasize the obvious: a municipal government is a reflection of the problems and the opportunities of society as a whole. And in the U. S. culture these are days of explosive change. A particularly heartening sign for the future lies in the flexibility of response of municipal governments to these expanding and changing needs. They are capitalizing on the opportunities provided by electronic data processing as a means of improving management and reducing already precious manhours. In addition the evolving organizational character of the municipalities and assumption of new responsibilities, as in planning and transit, reveals a ready willingness to meet the challenges of a highly urbanized, metropolitan culture.

Municipal Public Relations in 1959

By Bruce W. Love and Michael E. Lesko*

THE art of public relations embraces the art of "multiplication" — that is, the art of multiplying endlessly the good impressions of a city. It involves the honest and skillful employment of all known media and, most important of all, the development of new approaches and more advanced techniques. To work effectively, the instruments used in public relations programs must constantly be revised to take advantage of the most successful current-day sales techniques while at the same time avoiding the "hard-sell" approach. While many annual reports still take the form of a printed summary of a city's receipts and disbursements, current trends in all municipal public relations media point to an increased focusing of the public's interest on specific local problems, the city's solutions to these problems, and the steps that have been taken in the past year toward their achievement.

Annual Reports. As has been the case for many years the annual report remained the basic municipal public relations medium for 1959.

Sixty-nine per cent of the reports published in 1959 were of the booklet type ranging from one folded page to 232 bound pages. The median length of the 1959 annual report was 18 pages. This compares with 20 pages in 1958, 24 in 1957, and 24 in 1956. The most popular size among all reports was 6 x 9 inches (59 per cent), 8½ x 11 was next (38 per cent), and the 7 x 10 showed some use (8 per cent). The largest size for reports other than newspapers was 10½ x 16 inches.

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A total of 206 cities submitted annual reports.[1] Nearly two-thirds having done so far at least five of the last 10 years. A total of 64, or 41 per cent, have issued annual reports for 10 or more years. Twenty-three municipalities prepared reports for the first time in 1959[2] compared with 26 in 1958 and 14 in 1957.

Distribution of annual reports was widespread. Two-thirds of the cities placed a copy in almost every home through delivering or mailing reports to all residents, delivering as part of a local newspaper, or mailing to a utility customer list. For all cities the median population per copy printed was 2.9 (see Table 1).

If one word were to be used to describe the 1959 annual reports it would be "variety." This variety in appearance and content was to be expected, but the reasons for the basic differences are more difficult to

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[1] A total of 206 cities submitted annual reports. They are: Antioch, Bakersfield, Baldwin Park, Berkeley, Buena Park, Claremont, Costa Mesa, Downey, El Cajon, Fillmore, Fresno, Inglewood, Lakewood, La Mesa, Modesto, Monrovia, Pico Rivers, San Luis Obispo, Santa Fe Springs, Santa Monica, and Woodland, California; Canon City and Denver, Colorado; Greenwich, New Canaan, Stratford, Wethersfield, Winchester, and Windsor, Connecticut; Bartow, Delray Beach, Gainesville, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Pierce, Pompano Beach, and West Palm Beach, Florida; Fulton County, Jesup, and Savannah, Georgia; Brookfield, Champaign, Galesburg, Oglesby, and Peoria, Illinois; Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Dubuque, and Sioux City, Iowa; Concordia, El Dorado, Holton, and Lawrence, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; New Orleans, Louisiana; Bangor, Bath, Berwick, Brewer, Caribou, Ellsworth, Lewiston, Lisbon, Mount Desert, Old Town, Portland, Rockland, Rumford, and South Berwick, Maine; Baltimore County and Montgomery County, Maryland; Medford, Concord, Stoughton, Williamstown, and Wilmington, Massachusetts; Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Corunna, East Lansing, Escanaba, Grand Rapids, Grosse Point Park, Holly, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, Oak Park, Port Huron, Royal Oak, St. Johns, and Saginaw, Michigan; Hopkins, New Ulm and St. Louis Park, Minnesota; Berkeley, Clayton, Ferguson, and Marinette, Missouri; Alliance, Kearney, and Scottsbluff, Nebraska; Las Vegas, Nevada; Concord, Hampton, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Cedar Grove, Edison, Mount Holly, Newton, and Parsippany-Troy Hills, New Jersey; Bronxville, Garden City, Jamestown, New York, and Patchogue, New York; Burlington, Greensboro, Lexington, Salisbury, Statesville, and Washington, North Carolina; Cincinnati, Clyde, Columbus, Dayton, East Cleveland, Lakewood, and Zanesville, Ohio; Sutherlin, Oregon; Bellefonte, Camp Hill, Cheltenham, Clark's Summit, Easton, McCandless, Marple, Mount Lebanon, Philadelphia, Quakertown, Sharpesville, and Upper Merion, Pennsylvania; Beaufort, Camden, Greenville, and Kingstree, South Carolina; Baytown, Beeville, Donna, Hearne, San Antonio, Waco, and Weatherford, Texas; Ogden, Utah; Barre, Brattleboro, Manchester, Middlebury (town), Middlebury, Montpelier, St. Johnsbury (town), St. Johnsbury, and Springfield, Vermont; Alexandria, Fairfax, Fredericksburg, Henrico County, Lexington, Norfolk, Richmond, Salem, Virginia Beach, and Wytheville, Virginia; Olympia, Seattle, Sunnyside, and Tacoma, Washington; Morgantown, West Virginia; Fox Point, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, and Two Rivers, Wisconsin; Victoria, British Columbia; Sarnia, Ontario; Lachine, Verdun, Outremont, and Westmount, Quebec. In addition, reports for periods longer than one year were submitted by Kitimat, British Columbia; Marceline, Missouri; Chapel Hill, North Carolina; and Englewood, New Jersey.

[2] The 23 cities issuing reports for the first time are: Baldwin Park, Fresno, and Pico Rivera, California; Delray Beach, Florida; Jesup, Georgia; Champaign, Illinois; Sioux City, Iowa; Corunna and Holly, Michigan; Berkeley, Missouri; Las Vegas, Nevada; Edison, New Jersey; Sutherlin, Oregon; Clyde and Zanesville, Ohio; Bellefonte and Upper Merion, Pennsylvania; Kingstree, South Carolina; Baytown, Beeville, and Weatherford, Texas; Virginia Beach, Virginia; and Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF DATA ON ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS: 1959

Population Group	Number of Cities	Population Per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		Number Weeks. End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000	17	0.9-1,946	2.3	8-120	16	4-40	13	$491-52,440	$4,593
50,000 to 100,000	16	0.7-22.7	2.3	4-48	16	4-31	13	0- 4,774	1,922
25,000 to 50,000	29	1.0-300	2.6	6-124	16	6-48	22	0- 3,200	1,261
10,000 to 25,000	42	0.8-48	3.0	2-232	20	3-43	14	100- 3,395	898
5,000 to 10,000	37	1.2-1,200	8.0	4-138	30	1-38	17	10- 1,300	698
Under 5,000	19	0.7-27.5	2.8	1-20	44	3-19	8	71- 950	386
All cities	159	0.7-1,946	2.9	1-232	18	1-48	13	0-52,440	955

discern. Essentially, the reports were designed to provide the public with information. Approximately one-fourth of the reports published in 1959 were conservative and were designed for purely factual reporting. So factual that in many instances it would appear that a charter requirement was being fulfilled rather than the public being informed. These reports were reference books and usually contained detailed financial statements. Little or no attempt was made to use color, pictures, charts, or drawings.

About three-fourths of the reports were designed to catch attention, highlight accomplishments, and call attention to existing problems. These reports were easy to read and pointed out trends and emphasized important points. A variety of type was used, and straight copy was broken up with pictures, charts, and eye-catching color.

Colorful and imaginative covers were prominent among the 1959 reports. One hundred and eleven were printed in two or more colors. Outstanding in the use of color were the reports of Denver, Colorado; Oak Park, Michigan; Virginia Beach, Virginia; Santa Monica, Sante Fe Springs, and El Cajon, California; New Orleans, Louisiana; Pico Rivera, California; and Montgomery County, Maryland. Approximately two-thirds of this group featured an outstanding accomplishment.

A somewhat new innovation that gained wide acceptance and use was the frank discussion and presentation of some “knotty” problem. This technique was well used by Royal Oak, Michigan; Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Seattle, Washington; and Gainesville, Florida. Its use would seem to be best suited to a problem that is somewhat perennial and whose ultimate solution rests with the electorate. Berkeley, California, used this approach to present a sewer and fire protection capital improvement program under a section designated “Your Choice For Future Progress.” The reports of Salisbury, North Carolina, and Gainesville, Florida, were noteworthy for the interesting use of newspaper headlines on their covers. Composite photographs of actual municipal activities appeared on the Santa Monica, California, report, while aerial picture and other panoramic views were utilized by West Palm Beach, Florida; New Orleans, Louisiana; San Antonio, Texas; Tacoma, Washington; Statesville, North Carolina; Lawrence, Kansas; Portland, Maine; and Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Features and content which have become generally accepted appeared in most of the reports; almost all of them including an organization chart of the local government, for example. Particularly effective organization charts appeared in the Pico Rivera, California; Edison Township, New Jersey; and Fairfax, Virginia, reports. Another feature of growing popularity was the use of cartoon-like drawings. Ferguson, Missouri, used "sputniks" and the like to describe its "Geophysical Year" whereas Fort Lauderdale, Florida, carried through the theme of rhetorical questions such as "What are you doing with my taxes?" asked by a somewhat harrassed and worried-looking citizen. The impact was excellent and showed a trend well worth emulating.

Concord, Massachusetts, included as part of its report a "Citizens Activity Record." In essence it is an application form to be filled out by citizens interested in serving on the town's various boards or committees. Dayton, Ohio, included a perforated, self-addressed questionnaire card asking the readers what they think about the way their city is being run.

Fifty-nine cities issued newspaper reports in 1959. Of these 47 were tabloid, and 12 were standard full-page newspaper size. Very effective newspaper supplement reports were published by Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Seattle, Washington; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Norfolk, Virginia; Tacoma, Washington; Cincinnati, Ohio; Palm Beach, Florida; and Ogden, Utah. All contained attractive multicolor covers complemented by attractive art work and design.

The 1959 reports illustrated a growing tendency to present financial and statistical data in a simple yet integrated manner. Muskegon, Michigan, depicted the source of property taxes by percentage noting residential, business, industry, and further noting the percentage shared by the school system, city, and county. The Grand Rapids, Michigan, report contained a few effective self-imposed questions and answers relative to taxes and budgets, such as, "How Are My Taxes Determined?"

The median cost of the annual report was up 4 per cent from 1958. The average city spent $955 on its report ranging from $52,440 spent by Philadelphia for 1,800,000 copies compared to $19.16 by Canon City, Colorado, for 75 copies (see Table 1).

A disturbing fact about the annual reports issued in 1959 was their lateness in reaching the reader. Although some cities issued reports very soon after the close of the municipal year, thus preserving the news value of the contents, the typical city took 13 weeks to prepare and distribute its report. This is a poor commentary on the public relations of city officials. However, this shortcoming diminishes in consequence with the growing trend for the use of annual reports to point up existing and future problems rather than merely "rehashing" past municipal events.

Special Reports. A total of 77 cities are known to have issued special reports, leaflets, and special notices during 1959. The number of cities reporting usage of these reports represents an increase of 33 per cent over 1958. Cities have evidently continued to expand their usage of other printed matter which they issue in addition to annual reports as a supplement to their public relations program.[3]

1. Tax leaflets continued to be one of the most popular types of special reports. Most show the city's sources of revenue and the distribution of expenditures by "pie charts," bar graphs, or coin or dollar bill divisions. Many cities, such as Hampton, New Hampshire, and Glencoe, Illinois, point out in their leaflets that local government receives only a portion of the local tax dollar, and, as in the case of the Royal Oak, Michigan, leaflet, "all of the taxes collected by the city are not expended by the city" (pointing out that other agencies of government, such as schools receive the larger portion of locally levied and collected taxes). A refreshing approach to illustrate the division of the tax dollar was used in the Mount Prospect, Illinois, leaflet which divides a "totem pole" into proportional sections dealing with the tax levies for village government, schools, sanitary districts, and the like.

2. Welcome letters and pamphlets were used by a number of city officials to welcome residents living in newly incorporated areas. The city manager of Alton, Illinois, mailed a "Message of Welcome" to 300 homes in a newly annexed area to answer questions regarding municipal services. Gardena, California, distributes the phone numbers and addresses of all city departments, schedules for the municipal bus lines, a list of civil defense shelters, garbage collection schedules, and a street map through the community Welcome Wagon. Henrico County, Virginia, published a "Guide" to its various county services, including a listing of all county and state taxes, with dates payable and to whom they apply.

Other cities issued leaflets of welcome to the city hall building. For the most part these took the form of a brief explanation of the form of local government and a statement of the procedures followed by the city council in conducting its meetings. "When the Council Convenes," published by the city of Ann Arbor, describes the order of council business and is kept up to date by an insert sheet listing the current mayor and councilmen by name. La Mesa, California, and St. Louis Park, Minnesota, also issued attractive leaflets of welcome to the city hall and council meetings. In somewhat the same vein, Iowa City issues a leaflet of welcome to its business district entitled "Park! And Be Pleased!" which lists the locations of its off-street parking lots, parking charges, and a street map of the business district.

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[3] The 77 cities known to have issued leaflets and special notices during 1959 are: Phoenix, Arizona; Berkeley, Fresno, Gardena, Glendale, Inglewood, Lakewood, La Mesa, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Woodland, and Ukiah, California; Aurora, Colorado; Fort Pierce, Jasper, Melbourne, Miami Beach, and Pompano Beach, Florida; Griffin and Savannah, Georgia; Arlington Heights, Elgin, Galesburg, Glencoe, Homewood, Oglesby, Park Forest, Riverside, Villa Park, and Western Springs, Illinois; Iowa City, and Sioux City, Iowa; Concordia, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Bangor, Lewiston, Old Town, and Portland, Maine; Wilmington, Massachusetts; Ann Arbor, Grosse Point Park, Holly, Kalamazoo, and Port Huron, Michigan; St. Louis Park, Minnesota; Ferguson, Marceline, Olivette, and University City, Missouri; Scottsbluff, Nebraska; Las Vegas, Nevada; Hampton, New Hampshire; Moorestown, Mount Holly, and Newton, New Jersey; Garden City, New York; Burlington and Statesville, North Carolina; Cincinnati, Columbus, and Fairview Park, Ohio; Cheltenham, McCandless, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Aiken, South Carolina; Jackson, Tennessee; Beeville, Ennis, and Weatherford, Texas; Fredericksburg and Henrico County, Virginia; Seattle and Tacoma, Washington; Fox Point and Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Sarnia, Ontario; and Westmount, Quebec.

3. Leaflets concerning public bond issues and involving a vote of the general public on a proposed program seemed to concern needed sewer improvements in most instances. "Sewers — For Health and Growth," a pamphlet published by the city of Pompano Beach, Florida, contained a fact-finder list of questions and answers concerning plans to install sewers. Arlington Heights, Illinois, distributed a booklet to its residents containing the background, engineering facts, and the proposal for installation of an expanded sewer system.

4. Leaflets concerning water problems, usually water shortages, were issued by other cities. Fresno, California, issued a "Caution, Citizen" leaflet which told its residents that "your job depends on water — no matter how you make your living," cited the high per capita consumption of water, and illustrated several of the most common ways in which water is wasted. Prepared in "visual index" fashion, as were a number of other leaflets submitted to ICMA headquarters this past year, the last fold of the Fresno water leaflet is a questionnaire asking the resident's ideas on "what to do about the water problem." Water customers were asked to return the questionnaire when they paid their water bill.

Open Houses. Thirty-seven cities[4] invited their citizens to open houses or city hall exhibits in 1959. For the most part these receptions were planned in conjunction with the official dedication ceremonies of a new public building, such as the open house and dedication of the new city hall in Verdun, Quebec, Canada; a new headquarters fire station in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada; and the newly completed water treatment plant in Salem, Virginia. In Tacoma, Washington, the first two floors of the new county-city building were filled with public health displays in observance of Community Health Week. The junior chamber of commerce of El Cajon, California, jointly sponsored a municipal open house week with the city. Guided tours of city departments were conducted, and this program was so well received it has been made an annual affair.

Radio, Television and Movies. During 1959 a total of 51 cities reported that they used radio, television, or movies to further their public relations work in the community. As has been reported for the past several years, a number of cities participate regularly in weekly or biweekly radio and television programs. Many of these take the form of a "Know Your City Government" or a "Meet Your City Officials" type of program in which the heads of various departments, city councilmen, the city manager, and the mayor discuss problems and projects currently facing the city.[5]

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[4] The 37 cities inviting citizens to open houses or city hall exhibits in 1959 are: Costa Mesa, Fresno, El Cajon, Inglewood, Lakewood, La Mesa, Pico Rivera, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Fe Springs, California; Brookfield and Peoria, Illinois; Des Moines, Dubuque, and Sioux City, Iowa; Lawrence, Kansas; Bath and Brewer, Maine; Stoughton, Massachusetts; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Clayton, Missouri; Cedar Grove, New Jersey; Lakewood, Ohio; Marple and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Kingstree, South Carolina; Baytown and Weatherford, Texas; Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Salem, and Virginia Beach, Virginia; Tacoma, Washington; Morgantown, West Virginia; Two Rivers, Wisconsin; Victoria, British Columbia; and Verdun, Quebec.

In Zanesville, Ohio, the city manager conducts a 15-minute radio broadcast on the day preceding meetings of the city council to discuss current local issues. In Tacoma panel discussions among city employees on various city operations are the feature of a weekly 15-minute radio program which has been produced for the past two years. Tacoma also uses films and other visual aids on its weekly TV program. In Dayton, Ohio, "The Mayor Speaks" is a weekly 15-minute feature of the local radio station which includes interviews with visiting celebrities and members of the city commission and administrative staff as well as featuring reports of city activities and services. Immediately prior to the release of the annual report of Peoria, Illinois, its department heads appeared on a half-hour television program to explain the workings and accomplishments of their departments during the past year.

Other cities used radio and television to alert their citizens to conditions that were hazardous to the public's safety. Montgomery County, Maryland, used personal appearances of its officials and prepared announcements to advise citizens of fire hazards resulting from a prolonged drought. The same techniques were employed to alert citizens to hazardous road conditions after heavy summer rains broke the drought. Cincinnati conducts daily radio programs on "Road Conditions" and "Traffic Conditions." Officers of its police traffic bureau report direct from a helicopter during peak traffic periods on traffic conditions. The highway maintenance division reports on road conditions at the times when motorists are leaving their places of employment.

Still other cities used radio and television time to furnish information to the public concerning a major city project or program on which a public vote had been set. Norfolk, Virginia, prepared for a vote on the annexation of 13.5 square miles of Princess Ann County containing 38,000 people by producing film and radio spot announcements which were aired for the three months prior to the annexation vote. Five-minute television programs featured city department heads discussing the functions of their departments. A half-hour television program included interviews with residents in the area to be annexed whose questions were answered by city officials.

Television and radio were used extensively by the city council and manager of San Antonio during the months preceding a bond proposal vote for the construction of a municipal jail and later in the year to inform the public concerning the issue of the city's purchase of the bus transit system.

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[5] The 51 cities using radio, television, and motion pictures during 1959 are: Berkeley, Fresno, Glendale, Inglewood, Modesto, and San Luis Obispo, California; Canon City, Colorado; Gainesville and Pompano Beach, Florida; Brookfield, Galesburg, and Peoria, Illinois; Des Moines, Dubuque, and Sioux City, Iowa; Atchison and Lawrence, Kansas; Bangor, Brewer, Portland, and Rumford, Maine; Ann Arbor, Escabana, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, and Port Huron, Michigan; Scottsbluff, Nebraska; New York, New York; Lexington, North Carolina; Dayton, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Zanesville, Ohio; Bellefonte, Clark's Summit, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Camden, South Carolina; Baytown and San Antonio, Texas; Barre, Vermont; Alexandria, Fairfax, Norfolk, and Wytheville, Virginia; Tacoma, Washington; Morgantown, West Virginia; Milwaukee and Two Rivers, Wisconsin; Victoria, British Columbia; and Westmount, Quebec.

If any trend in the use of radio and television as public relations media could be noted, it would be the production by city officials and station personnel of citizen question-and-answer forums. Galesburg, Illinois, conducts a weekly 15-minute program entitled "Voters' Press Conference" during which citizens may call the local radio station with questions about their city government and its services. The citizen's phone call and the replies to their questions by the city manager and mayor are heard by the radio audience. Citizens need not identify themselves.

In Lawrence, Kansas, the city manager conducts a weekly half-hour radio program to discuss the business transacted by the city commission on the preceding day and to answer questions phoned to the station by interested citizens. A similar program is produced by the local television station in Zanesville, Ohio, during which members of the city council and the city manager answered questions phoned and written directly to the station. This public relations technique was used to explain the facts concerning a proposed local income tax ordinance.

Colored slides, a favorite means of presenting a city's program visually, were reported to be in use or preparation by a number of cities. Such slide presentations were used by city officials in talks before civic clubs, study groups, school government classes, Boy and Girl Scouts, garden clubs, and television audiences. Other cities, such as Philadelphia, produce films on various phases of municipal government for their "Speaker's Bureau."

Conclusions. During 1959 municipal officials for the most part acknowledged their responsibility to develop an informed citizenry and the importance of public relations as a tool of management by using a variety of methods of acquainting the citizens with the city's story. This effort was characterized by the increasing awareness on the part of public officials of the need to recognize the many publics served and the tailoring of information to their interests.

While the annual report is still the mainstay as a reporting vehicle among municipalities, there is a growing trend for cities to also employ a variety of other techniques to assure a well-balanced year around program rather than a big "one-shot" job. To tell the city story practically every known channel of communication was used including radio, television, motion pictures, film strips, window displays, speeches, open houses, tours of municipal installations, leaflets, newsletters, special bulletins, exhibits, feature stories, paid advertisements, slogans, and monthly or periodic reports.

Every one of these methods of informing the public can improve the service of the city government to its citizens. Good public relations must be deserved. Artifice and manipulation may enjoy temporary success, but in the long run good public relations are based upon giving the public information in a manner that will win the public's respect.

Municipal In-Service Training

BY ROBERT L. BRUNTON AND ELEANOR SCHWAB*

IN RECENT years, the importance of strong and effective local government has been emphasized. One essential in obtaining such government is good personnel with such special training as may be required for efficient performance of specific jobs. No organization can function above the level of the people on whom it depends to do its work, and, to a considerable extent, the effectiveness of these people is dependent on job training.

City-operated programs for local government employees are for the most part a postwar development. Few of the training programs described in this article antedate the past two decades, while many appear to have been stimulated by the generally increased emphasis on employee training which accompanied and followed World War II.

Current Status of Training

Current public service training for local government personnel in the United States is uneven in quality and quantity. Few cities have a training program approaching adequacy, a situation reflected in the attitude toward training in many cities and in the limited staff and budget appropriations for such a program. Where organized, training programs have been justified for many reasons: (1) appropriate in-service training increases a worker's effectiveness in his present job; (2) training of the proper kind improves morale; (3) labor turnover is decreased; (4) it is frequently impossible to recruit persons who have precisely the background of education, training, and experience needed for the position that is open; (5) in-service training can be a means of screening new employees; and (6) training can enable workers to step into jobs of greater responsibility.

In early 1960 the International City Managers' Association surveyed all cities in the United States over 10,000 population on their in-service training programs. A total of 1,044 cities replied. Of this number 436, or 41.6 per cent, maintain some kind of in-service training. The most frequent type of training, particularly in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, is for public safety officials — firemen and policemen. In about one-third of the cities which have training programs this is the only type of training given. The next most frequent types of training in all population groups are: (1) orientation courses, many of them informal short courses; (2) supervisory training; and (3) training for public works employees, particularly sewage treatment operators. Cities which provide training for all employees are likely to confine this to orientation sessions, public and employee safety programs, and public relations.

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Organization. Municipal training programs show a similar pattern, with the exception of cities of 500,000 or more. The vast majority of cities which maintained any type of training program indicated that individual department heads are responsible for this function. The lack of an adequate central organizing unit within the municipality is cited as a major training deficiency by most cities.

In the 18 cities over 500,000, on the other hand, 11 have full-time training program officers — Milwaukee, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Detroit, New York, Washington, D. C., Seattle, San Antonio, Denver, and San Diego. Other cities which have full-time training officers are Phoenix, Arizona; Wichita, Kansas; Tacoma, Washington; Pasadena and Stockton, California; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Little Rock, Arkansas; West Allis and Two Rivers, Wisconsin; and Fort Lauderdale and Daytona Beach, Florida. In some cities the training director or officer is under the direction of the chief administrator; in others the work is coordinated through the personnel director.

Many cities — for example, Akron, Ohio; Alhambra, California; and Beaumont, Texas — employ full-time training officers within the fire and police departments but not for the city generally.

One of the most extensive training programs is that conducted by Philadelphia; it is organized through four institutions within the city: the board of education, local universities and colleges, the Philadelphia Government Training Institute, and individual city departments. The Philadelphia Government Training Institute, operated by the city of Philadelphia, offers courses on governmental organization, communications, labor relations, and basic supervision. Both the fire school and the police academy are organized under the PGTI.

Nature of Training. Training of municipal employees has been both specific and general. The more specific, technical type of training is provided in fields of fire, police, public works, finance, personnel, recreation, and planning. In some of these fields — notably fire and police — training is a two-phase operation: orientation or recruit training and refresher or advancement training. Examples of specific course materials are: the control of radioactive material, for firefighters; lifeguard training, for recreation personnel; and chemistry, for public works employees.

Fire and police training has become highly formalized in most municipalities. As a result more training is done in these two areas than any others. In addition to the training carried on by cities, many states take a particular interest in training public safety officials. During 1957, 39 states held fire in-service training schools.

The National Fire Protection Association in the November, 1959, issue of *Firemen* reports that almost 136,000 firemen in 37 states and three Canadian provinces provided special training for fire department personnel during the year ending June 30, 1959.

Training of a more general nature takes several forms: (1) courses which are routinely given to certain employees, such as public relations, telephone courtesy, supervisory training, and conference leadership; (2) internship programs in cooperation with local universities; and (3) administrative trainee programs such as those used by Los Angeles County. The Los Angeles County program, initiated in 1933, has the basic objective of developing within the organization a group of experienced and educated professional public administrators. Philadelphia has a similar program.

Qualifications and Cost. Policies vary as to attendance, courses offered, and assumption of cost. Attendance is usually open to all permanent employees in good standing. Mere satisfactory completion of course work is required of the employee participating in the educational program, although some cities have extensive qualifying processes. San Diego County has established a training advisory committee which passes on the applicant's qualifications in addition to approval by his department head. Ripon, Wisconsin, requires a written examination and an oral interview for municipal employees to qualify.

Most cities state that the course must improve the employee in his present job or prepare him for a higher position. Most cities do not allow an individual to take courses at public expense to gain a higher degree. Some do allow an employee to complete high school or grammar school education. Gainesville, Florida, makes such a provision if the education is needed for the employee's present job classification or the one immediately above it.

The cost of training is handled in a variety of ways. Generally cities will pay for required training and may contribute some or all of the cost of voluntary training. Many cities hold classes on city time while others, particularly where a university is involved, hold classes on off-time. Lynwood, California, in addition to paying one-half tuition, grants "premium pay" at the rate of one dollar per unit of study satisfactorily completed. This premium pay is added to the employee's monthly salary and remains as permanent compensation as long as the employee is on the city payroll.

Organization of Training Courses. In-service training has been organized in the form of semester classes, short courses, conferences, seminars, and workshops, and has been effected by the individual and combined efforts of the following institutions: (1) federal, state, and local departments or agencies; (2) state and national organizations or associations of local officials and professional administrators; (3) extension divisions of state universities; and (4) the bureau of public administration, institute of government, or bureau of governmental research at private or state universities.

This joint pattern of training has evolved because the training resources of cities are seldom equal to the training needs of their officers and employees. Finding it impractical or uneconomical to undertake their own training, these cities have sought the benefits of cooperation with other units of government and universities.

1. Federal, State, and Local Departments and Agencies. This type of training has been organized in two ways: individually and cooperatively. Individual city-operated training courses are best illustrated by the police

training academies of Philadelphia and New York. These agencies are financed, staffed, and organized by the individual city.

For the smaller city cooperation in training with the state or other cities may be an economical and efficient way of achieving better training results. An illustration of intercity cooperation is in San Diego County, California, where employees from San Diego, La Mesa, and National City are jointly enrolled in a course in municipal public works administration. A similar group has been organized in municipal police administration among the Michigan cities of Adrian, Ann Arbor, Brighton, Farmington, Howell, Inkster, Keego Harbor, and Sylvan Lake.

Intercity cooperation is not limited to advanced training, however, since many small communities take advantage of their close proximity to large metropolitan areas to affect cooperative ventures in training. Bristol, Pennsylvania, for example, trains its police officers at the Philadelphia Police Academy.

Local communities have often taken advantage of the excellent training provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington. Not only may local policemen attend the Washington academy, but the Bureau also supplies visual aids and training materials which can be used in local training.

The role played by the state in the training of local officials was pointed up by a survey completed in 1956 by the United States Library of Congress which showed an extensive amount of training of firemen, policemen, fiscal officers, building inspectors, water and sewage plant operators, institutional employees, school bus drivers, and general administrative employees. The states listed as having outstanding programs were New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Three of these states have one central agency responsible for training: North Carolina, the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina; the Public Service Institute of the state of Pennsylvania; and New York, the training division of the state civil service department. Responsibility is decentralized in both New Jersey and Wisconsin.

2. Professional Organizations. State municipal leagues are particularly active in the field of training. Many times several state groups cooperate to foster these activities. An example is the Municipal Management Institute sponsored each spring by the Georgia Municipal Association, and the Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina City Managers' Associations. The American Public Works Association, through its headquarters in Chicago and its local chapters, and the International City Managers' Association, through its correspondence courses, offer training for local officials. Advanced management training for local government officials has also been fostered by the American Society for Public Administration through regional management institutes. In May, 1960, the first annual Advanced Management Training Program for city managers will be sponsored by the International City Managers' Association and the University of Chicago.

3. Extension Divisions of State Universities. State universities offer a wide variety of training programs for local officials, many of them in otherwise inaccessible areas. The Pennsylvania State University operates

13 "centers," ranging geographically from Philadelphia in the east to McKeesport and New Castle in the west. The university schedules an enormous number of conferences, institutes, and workshops which relate specifically to local government employees.

4. Universities. In an article in the October, 1953, issue of *Public Personnel Review,* Lynton K. Caldwell makes several observations on public agency-university cooperation in public personnel training. The initial impetus establishing cooperative programs usually comes from universities and associations of local officials who frequently co-sponsor training programs. Many cooperative relationships are periodic, informal, or experimental; many are on a temporary basis. The best developed programs, however, appear to be those where public agency-university relationships have been institutionalized and financial support is provided on a continuing basis.

Caldwell groups these programs into two general classes. One group includes primarily coordinating organizations where this coordinating function may be performed within the university structure as at Boston University, or outside of but in close relationship to educational institutions, as at Sacramento. The program at Boston University is conducted by the Institute of Public Service, which is organized within the Bureau of Public Administration. The School of Government in Sacramento, California, was established in 1959 by the Sacramento Chapter of the California State Employees Association which works with five educational institutions in the Sacramento area to develop courses and curricula for public personnel.

The second group are separate, self-contained establishments which may operate within the regular structure of the university but which possess their own personnel, teaching, program, and facilities, sometimes including buildings. The University of North Carolina's Institute of Government and the University of Pennsylvania's Fels Institute of Local and State Government are of this type. Schools of public administration in a number of universities approximate this pattern of organization.

Direct public financial aid for cooperative training usually is confined to reimbursement of the university for specific services rendered. In some cases, however, general tax support for the universities provides indirect financial assistance. Instruction in job-related courses is sometimes partially subsidized by public agencies, but except in specifically job-centered courses, such as those offered for policemen and firemen, public personnel are usually expected to pay at least a minimum tuition fee even in courses closely related to job requirements.

The increasing number and variety of joint ventures indicates widespread and growing interest in the possibility of university-public agency cooperative training. A recent example is Dallas, Texas, where the city council authorized the expansion of on-the-job training for city employees by contracting with Southern Methodist University's Institute of Management. The agreement calls for payment of $700 for an eight-week training course for supervisory personnel. Each course will consist of two-hour weekly lectures open to 200 city employees.

Kinds of Training Available

The following is a review of the in-service training which is available for city and other local government employees in major areas of municipal affairs. Within each area illustrations of types of training are related to the four main types of training organization described above.

Management. This training is handled mainly by universities and colleges through full and part-time graduate and undergraduate programs, short courses for those already in managerial positions, and workshops, seminars, and conferences on management techniques. Approximately 175 universities and colleges have such training programs. Many are provided by political science departments, schools of public administration, or combined public and business administration departments.

City management training programs have been developed at the University of Kansas, the University of Maine, and the Fels Institute of State and Local Government, University of Pennsylvania. These programs are for the full-time student taking a bachelor's or master's degree in public administration and usually provide internships where the student serves in a federal, state, or local government office.

Some universities, for example the University of Southern California and New York University, offer part-time evening study for those seeking degrees in government administration. The Fels Institute of Local and State Government in 1958 instituted a new professional career development program for in-service employees. College graduates who are in government service are afforded an opportunity to take graduate study toward a master's degree. Expenses are financed through scholarships and fellowships covering both tuition and living expenses.

Some universities offer short courses and seminars to those already in public service who wish further training. The Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina offers an annual course in municipal administration. Courses are held on weekends and are tuition-free to officials or employees of North Carolina cities and towns. The purpose is to provide advanced training in the fundamentals of municipal government on a practical basis. A similar program is conducted by the Institute of Local Government at the University of Pittsburgh which sponsors an executive development seminar for municipal managers in the western Pennsylvania area.

Police Administration. In several states short courses are offered for municipal police officers by colleges and universities. Thirty-two universities and colleges in the United States and Canada offer courses in law enforcement. A large number of universities offer courses in highway safety and highway traffic. A directory of the college and university offerings in these fields has been published by the United States Office of Education. The Vocational Education Association issues a similar directory.

One of the most extensive programs is offered by the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. Courses range from three days to nine months. The longer courses are for police officers who can secure a leave of absence. Grants-in-aid to defray tuition and living costs are provided by the Kemper Foundation for Traffic Study. Courses are given in accident investigation, traffic law enforcement, and traffic direction. Short courses in police management range from three days to five weeks and are offered to those who do not have time for the semester and academic year courses.

In 1951 the University of Louisville organized the Southern Police Institute to provide higher training for police officers, especially those in supervisory ranks. The course runs for 12 weeks.

Two states, California and New York, are of particular note for their state-sponsored police training programs. California created a Commission on Peace Officers' Standards and Training in 1959, and the governor appointed four city and county administrators to the Commission. New York state recently created a Municipal Police Training Council; the Council is preparing a basic course for a mandated minimum training program for all local government policemen in the state. Some cities maintain their own police academies to provide instruction in general police work, police organization, criminalistics, and traffic law enforcement. The City of New York offers a police science program of this type in affiliation with the City College of New York.

Fire Administration. Several fire training schools are sponsored by individual state boards or agencies in conjunction with local universities. Short-course duration is from two days to one week with a few (Florida State Fire College) up to four weeks. Illinois offers a short course at the state fire college in conjunction with the University of Illinois Extension Division at Champaign-Urbana. Regional officer schools are also offered during the year at various locations. The universities participating in this type of arrangement are California, Purdue, Iowa State, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi State, Ohio State, and Texas A & M.

California sponsors an extensive fire training program throughout the state. As one example, a Fire Training Officers Workshop was held in Fresno on May 19-23, 1958, with 157 training officers registered. Three courses were presented: basic instructors training, advanced conference leadership, and organization for instruction.

The Florida State Fire College offers eight weeks of resident training on such subjects as tools, fire apparatus, instructor training, and fire department administration. Seminar and training conferences are also held. Itinerant training classes are conducted at night for volunteer departments.

Public Works. Conferences and short courses on general public works, asphalt, building officials and inspectors, soil, and engineering and environmental sanitation are sponsored by Iowa State College, North Carolina State College, and the universities of Arizona, Illinois, Florida, Michigan State, Wisconsin, and North Dakota. Water works schools are sponsored or co-sponsored by Purdue, the State College of Washington, the University of Illinois, and North Carolina College.

Many states and municipalities have extensive public works training programs, including the states of California, Vermont, Virginia, Connecticut, and New Jersey, and the cities of Oakland, New York, Miami, Jacksonville, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati. Some of these courses are sponsored in conjunction with local universities.

Further information is shown in an American Public Works Association survey of training and development of public works employees. The report describes types and methods of training in municipal public works and lists the short courses and conferences held at colleges and universities throughout the country.

Finance Administration. Colleges and universities in several states offer short courses for municipal finance officers. The University of Florida's extension division for the last 15 years has sponsored a short course for municipal finance officers and city clerks. The Center for Continuation Study at the University of Minnesota sponsors a finance officers' school for such special problems as municipal insurance practices, legal responsibilities of finance officers, and economic factors affecting municipal finance. The short course by the Institute of Government, University of North Carolina, in cooperation with the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, deals with problems of purchasing officers: procurement of federal and surplus property, insurance, purchasing contracts, and municipal contracts. A budget officers' school is sponsored annually by the University of Wyoming in cooperation with the Wyoming State Examiners Office.

Some of the states which have training institutes for assessing officers are Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Texas, and Wyoming. For the past 13 years the University of Michigan has conducted an annual short course for assessing officers. An assessors school is conducted annually by the University of Minnesota. For several years the Bureau of Governmental Research of Rutgers University in cooperation with the New Jersey Bureau of Local Property Taxes has conducted an annual institute for assessing officials.

In Texas a combined course is sponsored by the Texas Association of Assessing Officers, the League of Texas Municipalities, and the University of Texas. The Wyoming Assessors School is sponsored by the Division of Adult Education and Community Service of the University of Wyoming in cooperation with the State Board of Equalization and other university departments.

The University of Connecticut in collaboration with various professional groups such as the Municipal Finance Officers Association sponsors a two to four-day conference for public servants: governmental accountants, municipal finance officers conference, and conference of town tax collectors.

Recreation Administration. The American Institute of Park Executives and Michigan State University sponsor an education program cooperatively. The Center of Continuation Study of the University of Minnesota sponsors a Mid-Continent Park and Recreation Conference on various phases of park operations, including budgeting for park programs, meeting the needs of different age and ability groups, administration and maintenance of a golf course, and operation of beaches and parks.

The following are examples of in-service training programs for recreation workers: (1) Oakland, California, has an in-service training program which was begun in 1949; (2) the General Extension Division of the University of Florida and the Florida Institute of Park Executives held a four-day short course in 1957; (3) the Chicago Park District has schools for landscape gardeners, recreation personnel, and horticulturalists; (4) the Milwaukee County park system has an in-service school planned and conducted by the employees; (5) the Midwest Institute of Park Executives has conducted a winter school for all park employees in the Chicago region; (6) the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, Illinois, has an in-service training program. Most recreation personnel have been trained in schools of education or schools of social work.

Personnel. Personnel courses for public employees are conducted mainly by universities and state institutions or agencies. Schools of public administration as well as liberal arts programs offer courses in personnel administration. Course offerings are usually built around the following nine areas: public personnel administration; human relations in administration, supervision and group leadership, human behavior, position classification and wage administration, recruitment and testing, job evaluation and testing, counseling and guidance, and personnel psychology.

Planning. Little has been done to foster in-service training in planning for municipal employees aside from the correspondence course sponsored by the International City Managers' Association in Local Planning Administration. Planning courses are found in universities and are offered on a full and part-time basis to students in public administration and planning. Yale University has instituted a combined graduate program in urban planning and traffic engineering leading to the degree of Master of City Planning and a certificate in highway traffic.

A short course is offered by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for personnel engaged in quality appraisal and housing work. Many state universities offer similar courses for local officials.

The Future of Training

Most cities which have tried formal in-service training have encountered serious problems. First and most frequently mentioned is the lack of funds. Training has not been recognized as worthwhile by most city councils and administrators. As a result few cities appropriate the funds for training of city employees. Many cities find it difficult to offer tangible evidence to the public to justify these expenditures.

A second problem is the lack of a central organization for city training, possessing the necessary authority to effectively coordinate and administer the program. One city manager pointed out that he and his administrative assistant just do not have the time to devote to the program, and no central organization exists in his city to handle the program. Only 22 of the cities responding to ICMA indicated that the city has a full-time training director. This represents only 5 per cent of the total number of cities which train employees. Eleven of these 22 cities are over 500,000 population.

A third deterrent is the lack of training materials: books, pamphlets, visual aids, and training guides. Allied with this problem is the lack of any single source where a city may turn to obtain information on training materials. The International City Managers' Association has done much to alleviate this by the publication of a series of 10 training manuals and by the publication of a training manual to guide administrators in organizing programs. As yet no *single* source is competent to handle all the informational aspects of visual aids.

The last problem, but by no means the least, is the lack of instructors. Frequently cities will utilize available persons within the city administration who are not necessarily competent to handle the courses.

To what extent are these problems being solved? What role can outside organizations and universities take? The question of money of course is one which the city must decide for itself. But a great deal more can be done to convince the city council, administrators, and the public of the benefits derived from training. Much training can be accomplished without great expenditures. Many of the problems encountered in the budgetary phase of training can be solved by an effective central training officer who knows where training can be obtained, what are the best methods, when training is needed, and who should be trained.

The most urgent need is for a central organization, either a university or professional organization, which can:

1. Supply cities with complete information on organizing training programs and assessing training needs.
2. Provide material to help city officials to convince council and the public of the importance of training.
3. Provide specific and complete information on where courses are offered, how much they cost, what methods of training are available, and where visual aids can be obtained.
4. Provide information and aid cities in obtaining good instructors in their localities.

Above all the most significant part must be played by the cities themselves. The ICMA survey indicates that cities are not yet convinced of the need for adequate in-service training. A successful training program needs the cooperation and the backing of top-level administration. The city councils and chief administrators can do much to influence the thinking of rank-and-file personnel and supervisors toward training by the reception and priority status which a program of this type is accorded. Enthusiasm engendered by top-level administrators and positive programs are powerful incentives to municipal employees. No outside professional organization can replace the willingness of a city to develop training as a continuing and integral part of its operations.

Council-Manager Government

By Robert L. Brunton

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A TOTAL of 97 cities, towns, and other urban places were added in 1959 to the number of local governments operating under the council-manager plan. Of these 97 places, 56 adopted the plan under home rule charter, optional state law, or special act of the state legislature; 17 adopted the plan by ordinance; and 24 adopted the plan in prior years. Sixteen cities were removed from the Directory in 1959. Thus the net gain for the year was 81 as compared with a net gain of 51 in 1958, 94 in 1957, and 80 in 1956. The Directory includes 1,546 cities, 118 towns and townships in New England States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, and 18 counties or a grand total of 1,682 communities as of January 1, 1960. Not included are the 1,535 council-manager communities in five European countries: Finland, Germany, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden. These communities are listed in a special directory. Also, there are 189 council-appointed chief administrators in United States and Canadian cities and counties that are not recognized as operating under the council-manager plan.

The 56 places that adopted the plan in 1959 by charter, state enabling act, or by special act of the state legislature are: Avondale, Arizona (4,500); Brinkley (4,173) and Camden (17,628), Arkansas; Gilroy, California (6,019); Avon (3,171), Glastonbury (8,818), and Plainville (9,994), Connecticut; Cocoa (4,245) and Cocoa Beach (3,000), Florida; LaFayette, Georgia (4,884); Highland (4,283), Northlake (5,000), and Salem (3,608) Illinois; Cape Elizabeth (3,816), Exeter (3,608), Hampden (3,608), and Poland (140), Maine; Frankenmuth (1,208), Riverview (1,432), and Swartz Creek (2,300), Michigan; Golden Valley, Minnesota (5,551); Flat River (5,308) and Sikeston (11,640), Missouri; Boulder City, Nevada (4,000); Sparta, New Jersey (500); Aztec, New Mexico (5,000); Ellenville (5,027), Rye (13,511), and Troy (72,311), New York; Ayden (2,282), Bessemer City (3,961), Brevard (3,908), and Canton (4,906), North Carolina; Maderia (2,689) and Vandalia (10,000), Ohio; Del City (12,000), Nichols Hills (4,500), The Village (14,000), and Yukon (1,990), Oklahoma; Cayce, South Carolina (7,537); Dupontonia (1,911), Fairview (600), and Oak Ridge (27,387), Tennessee; Andrews (3,293), Canadian (2,700), Denton (21,372), Littlefield (6,540), and Spearman, (1,852), Texas; Brandon (4,000) and Ludlow (2,560), Vermont; Des Moines (2,103), Moses Lake (11,600), and Walla Walla (26,000), Washington; Drayton Valley, Alberta (2,554); Buckingham (10,000), and Pierrefonds (12,000), Quebec, Canada.

The 17 municipalities that adopted council-manager ordinances in 1959 are: Willcox, Arizona (1,266); Artesia (10,000), Barstow (10,017), Cupertino (2,438), Eureka (27,951), Gardena (17,415), Red Bluff (5,553), Rosemead (15,000), St. Helena (2,297), Turlock (6,235), and Union City (6,143), California; Rangely, Colorado (805); South Bay, Florida (1,050); Horseheads, New York (7,200); Morrisville, Pennsylvania (6,787); Grundy, Virginia (1,947); and North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada (34,312).

Voters in 21 communities during 1959 rejected proposals to adopt council-manager government: Florence, Alabama (23,879); El Dorado, Arkansas (23,076); Portland (5,186), and Wilton (4,558), Connecticut; Catoose County, Georgia (15,146); Lewiston, Idaho (12,985); Benton (7,848) and Carbondale (10,921), Illinois; Keokuk, Iowa (16,144); Olathe, Kansas (3,593); Mt. Morris, Michigan (2,890); Kirkwood (18,640), Richmond (4,299) and Washington, Missouri (6,850); Littleton, New Hampshire (4,817); Athens (11,660) and Fostoria (19,351), Ohio; Altoona (77,177) and New Castle (48,834), Pennsylvania; Vernon, Texas (12,651); Newport, Vermont (5,217).

Of the 76 referendums held in 1959, 55, or 72 per cent, resulted in the adoption of the council-manager plan by vote of the people or receipt of a charter by action by the state legislature. This compares with 51 per cent favorable action in 1958, 65 per cent in 1957, and 59 per cent in 1956.

Other Changes in the Directory. Twenty-four cities that had adopted council-manager government in previous years were added to the directory of council-manager cities in 1959. Fifteen of these places had adopted the plan by charter, enabling act, or special state law: Florida City (1,547), Jasper (2,327), and Riviera Beach (4,065), Florida; Aberdeen,

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities In Group[1]	Cities with Council-Manager Plan[2]	
		No.[3]	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,389	164	4.8
2,500 to 5,000	1,593	261	16.4
5,000 to 10,000	1,113	366	32.9
10,000 to 25,000	812	359	44.2
25,000 to 50,000	293	149	50.8
50,000 to 100,000	150	77	51.3
100,000 to 500,000	95	36	37.9
Over 500,000	19	1	5.3

[1] This column includes only places over 1,000 population in the continental United States that are classified as incorporated urban places by the United States Bureau in *U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary* and all special censuses in series P-28 up to and including No. 1269, October 30, 1959. This includes 11 cities in Alaska.

[2] A total of 269 local governments with the council-manager plan have been omitted because (1) they have less than 1,000 population, (2) they are not classified by the Bureau of Census as incorporated urban places, or (3) they are outside the continental United States. These places include 58 places of less than 1,000 population, 18 counties, 118 towns and townships in the New England states, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, 16 cities where no official population figures are available, one city in Puerto Rico, and 58 cities in Canada. The grand total of council-manager communities on January 1, 1960, was 1,682.

[3] Cities are grouped in this column by latest population figures based on the 1950 census and special censuses conducted since 1950 (the same as in footnote 1).

Maryland (2,944); Munising, Michigan (4,339); Church Hill (755), Goodlettsville (2,000), Maynardville (640), Ramer (354), and St. Joseph (574), Tennessee; Groves (5,600), and Weatherford (8,093), Texas; and Chibougamau (4,500), Kenogami (12,100), and Murdochville (3,250), Quebec, Canada.

Nine of the 24 cities had adopted the plan by ordinance: Auburn (4,653), Bell (18,415), Bellflower (5,000), Coalinga (5,539), and Norwalk (83,010), California; Clio, Michigan (1,963); Upper Moreland tp., Pennsylvania (16,729); McLean, Texas (1,439); St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada (60,000).

Sixteen places were removed from the Directory. In eight cities the abandonment elections in 1959 and previous years became effective. In five other cities the council in 1959 rescinded the ordinance creating the position of manager: Oakdale, California (4,336); Apalachicola, Florida (3,222); Centreville, Illinois (14,884); Farmington, New Mexico (15,115); and Whitehall, Pennsylvania (7,342). Another three cities were removed because the council failed for a year or more to appoint a manager: Silver City, New Mexico (7,022); and Bloomsburg (10,633) and Jefferson (7,741), Pennsylvania.

Cities Voting on Abandonment. Twenty-five cities held referendums during 1959 on the continuation of the council-manager plan and voters in four of these cities decided to abandon the plan. These four cities are: Santa Barbara, California (44,913); Milford, Connecticut (26,870); Brockton, Massachusetts (62,860); and Lebanon, Missouri (6,080). In Brockton the plan is not officially abandoned until January 1, 1961, and in Lebanon not until the spring of 1960. The 21 cities which voted to retain the council-manager plan are: Evanston (73,641), Peoria, (11,856), Savannah (5,058), and Wood River (10,190), Illinois; Des Moines (177,965) and Sioux City (83,991), Iowa; Wilmington (7,039) and Worcester (203,486), Massachusetts; Cameron, Missouri (3,570); Ashland (1,599), Exeter (5,664), Conway (4,109), Meredith (2,222), and Northumberland (2,779), New Hampshire; Toledo, Ohio (303,616); Ardmore, Oklahoma (17,890); Yankton, South Dakota (7,709); Paris, Texas (32,643); Barre, Vermont (10,922); Oshkosh, Wisconsin (41,084); and Sheridan, Wyoming (11,500). A total of 64 cities and counties abandoned the council-manager plan in previous years excluding 16 places where the plan has been readopted.[1]

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[1] The 64 other places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people since 1908 are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Ft. Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; East Moline, Illinois; Mason City, Iowa; Great Bend, Kansas; Morehead and Pikeville, Kentucky; Brooks and Orient, Maine; Fall River, North Adams, Orange, Quincy and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Brookfield, Hannibal, and Marshall, Missouri; Missoula, Montana; Grand Island, Nebraska; Bethlehem, Concord, Derry, Dover, Franklin, and Littleton, New Hampshire; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey; Binghamton, Cobleskill, and Rome, New York; Kings Mountain, North Carolina; Fargo, North Dakota; Akron, Ashtabula, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Altus, Claremore, Collinsville, Lawton and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Cottage Grove, Oregon; Aberdeen, Clark, Huron, and Rapid City, South Dakota, Houston, Texas; Barton, Bennington Town and Village, Hardwick Village, Ludlow Village, Vermont; Ashland, Kenosha, Madison, Rhinelander, Stevens Point, and Superior, Wisconsin; and Brandon, Manitoba, and St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada. Sixteen places which abandoned the plan some years ago have since readopted it: San Mateo County, California; Ashland, Kentucky; Old Orchard Beach, Maine; Conway and Keene, New Hampshire; Durant, Oklahoma; Madison, South Dakota; Denton, Gainesville and Waco, Texas; and Brandon, Brattleboro, Cavendish, Ludlow Town, St. Albans, and Montpelier, Vermont.

Growth of the Plan. A total of 1,682 places have adopted the plan as of January 1, 1960, and are included in the directory of council-manager cities and counties. Of this number, 1,624 are in continental United States, one in Puerto Rico, and 58 in Canada. California leads with 201 places with the council-manager plan followed by Texas and Maine with 136 places each, Michigan with 124, Pennsylvania with 97, Florida with 91, and Virginia with 70. The population of all places operating under the council-manager plan now totals over 34,000,000.

The first council-manager charter was adopted by popular vote 48 years ago.[2] Now 47 per cent of all cities in the United States over 25,000 population have council-manager government and 44 per cent of all the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have this form of government (see Table 1).[3]

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[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan by vote of the people was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

[3] The number of council-manager cities in Table 1 will not agree with the number of council-manager cities in the article on "Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 Population." For explanation see footnote 2, page 82 of this Year Book.

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Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1959

By Mary McLean

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As DEMOGRAPHERS and governments alike worried in 1959 about the explosive character of world population, cities too felt the consequences of the rising tide. Receiving more attention than perhaps any other aspect of urban growth was the growing scarcity of open space. City park lands, large and small, within the city proper hit the news as freeways, parking lots, public buildings, and even industries, in some towns, consumed what had once been grassed and tree-planted recreation spots. Serious though the loss of city parks is, the greatest concern was expressed over the vanishing countryside: farms, creek-beds, foothills, waterfronts all seem threatened by urbanization. Even the "view" — an American institution since the frontier days — appears to face eventual extinction in urban areas. One writer (William H. Whyte, Jr., of *Fortune*) says that it's a matter of "open space, now or never."

And yet some repairs in the dike were being made. The New York state legislature in 1959 amended the town law so that towns (townships) may require subdividers to make cash payments for parks and recreation if a suitable park cannot be located within the tract. In fact, some municipalities had been doing this for some time. A study made in Westchester County, New York, for instance, showed that a large percentage of towns and villages require that park or playground lands in new subdivisions be dedicated to the municipality, or that monies in lieu of land be paid. And a new California act permits expenditure of public funds for acquisition of real property to preserve open space. The property may be leased back to its original owner under contracts or covenants that will keep the property as open space.

The Bucks County (Pennsylvania) Park Foundation, set up to help preserve open space, received its first gift — a 25-acre woodland tract having trees 250 years old. Public purchase of scenic easements (with the land remaining in private ownership) was advocated by several writers and featured in magazines such as *Life* and *Reader's Digest*. State laws permitting assessment of agricultural lands at agricultural values even though they are in transition between rural and urban have been enacted, but a Maryland law was declared invalid in 1959.

Though the fight for open space is a long way from being won, 1959 was clearly the year when the battle was joined. Marking this event were two landmark publications. *The Why and How of Rural Zoning*, by Erling D. Solberg of the United States Department of Commerce, showed the extent of agricultural zoning throughout the country and discussed some of the devices useful in protecting the agricultural land. *The Law of Open Space,* by Shirley B. Siegel, published by the Regional Plan Association, investigated the legal aspects of acquiring and preserving open space (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Central Business District. The woes of downtown — a problem of growing concern over the past decade — received more attention in 1959 than in any previous year. Inspired by the attractiveness and convenience of European squares and plazas, and taking a cue from the big, successful shopping centers in this country, a number of cities began to think seriously about building pedestrian malls in the heart of downtown. To Kalamazoo, Michigan, went the honor of being the first city to build a permanent mall. Toledo, Ohio, was the first large city to try a temporary mall. In 1958, several cities had made the experiment, and during 1959 at least 100 cities were considering either permanent or temporary malls. Among them were Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Miami Beach, Richmond (California), Rochester, and Montpelier (Vermont).

The outward appearance of downtown was not the only aspect considered, however, and many cities conducted surveys that resulted in master plan proposals for the whole central business district. Cleveland, for instance, was considering extensive downtown redevelopment to include a convention center, a parking program, and a subway to connect transit terminals. In San Francisco the famous Embarcadero will be redeveloped with some of the docks being replaced by an aquatic park, a world trade center, and other commercial and cultural activities. In Trenton an economic study found that if central business district retail trends are allowed to continue, the net loss in retail business from 1959 to 1975 would amount to $250 million but that if recommendations were followed the sales volume would increase from $80 million to about $119 million by that time. In Portland, Maine, the views of businessmen and shoppers regarding the value of Portland as a retail center were solicited by the chamber of commerce and the planning board.

Other cities that made extensive economic and land use studies and forecasts were Gary, Indiana; Nashville, Tennessee; Seattle, Washington; Terre Haute, Indiana; Palm Springs and San Diego, California; St. Paul, Minnesota; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and St. Petersburg, Florida. Noteworthy in many instances is the interest and financial support of business and commerce in the revitalization of the central business district.

Metropolitan Government and Planning. The problems of metropolitan areas were attacked in different ways in various areas. In Illinois a state legislative commission recommended more cooperation among local governments in the Chicago area rather than metropolitan government, the reason being the unfavorable political, social, and economic climate at present. The Washington legislature adopted new legislation that authorizes formation of a regional planning commission by two or more counties and outlines procedures and controls for putting into effect a comprehensive plan. The governor of California announced plans to set up a statewide commission on metropolitan problems — one of the first of its kind. A new metropolitan organization is the Southeastern Michigan Metropolitan Community Study Corporation, formed to find an acceptable form of government to deal effectively with the problems of a metropolitan area.

In Denver, a Metropolitan Cooperative Commission was established to work on solutions to problems common to all of the 16 municipalities in the area. On the commission are representatives from business and industry, labor, public utilities, and community groups, as well as local government members. And the Indiana legislature established metropolitan study commissions in Evansville and Fort Wayne. The Montreal Metropolitan Corporation was created by the Quebec provincial legislature as a limited form of metropolitan government. Main tasks are to draw up a master plan for metropolitan roads and highways and to establish certain municipal services.

State Planning. New state planning agencies were established in five of the states, with long range capital improvement planning figuring importantly in three of them. Alaska created a state planning commission, directly accountable to the governor, to investigate and study the need for long-term capital improvements. In California a state planning office in the department of finance was established to prepare a comprehensive plan for the state, to prepare a capital improvement program, and to encourage the formation of local and regional planning agencies.

Maryland also established a state planning office, whose director would be directly responsible to the governor; in the commission it replaced, the director had been accountable to a commission. Also created in Maryland was a new department of economic development. New Mexico established a state planning office to function as the governor's staff agency and to be responsible for planning water resources and public facilities and/other planning matters. Ohio created a department of industrial and economic development which is to serve as the state planning agency.

Zoning. The most significant zoning ordinance of 1959 was that proposed for New York City. Its adoption will make it the first comprehensive revision of the 1916 law. (In the meantime it has been amended some 2,500 times.) Incorporated in the new resolution are such advanced ideas on bulk control as floor area and open space ratios. Architects and planners alike hailed these and other innovations for their design flexibility and for the increased air and light that would be encouraged. Also included were performance standards for industry, carefully worked out with the assistance of scientists and industry experts.

Zoning litigation continued apace. The prohibition of dwellings in industrial districts was upheld in Illinois where the supreme court went on record favoring in principle exclusive industrial and exclusive commercial zoning. In Michigan a court held in another important case that exclusive industrial zoning as applied to the property in question was valid. In an important New Jersey case a court held that the application of off-street parking requirements to a church did not unconstitutionally abridge freedom of assembly or worship. One of the most vexing problems in zoning — that of nonconforming uses -- was decided in New York when it was held that a nonconforming structure could be eliminated after an amortization period.

Planning Education. New graduate degree programs were established in a number of colleges and universities, some in established planning departments, others in new ones. The University of Mississippi started a graduate degree program in city and regional planning, and the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh, commenced a program of study in urban renewal and redevelopment. Yale University added a program, urban planning and traffic engineering, leading to a master of city planning degree and a certificate in highway traffic. Kent State University (Ohio) started a preplanning undergraduate curriculum, designed to prepare students for graduate work in planning at the professional level.

New York University established a new degree of master of public administration (planning) in the Graduate School of Public Administration and Social Service. Harvard Graduate School of Design offered three new masters degrees in urban design to start in the fall of 1960. Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University established a Joint Center for Urban Studies whose main purpose is to bring together members of the faculties of the two schools to study some of the major developments affecting modern urban civilization.

Necrology. Among persons engaged in planning who died during the year were the following men: Sir George Pepler, famous British planner, who had a tremendous influence on the acceptance and course of town and country planning in Great Britain. From 1919 to 1946 he was the technical head of planning for the English government. He was a founder of the Town Planning Institute and active in the International Federation for Housing and Planning. Lawson Purdy of New York, an early leader in planning and zoning, who helped give New York City the first comprehensive zoning system in the United States. Henry J. Sullivan, assistant to the president of Detroit Edison Company, and active for many years in the National Industrial Zoning Committee, the Detroit Metropolitan Area Regional Planning Commission, and other city and regional planning organizations. Lawrence Veiller of New York City, who was a member of the Advisory Committee on City Planning and Zoning set up by Herbert Hoover in 1928 when he was Secretary of Commerce, and who was a leader in the national housing movement as well.

Planning Organizations. The American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) is the clearinghouse of information on urban planning. It engages in a number of activities in support of development and administration of urban planning. Its annual conference brings together planning officials, professional planners, mayors and city managers, students, and other persons interested in planning. The Society's regular publications are a monthly *Newsletter; Zoning Digest,* a monthly report of judicial decisions on zoning; and *Jobs in Planning,* a semimonthly listing of positions available in the planning field. The Society also conducts Planning Advisory Service, a research service that answers inquiries on particular planning problems and publishes monthly information reports. Reports issued during 1959 included those on waterfront resorts, future streets, planned industrial district zoning, planning agency salaries and expenditures, subdivision manuals, central business district goals, hillside development, indexing zoning ordinances, and zoning of shopping centers.

The professional society in the planning field is the American Institute of Planners, 2400 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

City Planning Data

TABLE XIII shows planning data for 1,021 cities over 10,000 population, including organization, number of employees, professional employees, expenditures, comprehensive zoning, off-street parking required by zoning ordinances, and regulation of overhanging signs.

Organization and Expenditures. Table 1 indicates that 914 cities have some sort of official planning agency. All reporting cities over 250,000 population have official planning agencies, and 516 of the 586 cities under 25,000 have planning agencies.

Almost one-third of the cities with planning agencies have full-time directors. Eighty-five of 95 reporting cities over 100,000 population (89 per cent) have full-time directors. The smaller cities are less likely to employ a full-time director, with 67 per cent of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000, 36 per cent of the cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and 16 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 doing this.

The majority of the cities (81 per cent) over 25,000 population that have official planning agencies reported annual expenditures of $1,000 or more for planning. In 1959 the figure was 77 per cent. In the lowest population group 54 per cent (1 per cent less than was reported in 1959) spent $1,000 or more. A total of 116 cities did not make any expenditures.

The median number of planning board or commission members for the 914 cities ranged from nine in cities over 100,000 to seven for cities under 25,000 with an over-all median of eight. Seven- and nine-member boards are most common, in 212 and 211 cities respectively.

Four hundred cities indicated that all board members are appointed, with one or more ex officio members sitting on boards in the other 514 cities. In 824 reporting cities, authority to appoint members to planning boards is usually held by the mayor (398 cities) or the city council (381 cities). In 42 cities the city manager appoints board members, and in three cities some other official or officials select the appointees. A number of planning agencies, not included among the reporting cities, have

TABLE 1

PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Having Official Planning Agencies	Having Full-Time Director	Reporting Expenditures Over $1,000	Reporting Expenditures Consult. Services
Cities over 500,000	17	17	16	17	13
250,000 to 500,000	21	21	21	21	11
100,000 to 250,000	60	57	48	50	26
50,000 to 100,000	113	110	74	97	42
25,000 to 50,000	205	193	69	138	68
10,000 to 25,000	586	516	75	278	172
All cities over 10,000	1,002	914	303	601	332

boards appointed by two or more governmental units, as in joint county-city or regional planning commissions.

In addition to the 303 cities with full-time planning directors, 526 cities indicated that some other official or officials are in charge of the planning program. These break down as follows: 171 cities, chairman of the planning commission; 128 cities, city engineer or public works director; 124 cities, city manager; 36 cities, building inspector; 19 cities, city council directly; 16 cities, the mayor; and in 32 cities some other official.

The median number of employees in the planning department of reporting cities with planning agencies ranged from a high of 39 in cities over 500,000 down to two employees in cities under 25,000. The median number of professional employees in each population group were as follows: over 500,000, 17; 250,000 to 500,000, 10; 100,000 to 250,000, five; 50,000 to 100,000, two; and under 50,000, one.

Zoning Ordinances. Of the 1,021 cities reporting, over 95 per cent (979 cities) have zoning ordinances in effect. Seventy-two per cent of those cities with zoning ordinances (706 of 979 cities) require off-street parking facilities for new commercial or residential buildings. These data are summarized in Table 2. Most of the 706 cities (656) require parking facilities with new apartment buildings, while over one-half of those reporting also require facilities for one- and two-family homes. Off-street parking is required for new commercial buildings in all business districts in 376 cities. In addition, 237 require off-street parking facilities only in non-downtown business districts. Not reflected in the table are two cities of under 25,000 which require off-street parking in central business districts and not in outlying areas.

Table 2 also summarizes data on cities which prohibit overhanging signs in business districts. In all, 355 cities (35 per cent of those reporting) ban such signs in one or more districts. Three-hundred and four cities prohibit such signs in both downtown and neighborhood shopping districts, 27 in downtown districts only, and 24 in neighborhood shopping centers only. Table 2 shows the total number of cities banning overhanging signs in each type of district.

TABLE 2
SELECTED ZONING ORDINANCE PROVISIONS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. with Zoning Ordinances	Off-Street Parking Required for New Buildings					No. Prohibiting Overhanging Signs	
			All Bus. Dists.	Outlying Bus. Dists. Only	One Family Homes	Two Family Homes	Apartment Bldgs.	Central Bus. Dist.	Other Bus. Dist.
Cities over 500,000	17	16	4	6	10	11	13	4	3
250,000 to 500,000	21	21	4	11	15	16	18	6	5
100,000 to 250,000	60	58	15	21	30	35	42	21	21
50,000 to 100,000	112	108	39	30	58	62	75	38	38
25,000 to 50,000	225	218	84	55	105	122	155	79	78
10,000 to 25,000	586	558	230	114	252	291	353	183	183
All cities over 10,000	1,021	979	376	237	470	537	656	331	328

TABLE XIII

PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960

This table includes data for 1,043 cities over 10,000 population as reported early in 1960. The first seven columns deal with the planning agency. No. of Board Members: total number, both appointed and ex-officio, serving on the city planning board or commission; "None" indicates the city has no planning agency. No. Appointed-Who Appoints: number of appointive board members (other members are ex-officio), letter to right shows who appoints members (see key below); Term-Overlap: number of years for which members are appointed; single dagger (†) indicates terms overlap. Planning Director-Who Appoints: letter to left of dash indicates official who serves as director of planning; letter to right shows who appoints full-time planning director (see key below). Employees; Total-Professional: total number full-time employees of planning agency; to right, number of professional employees. Expenditures: first column shows total expenditures of planning agency for fiscal year ending in 1959; second column shows amount spent for consulting services. Zoning Ordinance: "Yes" indicates city has zoning ordinance; "No" indicates city does not have zoning ordinance. Off-Street Parking Required: zoning ordinance requires off-street parking for new buildings; "C" indicates commercial structures outside downtown area; "d" indicates downtown commercial buildings; "T" indicates two-flat dwellings; and "A" indicates apartment buildings with three or more units; "None" indicates parking space is not required. Overhanging Signs Prohibited: "None" indicates no prohibition in commercial districts; "N" indicates overhanging signs prohibited in neighborhood business centers; "D" indicates such signs prohibited in downtown business districts. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available. Superior numerals ([1]) indicate footnotes at end of table.

PLANNING DIRECTOR

P - Full-time planning director
A - City manager
B - Building inspector
E - Engineer or public works director
H - Chairman of planning board
M - Mayor
X - Other city official

APPOINTING AUTHORITY

A - City manager
C - City council
M - Mayor
P - Planning commission
X - Other authority

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed-Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands) Total	Expenditures (in thousands) Consulting Services	Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	16	9M	5†	P-M	80-55	$	$35.0	Yes	CdSTA	. . . .[12]
Detroit, Mich.	9	9M	3†	P-. .	70-54	515.0	5.0	Yes	CSTA	None
Los Angeles, Calif. . . .	5	5M	5†	P-P	132-68	903.1	10.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
New York, N. Y.	7	6M	8†	P-M[14]	174-. .	1,276.9	8.5	Yes	CdA	None
Philadelphia, Pa.	9	6M	. .	P-P	66-34	517.7	73.9	. . .	A	None
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	9	6M	6†	P-P	39-14	235.1	0	Yes	. . . .[7]	. . . .[12]
Boston, Mass.	9	9M	5†	P-P	44-31	345.1	96.0	Yes	None	None

TABLE XIII — PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed—Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued										
Buffalo, N. Y.	7	7M	3†	P-M	25-21	$121.8	$ 1.0	Yes	STA [9]	None
Cincinnati, Ohio	7	6M	5†	P-P	39-17	222.7	4.2	Yes	. . . .	None
Cleveland, Ohio	7	7. .[5]	6†	P-M	17-15	250.0	15.0	Yes	STA	DN
Houston, Tex.	11	10M	2	P-M	27-12	165.0	. . .	No	. . . .	None
Milwaukee, Wis.	7	7M	3†	P-X	28-15	174.6	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Minneapolis, Minn.	9	4M	4†	P-P	21-11	208.6	33.0	Yes	. . . .[11]	DN
New Orleans, La.	9	9M	9†	P-P	22-7	109.0	0	Yes	CSTA	D
Pittsburgh, Pa.	9	9M	6†	P-M	49-28	331.0	10.0	Yes	CSTA	DN
St. Louis, Mo.	15	9M	4†	P-P	21-9	113.6	0	Yes	CTA	None
San Francisco, Calif.	7	5M	4†	P-P	30-18	254.7	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Washington, D. C.	. .	. . .	. .	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	7	5M	5†	P-P	19-15	147.1	19.7	Yes	STA	DN
Atlanta, Ga.[1]	9	9. .[4]	4	P-M	21-9	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Birmingham, Ala.	16	12C	6†	P-C	10-5	128.2	79.0	Yes	CSTA	DN
Columbus, Ohio	5	3M	6†	P-M	12-9	99.1	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Dallas, Tex.	15	15C	2†	P-A	45-15	234.4	17.8	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Denver, Colo.	9	8M	3†	P-M	12-7	83.6	0	Yes	. . . .[10]	None
Fort Worth, Tex.	5	5C	5†	P-X	15-4	69.3	2.4	Yes	CdA	None
Indianapolis, Ind.[1]	11	6. .	4†	P-P	22-13	. . . .	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Long Beach, Calif.	7	7A	4†	P-A	16-12	109.7	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Louisville, Ky.[1]	10	6. .[4]	3†	P-P	18-4	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	. . . .
Memphis, Tenn.[1]	16	10. .[4]	3†	P-..	21-10	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Newark, N. J.	9	6M	5†	P-M	7-6	79.5	42.2	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Oakland, Calif.	8	7M	7†	P-A	19-15	120.3	0	Yes	TA	None
Omaha, Neb.	5	5M	5†	P-M	11-3	67.8	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Portland, Ore.	10	9M	4†	P-X	21-17	123.0	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Rochester, N. Y.	9	8C	3†	P-P	8-6	80.3	20.0	Yes	CSTA	None
St. Paul, Minn.	26	15M	3†	P-M	17-8	117.4	. . .	Yes	STA	. . . .[12]
San Antonio, Tex.	15	9C	2†	P-A	21-4	109.9	0	Yes	None	None
San Diego, Calif.	9	7. .[6]	2†	P-P	56-31	441.7	87.6	Yes	CA	DN
Seattle, Wash.	12	6M	3†	P-P	24-10	134.7	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Toledo, Ohio	5	5M	5†	P-P	17-10	113.6	2.9	Yes	CSTA	None
100,000 to 250,000										
Albany, N. Y.	5	3M	3†	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Austin, Tex.	13	9C	2†	P-A	17-12	89.3	0	Yes	CSTA	N
Baton Rouge, La.	9	. . .	5†	P-P	8-3	60.0	5.0	Yes	CSTA	DN
Berkeley, Calif.	12	11C	4†	P-..	10-7	70.5	. . .	Yes	CdA	None
Bridgeport, Conn.	5	5M	5†	P-..	5-3	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . . .	DN
Cambridge, Mass.	7	7A	5†	P-A	8-6	78.0	3.0	Yes	CA	DN
Canton, Ohio	6	4M	6†	C	. .-. .	1.2	1.2	Yes	None	DN
Charlotte, N. C.	12	10. .[4]	3†	P-P	8-5	20.5	. . .	Yes	TA	D
Chattanooga, Tenn.[1]	15	15. .	4†	P-P	11-7	41.0	15.0	Yes	STA	None
Corpus Christi, Tex.	9	9M	2†	P-A	7-4	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	N
Dayton, Ohio	8	7C	5	P-A	12-7	76.9	.3	Yes	None	DN
Des Moines, Iowa	15	15C	5†	P-P	18-12	112.0	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Duluth, Minn.	13	13M	4†	P-P	4-2	22.6	. . .	Yes	CSTA	. . . .[12]
El Paso, Tex.	11	9M	2†	P-C	21-7	105.3	1.5	Yes	CSTA	None
Elizabeth, N. J.	7	7. .	. .	..-..	0-0	22.9	22.5	Yes	A	DN
Erie, Pa.	5	5C	5†	P-C	3-2	31.6	15.0	No	None	None
Evansville, Ind.	5	5M	4†	E	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	D
Fall River, Mass.	5	5M	5†	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Flint, Mich.	9	6M	3†	P-P	4-2	67.7	44.4	Yes	CSTA	N
Fort Wayne, Ind.	9	5. .[4]	4†	P-M	5-3	26.2	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Fresno, Calif.	10	7M	4†	P-A	9-7	148.4	30.1	Yes	CSTA	None
Grand Rapids, Mich.	9	8M	3†	P-A	8-5	43.0	1.5	Yes	CdSTA	None

Table XIII—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed-Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Hartford, Conn.	7	6A	6†	P-P	5-4	$ 66.0	$30.0	Yes	A	None
Jacksonville, Fla.	None	. . .	. .	..-..	. .-. .	0	0	Yes	CA	None
Kansas City, Kan.	15	15C	3†	..-..	3-2	24.5	6.5	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Knoxville, Tenn.[1]	15	8M	. .	P-P	12-5	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	DN
Little Rock, Ark.	10	9C	3†	P-A	5-1	32.0	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Miami, Fla.	9	9C	2†	P-P	12-5	97.3	1.2	Yes	CSTA	D
Montgomery, Ala.	7	7C	. .[3]	P-P	3-1	15.4	.5	Yes	CSTA	None
Nashville, Tenn.[1]	5	4M	4†	P-P	16-6	102.7	. . .	Yes	None	None
New Bedford, Mass.	5	3M	1	P-M	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
New Haven, Conn.	7	3M	4†	P-P	18-12	122.0	20.0	Yes	. . . .	. . . .
Norfolk, Va.	7	5M	4†	P-A	9-7	69.5	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9	9M	6†	P-A	7-3	44.4	26.9	Yes	CSTA	DN
Pasadena, Calif.	9	9C	4†	P-A	7-4	47.2	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Paterson, N. J.	9	7M	6†	P-P	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . . .	. . . .
Peoria, Ill.	11	9M	5†	P-A	7-4	86.5	47.3	Yes	CdTA	None
Phoenix, Ariz.	8	7C	6†	P-A	22-6	155.3	1.1	Yes	CSTA	None
Providence, R. I.	8	7. .[5]	. .	P-P	14-9	74.3	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Richmond, Va.	7	5C	. .	P-P	9-5	56.8	. . .	Yes	CdTA	None
Rockford, Ill.	16	14M	3†	P-P	5-3	36.0	. . .	Yes	None	None
Sacramento, Calif.	9	9M	4†	P-A	7-3	53.2	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Sale Lake City, Utah	11	8C	6†	P-C	7-3	50.0	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
San Jose, Calif.	6	5C	4†	P-A	18-12	163.2	0	Yes	STA	None
Savannah, Ga.[1]	17	12. .[4]	3†	P-P	6-3	20.1	0	Yes	None	None
Scranton, Pa.	9	9M	6†	C	. .-. .	4.3	. . .	Yes	None	. . . .
Shreveport, La.	9	9. .[4]	6†	P-P	8-3	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Somerville, Mass.	5	5. .	5†	H	2-0	14.2	.1	Yes	CdSTA	None
South Bend, Ind.	9	5M	4†	P-P	5-2	34.3	0	Yes	None	None
Spokane, Wash.	10	7C	7†	P-P	9-6	57.7	1.5	Yes	CSTA	N
Springfield, Mass.	9	6M	5†	P-P	6-3	30.7	. . .	No	None	DN
Syracuse, N. Y.	8	5M	5†	P-M	21-14	145.8	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Tacoma, Wash.	9	6M	6†	P-A	12-7	83.8	2.0	Yes	CSTA	None
Tampa, Fla.	None	. . .	. .	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Tulsa, Okla.	12	10..	3†	P-P	22-10	82.8	6.6	Yes	TA	DN
Utica, N. Y.	. .	. . .	. .	E	4-1	16.0	. . .	Yes	CdTA	D
Wichita, Kan.[1]	8	8 . .	4†	P-..	20-12	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Wilmington, Del.	5	5M	6†	..-..	0-0	45.0	. . .	Yes	CdA	None
Worcester, Mass.	5	5A	5†	P-A	6-5	35.5	.3	Yes	None	None
Youngstown, Ohio	7	4M	4†	P-M	5-3	35.0	. . .	Yes	CA	None
50,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	7	7C	3†	P-A	4-2	27.3	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Albuquerque, N. M.	7	7C	5†	P-A	18-8	102.7	. . .	None	None	None
Alexandria, Va.	7	7C	4†	P-A	9-5	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Alhambra, Calif.	12	9M	3†	B	1-0	8.0	. . .	Yes	STA[9]	None
Amarillo, Tex.	8	7C	6†	P-A	3-1	15.4	. . .	Yes	None	N
Asheville, N. C.[1]	5	5 . .[4]	3	P-P	4-2	11.4	. . .	Yes	CA	DN
Augusta, Ga.	9	7 . .	. .[2]	X	3-0	24.0	7.0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Aurora, Ill.	16	18C	. .[2]	..-..	0-0	4.0	4.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Bay City, Mich.	6	5C	5†	P-C	3-1	12.6	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Bayonne, N. J.	9	8 . .[5]	. .	P-X	. .-. .	3.5	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Beaumont, Tex.	9	9C	2	..-..	. .-. .	32.4	31.4	Yes	None	None
Bethlehem, Pa.	6	5C	4†	P-C	2-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdA	None
Binghamton, N. Y.[1]	None	None	. .	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Brockton, Mass.	9	8A	. .	E	. .-. .	4.1	. . .	Yes	None	None
Brookline t, Mass.	5	5C	5†	H	3-3	28.0	26.0	Yes	CdA	DN
Burbank, Calif.	6	5C	4†	P-A	6-4	53.5	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	15	15M	5†	P-P	3-2	25.3	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Charleston, S. C.	10	9M	1	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	D

TABLE XIII — PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed-Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands) Total	Expenditures (in thousands) Consulting Services	Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	7	6C	6†	P-C	1-1	$. . . .	$. . .	Yes	CdSTA	. . . .
Clifton, N. J.	9	6M	6	E	. .-. .	11.1	7.5	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Columbia, S. C.	14	9M	3†	P-A	6-3	49.5	. . .	Yes	None	None
Columbus, Ga.	7	7C	4†	P-A	18-11	125.7	12.3	Yes	CdSTA	None
Compton, Calif.	5	5C	4†	P-A	3-2	27.9	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Covington, Ky.	10	8C	2†	H	. .-. .	1.7	. . .	Yes	STA	None
Cranston, R. I.	8	6M	4†	P-M	4-3	40.0	15.0	Yes	CdA	DN
Dearborn, Mich.	9	7M	3†	P-M	4-1	27.5	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Decatur, Ill.	11	9M	3†	P-P	4-3	35.3	. . .	Yes	CSTA	DN
Dubuque, Iowa	7	7C	5†	B	. .-. .	10.0	8.5	Yes	None	None
Durham, N. C.	5	4C	. .[2]	P-A	4-2	24.0	2.4	Yes	CdTA	None
East Chicago, Ind.	9	5. .	4†	. .-. .	. .-. .	6.2	.5	Yes	CdA	None
East Orange, N. J.	8	8. .	. †	P-P	1-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	A	None
Evanston, Ill.	14	12M	3†	P-A	4-2	35.1	6.0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Gadsden, Ala.	5	5C	. †	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Galveston, Tex.	None	. . .	. .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	Cd	None
Glendale, Calif.	5	5C	2†	P-A	17-7	109.0	0	Yes	STA	DN
Greensboro, N. C.	9	9C	3†	P-A	11-5	61.2	18.7	Yes	DSTA	None
Greenville, S. C.	9	8C	4†	P-A	3-1	23.2	. . .	Yes	Cd	None
Hamilton, Ohio	7	5A	4†	X	0-0	10.2	10.1	Yes	None	None
Hammond, Ind.	9	2M	4†	. .-. .	. .-. .	.9	. . .	Yes	TA	None
Hampton, Va.	7	5M	4†	P-P	3-3	17.6	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Harrisburg, Pa.	5	5M	1	E	0-0	8.5	7.0	Yes	None	DN
Hoboken, N. J.	9	7M	6†	H	0-0	6.5	5.0	Yes	None	DN
Huntington, W. Va.	9	7C	3†	P-P	. .-. .	24.5	22.1	No	. . . .	None
Inglewood, Calif.	7	5C	4†	P-C	3-2	33.7	0	Yes	STA	None
Irvington, N. J.	9	7M	4†	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	DN
Jackson, Mich.	10	9M	2†	P-A	3-2	26.2	17.0	Yes	CSTA	None
Jackson, Miss.	35	35C	5†	P-C	2-1	25.1	5.7	Yes	CdSTA	None
Johnstown, Pa.	5	5M	5†	. .-. .	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	. . . .
Joliet, Ill.	. .	. .M	3†	E	0-0	9.0	9.0	Yes	CdA	DN
Kalamazoo, Mich.	12	9C	2†	P-A	5-3	27.1	0	Yes	CA	None
Kenosha, Wis.	7	6M	2†	P-M	2-1	10.0	0	Yes	CSTA	DN
Lakewood, Ohio	7	6M	6†	E	0-0	15.0	15.0	Yes	A[9]	None
Lancaster, Pa.	5	5M	5†	P-M	3-2	26.0	6.0	Yes	TA	None
Lansing, Mich.	10	8M	4†	P-P	7-4	46.9	5.0	Yes	A	None
Laredo, Tex.	8	6C	2	P-C	4-1	15.0	2.0	No	. . . .	DN
Lawrence, Mass.	5	5M	5†	. .-. .	0-0	10.5	10.0	Yes	Cd	None
Lexington, Ky.[1]	10	. . .[4]	4†	P-P	4-3	10.0	0	Yes	CSTA	N
Lima, Ohio	5	3M	6†	E	0-0	2.2	0	Yes	None	DN
Lincoln, Neb.	9	9M	6†	P-P	4-2	15.8	7.0	Yes	CSTA	None
Lowell, Mass.	6	5A	. .[3]	P-A	4-3	22.0	0	Yes	Cd	DN
Lubbock, Tex.	12	9C	3†	P-A	5-4	42.0	. . .	Yes	None	DN
McKeesport, Pa.	5	5M	5	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . . .	. . . .
Macon, Ga.[1]	15	15. .[4]	5†	P-P	7-4	15.5	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Madison, Wis.	8	4. .[5]	. .	P-M	15-9	93.8	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Manchester, N. H.	9	6M	5†	P-P	7-4	43.7	. . .	Yes	None	. . . .
Medford, Mass.	7	7A	3†	P-A	2-1	5.9	0	Yes	None	None
New Britain, Conn.	8	6M	3†	P-P	3-1	55.6	39.6	Yes	None	DN
New Rochelle, N. Y.	7	7M	. .[2]	P-P	5-3	39.4	2.4	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Newton, Mass.	7	5M	3†	H	. .-. .	13.2	13.2	Yes	A	. . . .
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	7	7C	5†	P-A	5-2	33.0	1.0	Yes	CSTA	None
Oak Park, Ill.	13	13C	. .	P-A	. .-. .	8.9	.8	Yes	CSTA	None
Ogden, Utah	8	7C	6†	P-A	4-2	19.6	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Orlando, Fla.	17	15M	3†	P-M	6-2	33.7	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Passaic, N. J.	9	7M	3†	. .-. .	0-0	9.4	7.5	Yes	CdSTA	None
Pawtucket, R. I.	5	5M	5†	P-M	3-2	18.4	0	Yes	None	None
Pittsfield, Mass.	5	5M	5†	P-P	1-1	5.0	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN

TABLE XIII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed-Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Pontiac, Mich.	9	7A	3†	P-A	3-3	$ 22.5	$10.1	Yes	CSTA	None
Port Arthur, Tex.	7	5C	5†	..-..	6-2	106.5	80.3	Yes	None	DN
Portland, Me.	7	7C	5†	P-A	9-6	54.2	6.3	Yes	CSTA	None
Portsmouth, Va.	7	5C	4†	P-P	3-2	11.1	...	Yes	CSTA	None
Pueblo, Colo.	7	4C	6†	X	0-0	22.0	16.0	Yes	C[10]	None
Quincy, Mass.	5	5M	1	P-M	..-..	20.0	...	Yes	None	DN
Racine, Wis.	6	4M	3†	X	2-1	19.7	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Raleigh, N. C.	8	7C	4†	P-A	6-5	32.4	1.0	Yes	CSTA	None
Richmond, Calif.	12	9C	4†	P-A	10-7	68.8	...	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Riverside, Calif.	11	9C	4†	P-A	10-7	70.5	5.0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Roanoke, Va.	7	5A	4†	P-A	3-1	20.3	...	Yes	None	DN
Saginaw, Mich.	9	9M	3†	P-A	10-8	106.1	...	Yes	CSTA	D
St. Joseph, Mo.	3	3M	4†	M	..-..	10.7	...	Yes	None	DN
St. Petersburg, Fla.	9	9A	3†	P-A	13-8	78.0	17.0	Yes	CdA	None
San Angelo, Tex.	9	7M	6†	A	1-0	6.5	...	Yes	CSTA	None
San Bernardino, Calif.	9	9..	4†	P-C	5-2	36.3	...	Yes	CdSTA	DN
San Mateo, Calif.	5	5C	4†	P-A	6-3	48.1	0	Yes	STA	N
Santa Ana, Calif.	7	7C	4†	P-A	6-3	42.5	...	Yes	CA	None
Santa Monica, Calif.	8	7C	4†	P-A	5-3	40.6	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Schenectady, N. Y.	9	9A	3†	P-A	3-2	18.8	1.0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Sioux City, Iowa	15	15C	5†	P-A	6-4	50.1	0	Yes	CSTA	DN
Sioux Falls, S. D.	10	9M	5†	B	0-0	5.0	3.0	Yes	CSTA	None
South Gate, Calif.	7	5C	4†	..-..	..-..	21.7	13.8	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Springfield, Ill.	14	9..	3†	P-P	4-3	28.3	None	No	CdSTA	None
Springfield, Mo.	11	9C	2	P-A	6-2	30.5	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Springfield, Ohio[1]	8	8C	6†	P-P	9-6	....	...	Yes	None	None
Stamford, Conn.	5	5M	5†	P-P	4-2	25.8	None	Yes	CdSTA[8]	DN
Stockton, Calif.	9	8M	4†	P-A	7-4	53.3	...	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Terre Haute, Ind.	8	6M	4†	H	0-0	.7	None	Yes	None	D
Union City, N. J.	9	7M	6†	E	0-0	....	...	Yes	....	....
Waco, Tex.	12	9C	3†	P-A	4-1	25.3	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Waterloo, Iowa	13	13M	5†	P-P	6-5	34.2	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Wheeling, W. Va.	9	9M	3†	E	4-2	16.8	0	Yes	None	None
Wichita Falls, Tex.	8	7M	3†	P-A	2-1	10.3	0	...	....	None
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5	5C	4†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Winston-Salem, N. C.	9	7..	4†	P-A	10-6	84.6	7.6	Yes	CTA	None
Woonsocket, R. I.	5	4M	6†	P-P	3-2	18.0	0	Yes	None	....
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.	10	9C	2†	P-A	4-1	....	...	Yes	None	None
Abington tp, Pa.	5	5C	5†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Alliance, Ohio	8	4M	6†	X	1-1	....	...	Yes	Cd	None
Alton, Ill.	9	8M	3†	A	0-0	15.9	15.0	Yes	CSTA	None
Amsterdam, N. Y.	14	7M	3†	H	0-0	....	...	Yes	None	D
Anaheim, Calif.	9	9C	4†	P-A	7-4	58.9	3.5	Yes	CdSTA	None
Ann Arbor, Mich.	9	9M	3†	P-C	8-5	43.0	15.4	Yes	CSTA	None
Anniston, Ala.	9	6C	..	..-..	..-..	2.4	2.4	Yes	CA	DN
Appleton, Wis.	7	7M	3†	E	..-..	9.1	9.1	Yes	STA	None
Arcadia, Calif.	9	7C	4†	P-X	3-2	25.7	0	Yes	CdSTA	....
Arlington t, Mass	5	5A	3†	H	0-0	1.7	0	Yes	CA	DN
Ashland, Ky.	10	...	4†	..-..	0-0	12.8	12.0	Yes	Cd	None
Auburn, N. Y.	7	7M	5†	..-..	0-0	2.0	...	...	None	DN
Bakersfield, Calif.	10	7M	4†	P-A	10-6	67.6	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Bangor, Me.	7	5C	5†	P-A	2-2	16.6	1.5	Yes	CSTA[9]	DN
Barberton, Ohio	7	4M	6†	P-P	1-1	14.9	2.4	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Belleville, Ill.	13	13M	1	H	0-0	3.5	...	No.	....	None
Belleville, N. J.	9	8M	6†	..-..	..-..	....	...	Yes	A	....
Bellingham, Wash.	7	6M	6†	P-P	2-2	17.0	0	Yes	STA	None

TABLE XIII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed—Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands) Total	Expenditures (in thousands) Consulting Services	Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Belmont t, Mass.	. .[13]	. . .	1	B	0-0	$ .5	$. . .	Yes	None	DN
Beloit, Wis.	6	5A	3†	P-A	1-1	8.5	0	Yes	A	None
Bessemer, Ala.	9	6C	3†	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . . .	. . . .
Beverly, Mass.	4	. . .	. .	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	D
Beverly Hills, Calif.	. .	. . .	. .	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Biloxi, Miss.	13	12C	4†	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	C	None
Bloomfield, N. J.	9	8M	6†	E	0-0	1.2	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Bloomington, Ill.	11	10M	5†	A	0-0	1.9	1.6	Yes	CSTA	None
Bloomington, Ind.	10	5M	4†	..-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	DN
Boise City, Idaho	None	. . .	. .	B	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Bremerton, Wash.	12	8M	6†	E	0-0	5.7	5.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Bristol, Conn.	7	4C	5†	E	0-0	1.7	1.5	Yes	None	None
Brownsville, Tex.	9	9M	3†	A	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Burlington, Iowa	15	15M	5†	H	0-0	14.2	14.1	Yes	CSTA	None
Butte, Mont.	. .	. . .	. .	..-..	0-0	3.0	2.8	No	. . . .	None
Champaign, Ill.	5	5M	3†	P-A	3-1	3.0	0	Yes	A	None
Charlottesville, Va.	7	5M	4†	P-A	1-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	STA[11]	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	7	6M	6†	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	DN
Chula Vista, Calif.	7	7C	4†	P-A	4-2	17.3	2.3	Yes	STA	None
Clarksburg, W. Va.	11	11A	3†	H	. .-. .	13.3	12.0	Yes	CSTA	None
Clinton, Iowa	17	13M	4†	E	0-0	4.0	0	Yes	None	DN
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	9	9C	5†	P-A	4-3	24.1	0	Yes	CTA[10]	None
Columbia, Mo.	9	5C	5†	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	DN
Concord, N. H.	9	6M	6†	P-M	2-1	13.2	0	Yes	STA	None
Council Bluffs, Iowa	11	11M	5†	A	0-0	4.4	4.4	Yes	None	None
Culver City, Calif.	9	9C	4†	P-C	5-1	38.4	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	5	5. .[5]	. .	M	0-0	0	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Danville, Ill.	15	15C	. .[3]	H	0-0	1.1	0	Yes	C	DN
Danville, Va.	5	5M	2	A	0-0	5.0	0	Yes	CTA	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	11	11C	4†	..-..	. .-. .	13.0	13.0	Yes	CA	. . . .
East Cleveland, Ohio	5	0	. .	E	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
East Hartford t, Conn.	8	7M	. .[2]	H	0-0	11.0	11.0	Yes	CdA	DN
East Providence t, R. I.	8	5M	5†	P-A	3-2	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Easton, Pa.	5	5C	5†	H-	0-0	6.5	6.0	Yes	CA	None
Eau Claire, Wis.	7	5A	3†	A	0-0	5.4	1.1	Yes	CdSTA	None
Elgin, Ill.	8	7M	5†	..-..	. .-. .	5.5	4.6	Yes	TA[7]	None
Elmira, N. Y.	9	6M	3†	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	A	None
Enid, Okla.	10	8. .[4]	4†	P-..	. .-. .	4.8	0	Yes	CdTSA	None
Euclid, Ohio	. .	5M	6†	X	0-0	2.8	.5	Yes	CdTA	None
Eugene, Ore.	9	7M	4†	..-..	0-0	10.0	10.0	Yes	CSTA	None
Everett, Wash.	10	6X	6†	..-..	0-0	.3	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Fairmont, W. Va.	3	3C	. .[2]	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	Cd	None
Fargo, N. D.	10	5C	5†	..-..	. .-. .	3.2	.5	Yes	CdTA	None
Fayetteville, N. C.	5	5C	3†	P-A	2-1	11.7	. . .	Yes	CA	None
Ferndale, Mich.	9	9C	3†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	. . . .
Fitchburg, Mass.	3	3M	. .	H	. .-. .	2.1	2.1	Yes	None	DN
Fond du Lac, Wis.	7	3A	3†	A	0-0	2.4	2.2	Yes	None	None
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	9	9C	3†	P-C	7-3	37.0	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Framingham t, Mass.	5	. . .	3†	B	0-0	6.4	3.4	Yes	CdA	None
Fullerton, Calif.	9	7C	4†	P-C	5-2	37.9	8.2	Yes	CdSTA	None
Gainesville, Fla.	5	5C	5†	P-A	2-2	15.8	.5	Yes	CSTA	None
Galesburg, Ill.	9	8M	M	..-..	. .-. .	1.6	1.6	Yes	CSTA	None
Gloucester, Mass.	5	5A	5†	P-A	1-1	7.8	. . .	Yes	None	None
Grand Forks, N. D.	8	5C	5†	E	. .-. .	0	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Granite City, Ill.	None	. . .	. .	..-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Greenville, Miss.	0	8. .[4]	6†	E	. .-. .	16.3	12.1	Yes	CSTA	None
Greenwich t, Conn.	7	5C	3†	H	3-2	28.3	4.7	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Hackensack, N. J.	7	6. .[5]	4†	..-..	0-0	2.4	0	Yes	CA	None

Table XIII—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed—Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Hagerstown, Md.	None	. . .	. .	..-..	. .-. .	$. . . .	$. . .	Yes	Cd	ND
Hamden t, Conn.	10	9C	4†	P-C	2-1	10.5	. . .	Yes	CdA	DN
Hamtramck, Mich. . . .	9	6M	3†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	Cd	None
Hattiesburg, Miss. . . .	. .	. . .	. .	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	. . . .
Haverford tp, Pa.	5	5M	5†	E	0-0	1.4	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Hayward, Calif.	7	7C	4†	P-A	7-5	41.6	0	Yes	STA	None
Hazleton, Pa.	5	5C	5†	H	. .-. .	5.0	5.0	No	. . . .	. . . .
Hempstead, N. Y.	5	5M	5†	H	0-0	31.6	30.0	Yes	TA	DN
High Point, N. C.	6	6C	5†	P-A	10-3	38.8	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Highland Park, Mich. .	9	9C	3†	..-..	1-1	24.5	16.0	Yes	STA[9]	DN
Huntington Park, Calif.	9	6C	4†	P-C	1-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA[11]	DN
Hutchinson, Kan.	11	9C	3†	P-A	1-1	5.7	0	Yes	CTA	None
Independence, Mo. . . .	. .	. . .	. .	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Iowa City, Iowa	7	7C	5†	A	0-0	12.5	12.5	Yes	CSTA	None
Ithaca, N. Y.	7	7M	3	P-C	3-2	25.0	. . .	Yes	CdA	None
Jamestown, N. Y.	7	7M	5†	H	0-0	5.6	5.4	Yes	CdSTA	None
Johnson City, Tenn. . .	11	9C	3†	..-..	1-0	2.8	. . .	Yes	SDA[7]	None
Joplin, Mo.	8	5C	3†	..-..	. .-. .	.5	.5	Yes	CSTA	None
Kearny, N. J.	9	8M	6†	C	0-0	2.8	2.0	Yes	Sd	D
Kettering Ohio	6	5C	5†	P-A	1-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	N
Key West, Fla.	6	5C	2†	B	1-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	TA	DN
Kingston, N. Y.	5	5M	3†	H	0-0	33.0	33.0	Yes	None	None
Kokomo, Ind.	9	5M	4†	P-P	4-2	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
La Crosse, Wis.	7	4C	3†	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	DN
La Grange, Ga.	None	. . .	. .	E	0-0	1.5	0	Yes	C	None
Lakeland, Fla.	7	7C	4†	P-C	3-1	16.0	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Lebanon, Pa.	5	5M	5†	H	. .-. .	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Lincoln Park, Mich. . .	. .	. . .	2†	B	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	Sd	None
Lower Merion tp, Pa. .	5	5C	5†	P-C	4-1	27.0	. . .	Yes	SdA	None
Lynchburg, Va.	7	7C	3†	X	2-0	23.7	14.0	Yes	CA	None
Lynwood, Calif.	9	7C	4†	X	0-0	3.3	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Manchester t, Conn. . .	5	5C	5†	P-P	3-1	15.4	0	Yes	Sd	None
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	9	7C	4†	A	1-1	8.9	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Manitowoc, Wis.	7	4M	. .[2]	P-P	3-1	23.5	2.1	Yes	None	None
Mansfield, Ohio	None	. . .	. .	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CA	. . . .
Maplewood tp, N. J. . .	9	6C	6†	E	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	STA	None
Marion, Ohio	. .	.M	2†	..-..	. .-. .	0	0	No	None	None
Mason City, Iowa	7	7M	5†	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	DN
Maywood, Ill.	7	7B	.†	C	. .-. .	5.0	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Melrose, Mass.	9	9M	5†	C	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	A	DN
Meriden, Conn.	7	6M	5†	C	0-0	36.5	35.0	Yes	None	None
Meridian, Miss.	9	7C	.†	A	3-2	. . . .	. . .	. . .	None	None
Miami Beach, Fla. . . .	13	9C	1	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	A[9]	DN
Michigan City, Ind. . . .	. .	.M	4†	E	0-0	1.8	. . .	Yes	None	None
Middletown, Conn. . . .	7	6M	5†	P-P	1-1	10.5	0	Yes	C	DN
Middletown, Ohio	9	7C	3†	P-A	5-3	10.1	0	Yes	CdSTA	N
Milford t, Conn.	10	10M	3†	X	3-1	17.5	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Mishawaka, Ind.	7	4M	.†	..-..	. .-. .	11.1	7.5	Yes	CdSTA	None
Moline, Ill.	13	12M	5†	P-P	3-2	1.5	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Monroe, La.	9	9 . .[4]	. .[2]	P-P	2-1	25.0	15.0	No	. . . .	. . . .
Montclair, N. J.	9	6M	6†	P-P	3-2	19.5	0	Yes	STA	DN
Montebello, Calif.	7	7C	4†	P-A	3-1	20.2	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Monterey Park, Calif. .	7	7M	4†	B	0-0	4.0	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Morgantown, W. Va. . .	9	9A	3†	B	0-0	3.1	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa. . .	5	5C	5†	A	0-0	.5	0	Yes	CSTA	DN
Muskegon, Mich.	9	6M	3†	P-A	6-3	34.0	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Muskogee, Okla.	9	7M	3†	B	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Nashua, N. H.	9	9M	6†	C	1-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None

Table XIII — Planning Data for Cities over 10,000 — Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed-Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
National City, Calif.	8	7M	4†	P-A	3-1	$ 14.2	$ 0	Yes	CdSTA	None
New Brunswick, N. J.	8	7M	5	P-M	1-1	12.2	0	Yes	None	DN
New Castle, Pa.	5	5C	4†	C	1-0	.4	. . .	Yes	None	DN
New Kensington, Pa.	5	5C	5†	M	0-0	2.5	2.5	Yes	CdTA	None
New London, Conn.	6	5C	5†	..-..	0-0	.2	.0	Yes	None	None
Newark, Ohio	5	3M	5†	M	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Newburgh, N. Y.	7	7A	5†	..-..	. .-. .	13.0	10.0	Yes	None	D
Newport, Ky.	11	10M	4†	E	0-0	.2	. . .	Yes	None	None
Newport, R. I.	10	9C	3†	..-..	0-0	6.4	. . .	Yes	A	None
Newport News, Va.	8	7C	4†	P-A	3-2	15.5	. . .	Yes	CA	None
Norman, Okla.	10	9M	3†	E	1-1	6.6	0	Yes	CdSTA	. . . .
North Little Rock, Ark.	. .	. . .	2†	..-..	1-0	12.4	0	Yes	CTA	None
Northampton, Mass.	9	5M	5†	E	0-0	4.3	3.6	Yes	None	None
Norwalk, Conn.	10	8M	4†	P-M	4-3	32.2	2.0	Yes	CdA	DN
Norwich, Conn.	9	. . .[6]	5†	E	1-1	7.5	1.0	Yes	CSTA	None
Norwood, Ohio	6	3M	6†	C	3-3	32.0	32.0	Yes	None	DN
Odessa, Tex.	5	5C	2†	P-A	2-1	3.0	0	Yes	STA	None
Ontario, Calif.	9	7M	4†	..-..	2-1	16.0	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Oshkosh, Wis.	7	4A	3†	P-A	1-1	6.9	0	Yes	C	None
Ottumwa, Iowa	10	9M	5†	P-A	2-2	19.0	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Owensboro, Ky.	10	6 . .[4]	4†	E	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Oxnard, Calif.	9	7C	4†	P-A	3-2	14.4	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Paducah, Ky.	10	6 . .[4]	4†	..-..	0-0	1.9	. . .	Yes	CdA	DN
Palo Alto, Calif.	7	7M	4†	P-A	5-3	29.0	. . .	Yes	CSTA	DN
Panama City, Fla.	None	. . .	. .	A	. .-. .	0	0	Yes	None	DN
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	5	5C	5†	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdTA	None
Pensacola, Fla.	7	6C	2	P-P	4-3	. . . .	0	Yes	C	N
Petersburg, Va.	7	6C	. .	..-..	. .-. .	.4	. . .	Yes	A	None
Pine Bluff, Ark.	11	9M	3†	P-M	3-1	13.2	. . .	Yes	None	None
Plainfield, N. J.	7	. . .[5]	. .	C	. .-. .	2.0	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Pocatello, Idaho	14	11C	6†	C	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	DN
Pomona, Calif.	9	9C	4†	P-C	4-3	27.9	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Port Huron, Mich.	9	6C	2†	P-A	1-1	11.9	5.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Portsmouth, Ohio	3	0	. .	..-..	. .-. .	5.5	5.5	Yes	CdTA	DN
Provo, Utah	7	5C	6†	A	0-0	5.1	4.4	Yes	CSTA	None
Rapid City, S. D.	11	11M	. .[2]	P-M	1-1	1.4	. . .	Yes	STA[9]	DN
Redondo Beach, Calif.	8	8M	4†	A	3-1	53.0	30.0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Redwood City, Calif.	7	7C	3†	P-A	6-3	39.9	1.8	Yes	CdSTA	None
Reno, Nev.	12	12 .	4†	X	6-5	19.5	. . .	Yes	STA	None
Richfield, Minn.	9	5C	1	C	. .-. .	3.6	. . .	Yes	CdA	DN
Richmond, Ind.	11	7M	4†	C	1-0	4.3	. . .	Yes	CdTA	None
Rochester, Minn.	9	9M	3†	P-C	2-1	17.5	4.0	Yes	None	None
Rock Island, Ill.	11	9C	3†	P-A	5-4	13.9	0	Yes	A	None
Rocky Mount, N. C.	5	5C	3†	P-A	3-2	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Rome, Ga.	5	5C	4†	P-P	. .-. .	10.0	. . .	No	None	None
Royal Oak, Mich.	9	6M	3†	P-A	1-1	10.4	3.0	Yes	STA	None
St. Cloud, Minn.	8	7M	7†	..-..	. .-. .	1.1	.7	Yes	CdSTA	None
St. Louis, Park, Minn.	9	6M	3†	P-A	2-1	13.4	9.0	Yes	CSTA	DN
Salem, Mass.	5	5M	5†	C	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Salem, Oregon	10	7M	4†	P-..	8-2	11.9	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Salina, Kan.	7	7C	3†	E	0-0	0	0	Yes	CSTA	None
San Leandro, Calif.	7	7C	4†	X	5-3	46.0	6.0	Yes	STA	None
Sandusky, Ohio	5	3C	6†	A	. .-. .	7.5	7.0	Yes	CTA	DN
Santa Barbara, Calif.	11	9M	2†	P-M	5-4	25.6	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Santa Fe, N. M.	9	9C	2†	C	. .-. .	4.5	. . .	Yes	C	D
Shaker Heights, Ohio	5	5M	6†	B	0-0	31.5	.7	Yes	CdA	DN
Sheboygan, Wis.	7	7C	3†	P-M	2-2	12.7	0	Yes	None	None
Skokie, Ill.	9	9C	9†	..-..	1-0	17.4	6.1	Yes	CdSTA	DN

Table XIII—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed-Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
S. San Francisco, Calif.	7	7M	4†	..-C	1-1	$ 12.0	$ 2.2	Yes	STA[7]	DN
Spartanburg, S. C. . . .	8	7C	4†	P-A	2-1	25.6	15.7	Yes	CSTA	None
Stratford t, Conn.	7	5C	5†	P-P	2-1	12.0	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Superior, Wis.	7	5M	3†	E	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	S	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	7	5C	3†	P-A	1-1	14.3	0	Yes	STA	None
Taunton, Mass.	5	5M	5†	C	. .-. .	.4	. . .	Yes	None	None
Teaneck tp, N. J.	9	8 . .[5]	6†	E	0-0	1.3	.5	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Temple, Tex.	5	5C	. .	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	. . . .
Torrance, Calif.	7	7C	4†	P-A	5-2	39.9	0	Yes	Cd	DN
Tucson, Ariz.	10	9M	5†	P-M	17-5	42.4	0	Yes	None	DN
Tyler, Tex.	7	7C	4†	E	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Union tp, N. J.	None	. . .	. .	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdA	DN
University City, Mo. . .	11	7C	3†	A	0-0	1.4	1.0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Vallejo, Calif.	7	7M	4†	P-A	2-1	15.7	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Vicksburg, Miss.	None	. . .	. .	..-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Vineland, N. J.	9	6M	6†	E	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdTA	. . . .
Waltham, Mass.	5	5M	3†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdTA	None
Watertown t, Mass. . . .	5	. . .	3†	H	0-0	1.0	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Watertown, N. Y.	9	7M	4†	E	0-0	.2	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Waukegan, Ill.	16	16A	4†	E	1-1	32.8	4.8	Yes	CdSTA	None
Wausau, Wis.	7	3M	3†	E	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
West Allis, Wis.	8	4 . .	3†	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdA	None
West Covina, Calif. . . .	5	5C	4†	P-A	3-1	31.1	7.3	Yes	CdTA	DN
West Hartford t, Conn.	5	5C	5†	P-A	3-2	25.6	3.4	Yes	CdSTA	. . . .
West Orange, N. J. . . .	9	6M	6†	..-..	0-0	.8	0	Yes	CdA	DN
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7	7C	3†	P-A	8-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Whittier, Calif.	8	5C	4†	P-A	3-1	20.0	0	Yes	CSTA[7]	DN
White Plains, N. Y. . . .	8	4M	3†	H	3-2	18.2	1.5	Yes	STA[9]	DN
Wilkinsburg, Pa.[1]	None	. . .	. .	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . . .	None
Williamsport, Pa.	5	5C	5†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Wilmington, N. C.	5	3C	3†	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	A	None
Winona, Minn.	7	7M	. .	E	0-0	30.0	30.0	Yes	None	None
Wyandotte, Mich.	10	9M	3†	None	0-0	3.4	3.0	Yes	CdTA	N
Yakima, Wash.	9	9C	6†	P-A	1-1	10.9	0	Yes	CdA	None
Zanesville, Ohio	5	3C	3†	E	0-0	8.0	8.0	No	. . . .	None
10,000 to 25,000										
Ada, Okla.	10	8 . .[4]	5†	..-..	0-0	9.0	9.0	Yes	CA	DN
Adrian, Mich.	9	6C	3†	A	0-0	1.8	1.7	Yes	CSTA	None
Aiken, S. C.	7	5C	5†	..-..	0-0	3.6	3.5	Yes	CSTA	None
Albany, Calif.	5	5C	. .[3]	H	1-0	2.4	.2	Yes	None	None
Albany, Ore.	11	7M	4†	A	0-0	1.6	1.5	Yes	CdSTA	None
Albemarle, N. C.	None	. . .	. .	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Albert Lea, Minn.	14	12M	2†	A	1-1	. . . .	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Albion, Mich.	9	9C	. †	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Alice, Tex.	13	12C	3†	A	. .-. .	36.5	36.5	Yes	None	DN
Allen Park, Mich.	12	12M	2†	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdA	. . . .
Alpena, Mich.	9	6M	3†	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	TA[9]	None
Ames, Iowa	7	7M	5†	P-P	1-1	15.1	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Amherst t, Mass.	9	9A	3†	H	0-0	15	.7	Yes	None	DN
Anchorage, Alaska . . .	9	7C	3†	P-A	5-2	41.0	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Andover t, Mass.	5	5A	5†	H	0-0	5.9	2.5	Yes	CdA	None
Annapolis, Md.	None	. . .	. .	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . . .	None
Ansonia, Conn.	5	5M	5†	None	0-0	4.8	1.8	Yes	None	None
Antioch, Calif.	7	6C	4†	None	. .-. .	9.2	. . .	Yes	CdSTA[8]	None
Ardmore, Okla.	11	10M	2†	A	1-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Arkansas City, Kan. . .	11	11C	3†	A	0-0	2.0	. . .	Yes	None	None
Arlington Heights, Ill. .	19	18M	6†	P-A	1-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None

TABLE XIII — PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed—Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Asbury Park, N. J.	7	4M	. .	..-..	0-0	$ .1	$ 0	Yes	CA	None
Ashland, Ohio	7	5M	5†	E	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Ashtabula, Ohio	7	4M	6†	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . . .	None
Astoria, Ore.	11	7M	4†	A	0-0	1.9	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Atchison, Kan.	7	7M	3†	X	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	TA	None
Athol t, Mass.	5	5C	5†	None	0-0	.1	0	No	. . . .	None
Auburn, Ala.	9	6M	6†	..-..	0-0	3.5	0	Yes	CTA	None
Auburn, Me.	7	7C	5†	P-A	2-1	8.6	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Aurora, Colo.	9	6	6†	P-A	2-2	22.1	2.5	Yes	CdTA[10]	None
Austin, Minn.	7	7M	4†	H	1-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CTA	None
Azusa, Calif.	11	7C	4†	A	0-0	2.1	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Barre, Vt.	None	. . .	. .	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	. . . .
Bartlesville, Okla.	10	8C	. .[2]	A	0-0	.6	.5	Yes	CdA	None
Batavia, N. Y.	7	7C	3†	A	0-0	.2	.2	Yes	CSTA	None
Bath, Me.	5	5C	5†	None	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Baytown, Tex.	None	. . .	. .	A	4-2	. . . .	. . .	No	None	DN
Beacon, N. Y.	6	6M	3†	..-..	0-0	.6	.3	Yes	None	None
Beaver Dam, Wis.	8	3M	3†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	STA	DN
Beaver Falls, Pa.	. .	. M	5†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	CA	None
Bedford, Ind.	7	7M	. .	M	0-0	1.8	1.8	Yes	None	None
Bell, Calif.	5	5C	4†	B	0-0	1.2	1.2	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Bellaire, Ohio	5	5M	. .	M	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	No	. . . .	None
Bellaire, Tex.	5	5C	2†	B	0-0	0	0	Yes	Cd	DN
Bellevue, Pa.	. .	. C	5†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Bemidji, Minn.	None	. . .	. .	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Bend, Ore.	10	7C	3†	H	0-0	1.1	.3	Yes	None	DN
Benton Harbor, Mich.	9	6M	3†	A	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdTA	None
Bergenfield, N. J.	9	6M	4†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	A	None
Berkley, Mich.	9	9C	3†	H	0-0	5.4	5.0	Yes	CdS	None
Bethel, Pa.	5	5C	5†	X	0-0	.6	.6	Yes	CTA	DN
Bexley, Ohio	5	4M	6†	M	0-0	0	0	Yes	TA	DN
Big Spring, Tex.	10	9C	5†	E	0-0	30.0	30.0	Yes	Cd	D
Birmingham, Mich.	9	7C	3†	P-A	1-1	10.7	. . .	Yes	CSTA	DN
Bismarck, N. D.	8	5C	5†	X	0-0	5.2	4.1	Yes	CSTA	None
Bloomsburg, Pa.	None	. . .	. .	..-..	0-0	0	0	No	. . . .	None
Blue Island, Ill.	None	. . .	. .	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	TA	None
Bluefield, W. Va.	5	4A	3†	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Blytheville, Ark.	9	9M	. .[2]	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Boone, Iowa	7	7M	5†	E	0-0	.1	0	Yes	None	None
Borger, Tex.	None	. . .	. .	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Boulder, Colo.	7	6C	6†	P-A	3-3	25.1	2.1	Yes	CSTA[10]	D
Bowling Green, Ohio	10	8M	4†	H	1-0	2.9	.3	Yes	CdSTA	N
Bozeman, Mont.[1]	9	9 . .[4]	4†	None	0-0	7.4	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Bradenton, Fla.	5	5C	4†	B	0-0	0	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Brainerd, Minn.	None	. . .	. .	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	DN
Brattleboro t, Vt.	6	5C	3†	None	0-0	2.0	. . .	Yes	None	None
Brawley, Calif.	8	7C	4†	A	. .-. .	0-0	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Bristol, Pa.	None	. . .	. .	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Bristol t, R. I.	5[13]	. . .	. †	None	0-0	2.5	. . .	Yes	C	DN
Bristol, Va.	9	7M	3†	A	0-0	1.6	1.6	Yes	CdSTA	None
Brookfield, Ill.	10	10C	3†	None	0-0	11.2	9.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Brownwood, Tex.	14	12M	3†	A	0-0	15.0	15.0	Yes	None	None
Brunswick, Ga.	5	4C	4†	P-P	3-1	12.0	. . .	Yes	None	None
Brunswick t, Me.	7	5C	5†	A	0-0	4.2	3.5	Yes	CA	None
Bryan, Tex.	9	9C	3†	E	0-0	3.5	3.5	No	. . . .	None
Burlingame, Calif.	7	7M	4†	X	0-0	4.0	1.8	Yes	CdSTA	None
Burlington, N. J.	6	5C	3†	H	0-0	.9	.9	Yes	None	None
Cadillac, Mich.	9	9C	3†	None	0-0	.1	0	Yes	None	None

Table XIII — Planning Data for Cities over 10,000 — Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed-Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Cairo, Ill.	None	...	..	None	0-0	$ 0	$ 0	Yes	None	D
Caldwell, Idaho	7	6M	6†	..-..	0-0	1.0	...	Yes	d	DN
Cambridge, Md.	None	...	..	E	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	....
Camden, Arkansas	12	12‡	4†	A	0-0	.3	0	Yes	None	None
Campbell, Ohio	None	...	..	B	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	DN
Canton, Ill.	12	11M	8M	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	Cd	None
Carbondale, Pa.	..	...	..	P-P	2-2	....	...	Yes	...	N
Carlisle, Pa.	5	5C	5†	..-..	1-0	4.8	...	Yes	None	None
Carteret, N. J.	None	...	..	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdA	....
Carthage, Mo.	None	...	..	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	C	DN
Casper, Wyo.	6	6C	3†	H	0-0	3.8	3.5	Yes	None	None
Cedar Falls, Iowa	13	11C	5†	None	0-0	2.7	1.8	Yes	None	None
Centralia, Ill.	11	9M	5†	H	..-..	....	...	Yes	None	None
Chanute, Kan.	7	7M	2†	E	0-0	1.5	...	Yes	CdSTA	None
Charles City, Iowa	7	7M	5†	B	0-0	1.5	...	Yes	CSTA[8]	None
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	5	5M	.†	None	0-0	13.8	13.8	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Chicago Heights, Ill.	9	9C	3†	..-..	1-0	4.3	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Chickasha, Okla.	7	5M	..[2]	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	CTA	DN
Chico, Calif.	8	8C	4†	P-A	1-1	9.7	...	Yes	CdSTA	None
Chillicothe, Ohio	7	4C	4†	A	0-0	....	...	Yes	CdSTA	None
Claremont, N. H.	..	.A	..[3]	A	0-0	....	...	Yes	None	None
Clayton, Mo.	5	4C	2†	..-..	0-0	1.7	.6	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Clearwater, Fla.	14	9M	2†	P-A	2-1	19.0	4.0	Yes	None	None
Cleburne, Tex.	5	5M	..[3]	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdTA	DN
Clovis, N. M.	6	5C	4†	H	..-..	....	...	Yes	CdSTA	None
Coatesville, Pa.	7	5C	5†	A	0-0	.1	0	Yes	None	None
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	8M	6†	E	0-0	0	...	Yes	CSTA	None
Coffeyville, Kan.	18	15C	3†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
College Park, Ga.	5	5M	..	H	0-0	7.0	6.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Collingswood, N. J.	7	7C	..[2]	..-..	..-..	....	...	Yes	CTA	None
Colton, Calif.	7	7C	.†	P-A	2-1	....	...	Yes	CdTA	DN
Columbia, Tenn.	8	8M	3†	A	0-0	2.8	2.8	Yes	Cd	None
Concord, Calif.	7	7C	4†	P-C	1-1	18.0	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Connersville, Ind.	11	9..	..	..-..	..-..	....	...	Yes	CdSTA	None
Coral Gables, Fla.	..	.C	2†	E	..-..	....	...	Yes	STA	DN
Corapolis, Pa.	5	5C	5†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	A	None
Corning, N. Y.[1]	None	...	..	..-..	0-0	6.7	6.7	Yes	None	DN
Corona, Calif.	7	6M	4†	B	..-..	4.7	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Coronado, Calif.	5	5C	4†	B	0-0	2.4	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Corsicana, Tex.	7	7C	2†	H	0-0	7.5	7.5	Yes	CdSTA	None
Corvallis, Ore.	10	6M	4†	H	0-0	4.9	3.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Cranford tp, N. J.	9	6..	6†	H	0-0	.4	.1	Yes	CSTA	None
Crystal, Minn.	18	15C	4†	B	0-0	.4	...	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Cudahy, Wis.	7	5M	3†	E	..-..	....	...	Yes	CdA	None
Daly City, Calif.	5	5C	4†	H	..-..	5.6	...	Yes	STA	None
Danvers t, Mass.	5	5A	3†	H	0-0	7.5	7.5	Yes	CdA	None
Darby, Pa.	None	...	..	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	Cd	DN
Darien t, Conn.	8[13]	6..	4†	P-P	1-1	17.5	2.5	Yes	Cd	DN
Decatur, Ala.	5	5C	4†	A	0-0	1.4	.5	Yes	CSTA	None
Defiance, Ohio	..	.M	5†	B	..-..	....	...	Yes	CTA	None
Delano, Calif.	9	9M	4†	P-A	2-1	9.3	.1	Yes	CdTA	DN
Delaware, Ohio	5	3C	3†	E	0-0	.1	0	Yes	None	None
Denison, Tex.	5	5C	2†	A	0-0	....	...	Yes	None	None
Denton, Tex.	8	5C	2†	E	..-..	....	...	Yes	None	DN
Des Plaines, Ill.	7	5C	3†	H	0-0	....	...	Yes	CdSTA	None
Dodge City, Kan.	..	...	3†	E	..-..	.3	...	Yes	None	DN
Donora, Pa.	5	5M	5†	H	0-0	....	...	Yes	None	....
Dormont, Pa.	None	...	..	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	dSTA	None

TABLE XIII — PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed-Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.— Who Appoints	Employees, Total— Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Dothan, Ala.	9	6C	6†	E	. .-. .	$. . . .	$. . .	Yes	CdTA	D
Downers Grove, Ill.	11	10C	4†	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . . .	. . . .
Dublin, Ga.	7	7M	3†	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Dumont, N. J.	7	6C	. .[2]	None	0-0	.2	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Duncan, Okla.	None	. . .	. .	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdA	DN
Dunmore, Pa.	5	5C	6†	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Dyersburg, Tenn.	7	6C	2†	H	0-0	3.0	3.0	Yes	Cd	DN
East Detroit, Mich.	8	7C	5†	A	0-0	2.0	1.2	Yes	CdSTA	None
East Lansing, Mich.	9	9C	3†	X	1-1	6.3	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
East Liverpool, Ohio	7	4M	. .[2]	M	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	No	. . . .	D
East Moline, Ill.	12	11C	5†	H	0-0	1.0	1.0	Yes	None	None
East Paterson, N. J.	9	9M	4†	None	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	DN
East Point, Ga.	5	5C	4†	H	0-0	9.8	8.8	Yes	CdSTA	None
Easthampton t, Mass.	5[13]	. . .	5†	None	0-0	.1	.1	Yes	None	None
Edinburg, Tex.	7	5C	5†	A	0-0	3.9	3.9	Yes	None	None
Edison tp, N. J.	7	4M	5†	None	0-0	4.4	3.5	Yes	CdSTA	None
El Cajon, Calif.	5	5C	4†	P-A	7-3	55.5	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
El Centro, Calif.	10	7M	6†	E	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
El Cerrito, Calif.	12	9C	4†	A	1-0	8.8	3.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
El Dorado, Kan.	13	13M	3†	A	0-0	. . . .	0	Yes	None	None
El Segundo, Calif.	5	5C	4†	H	0-0	6.9	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Ellwood City, Pa.	5	5C	5 .	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Elmwood Park, Ill.	None	. . .	. .	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Elwood, Ind.	7	4M	4†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CA	D
Emporia, Kan.	11	9M	2†	E	0-0	0	0	Yes	CA	None
Endicott, N. Y.	5	5C	5†	H	0-0	0	. . .	Yes	STA	DN
Enfield t, Conn.	5	5C	5†	..-..	0-0	.1	. . .	Yes	None	None
Englewood, Colo.	6	4C	4†	P-A	2-1	17.2	5.2	Yes	CdA	N
Englewood, N. J.	9	7M	. .	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Escanaba, Mich.	11	9C	. †	A	0-0	1.8	. . .	Yes	None	None
Eureka, Calif.	10	9M	. .	P-A	3-1	2.4	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Evergreen Park, Ill.	11	9M	4†	H	0-0	1.1	0	Yes	CdA	None
Fair Lawn, N. J.	9	6 . .	. .	H	0-0	.8	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Fairfield, Ala.	9	7C	6†	H	0-0	1.2	. . .	Yes	Cd	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	6[13]	. . .	4†	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	. . . .
Faribault, Minn.	None	. . .	. .	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	CTA	None
Fayetteville, Ark.	9	9M	4†	None	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	DN
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	7C	. †	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Ferguson, Mo.	9	9M	4†	A	0-0	2.2	1.9	Yes	CSTA[9]	None
Findlay, Ohio	None	. . .	. .	X	0-0	0	0	Yes	. . . .	DN
Floral Park, N. Y.	5	5M	. †	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Florence, Ala.	9	7C	3†	H	0-0	1.1	.6	Yes	A[9]	DN
Florence, S. C.	None	. . .	. .	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdST	None
Forest Park, Ill.	7	7M	. †	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Fort Lee, N. J.	7	5M	4†	X	0-0	2.5	. . .	Yes	CdA	None
Fort Madison, Iowa	6	6M	. †	E	0-0	8.9	8.5	Yes	CTA	None
Fort Myers, Fla.	5	5C	. .[3]	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Fort Pierce, Fla.	10	10C	4†	A	0-0	12.7	8.8	Yes	CSTA	None
Fort Thomas, Ky.	7	6 . .	6†	E	0-0	3.1	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Frankfort, Ky.	7	4M	4†	P-P	3-1	6.5	6.5	Yes	CdTA	DN
Franklin Park, Ill.	None	. . .	. .	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdTA	None
Frederick, Md.	. .	. M	. .	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	D
Fredericksburg, Va.	5	4M	4†	X	0-0	.1	.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Freeport, Ill.	11	9M	4†	H	. .-. .	2.4	.1	Yes	CdA	None
Freeport, N. Y.	5	5M	5†	H	0-0	1.5	. . .	Yes	A	DN
Fremont, Neb.	11	9C	3†	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	CSTA	D
Fulton, N. Y.	7	7M	3†	None	0-0	2.5	2.5	Yes	None	None
Gainesville, Ga.	7	4 . .[4]	4	P-P	2-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN

Table XIII—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed—Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Gainesville, Tex.	9	7C	3†	..-..	0-0	$. . . .	$. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Garden City, Kan.	11	9. .	3†	P-A	2-1	7.4	0	Yes	None	None
Garden City, N. Y.	5	5C	5†	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Gardena, Calif.	5	5C	4†	X	1-0	8.1	0	Yes	STA	None
Gardner, Mass.	5	5M	. .	..-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	None	. . . .	. . . .
Garfield Heights, Ohio	5	3M	6†	H	0-0	.8	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Garland, Tex.	11	9C	2†	X	1-0	4.0	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Gastonia, N. C.	13	9C	. .[2]	E	0-0	4.8	4.8	Yes	CdSTA	None
Geneva, N. Y.	7	7M	3†	H	0-0	1.5	1.3	Yes	CdA	None
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	13	11M	4†	H	0-0	.5	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Glenview, Ill.	7	7M	4†	None	0-0	7.5	7.5	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Gloversville, N. Y.	7	7M	5†	H	0-0	1.7	1.5	Yes	None	None
Goldsboro, N. C.	5	5C	3†	E	0-0	3.5	3.0	Yes	CA	None
Goshen, Ind.	8	5C	4†	E	0-0	10.5	8.0	Yes	None	None
Grand Island, Neb.	10	9M	3†	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	C	None
Grand Junction, Colo.[1]	15	9C	6†	A	. .-. .	9.5	9.5	Yes	None	DN
Grand Prairie, Tex.	10	9. .	2†	P-A	3-1	17.5	5.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Great Bend, Kan.	12	12M	3†	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Greeley, Colo.	7	7C	5†	A	1-0	5.1	2.1	Yes	CSTA	None
Greensburg, Pa.	5	5M	5†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Greenville, N. C.	8	5C	2†	A	0-0	1.5	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Greenville, Tex.	11	9M	2†	X	0-0	4.5	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Greenwood, Miss.	. .	12C	3†	X	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . . .	. . . .
Greenwood, S. C.	9	8C	4†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	C	None
Gretna, La.	5	5M	. .	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	No	. . . .	None
Griffin, Ga.	7	5C	5†	E	0-0	7.0	7.0	Yes	A	None
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	9	6M	3†	H	0-0	3.5	3.5	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Grosse Pte. Woods, Mich.	9	9M	3†	A	0-0	.6	0	Yes	CdST	DN
Gulfport, Miss.	None	. . .	. .	E	0-0	0	0	Yes	CA	None
Guthrie, Okla.	4	. . .	1	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Haddon tp, N. J.	9	8C	3†	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CS	None
Hanford, Calif.	9	6C	4†	P-A	1-1	11.5	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Hanover, Pa.	5	5C	5†	A	None	.7	0	No	. . . .	None
Harlingen, Tex.	6	5C	5†	E	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	TA	DN
Harrison tp, Pa.	None	. . .	. .	None	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Harrisonburg, Va.	. .	. M	4†	X	1-1	10.5	3.3	Yes	CSTA	None
Harvey, Ill.	7	7M	3†	H	0-0	1.4	1.0	Yes	None	None
Hastings, Neb.	11	9M	3†	E	0-0	6.0	5.0	Yes	CdA	DN
Hawthorne, Calif.	9	7M	4†	X	0-0	2.6	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Hawthorne, N. J.	None	. . .	. .	X	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdA	DN
Hazel Park, Mich.	11	9C	3†	A	0-0	6.3	6.0	Yes	CTA	DN
Helena, Mont.	8	6. .[4]	4†	C	0-0	1.1	.6	Yes	CA	None
Henderson, Ky.	9	4C	6†	H	0-0	4.5	4.5	Yes	CSTA	None
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	7	7C	4†	B	0-0	5.2	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Hialeah, Fla.	7	7C	3†	..-..	. .-. .	13.2	. . .	Yes	CdTA	DN
Hickory, N. C.	9	9C	3†	H	. .-. .	7.7	3.0	Yes	STA	None
Highland Park, Ill.	11	8M	4†	E	. .-. .	15.2	7.1	Yes	CSTA	DN
Hingham t, Mass.	5[13]	. . .	5†	None	0-0	5.3	3.0	Yes	None	None
Hobbs, N. M.	None	. . .	. .	A	0-0	5.0	0	No	. . . .	None
Holland, Mich.	10	9M	5†	H	0-0	8.5	8.5	Yes	None	None
Hollywood, Fla.	11	9C	3†	P-A	4-2	22.8	1.3	Yes	TA	DN
Homewood, Ala.	9	7M	. .[2]	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CA	DN
Homewood, Ill.	9	5C	7†	H	0-0	.2	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Hopewell, Va.	7	5M	4†	A	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Hopkinsville, Ky.	7	4M	6†	M	0-0	1.6	0	Yes	CSTA	DN
Hornell, N. Y.	7	7C	. .	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Huntington, Ind.	7	4M	4†	E	0-0	1.4	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Huntsville, Ala.	. .	. M	. .	..-..	. .-. .	24.6	. . .	Yes	. . . .	. . . .

TABLE XIII — PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed-Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Huron, S. D.	9	9C	2†	..-..	0-0	$. . . .	$. . .	Yes	CdTA	None
Independence, Kan.	9	9M	3†	H	0-0	2.4	2.4	Yes	CdSTA	None
Indiana, Pa.	5	5M	5†	H	0-0	.3	0	No	. . . .	None
Inkster, Mich.	9	6C	3†	P-A	2-1	13.5	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Ironton, Ohio	5	3A	5†	A	0-0	10.0	10.0	Yes	None	None
Jamestown, N. D.	8	7M	4†	E	0-0	4.1	4.0	Yes	None	DN
Janesville, Wis.	7	5A	. .[2]	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Jennings, Mo.	10	6M	3†	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	Cd	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	5	0	5†	E	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Johnston t, R. I.	7[13]	. . .	3†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	Cd	None
Johnstown, N. Y.	5	5C	3†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Jonesboro, Ark.	9	9M	. .[2]	None	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Junction City, Kan.	. .	. . .	2†	E	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Kearney, Neb.	9	9M	3†	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	TA	None
Keene, N. H.	9	7. .[5]	6†	E	0-0	5.0	4.5	Yes	None	None
Kenmore, N. Y.	None	. . .	. .	B	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Kennewick, Wash.	8	7C	6†	P-A	1-1	3.4	. . .	Yes	A	DN
Kent, Ohio	7	5M	6†	M	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Kingsport, Tenn.	8	7A	3†	P-A	2-1	2.7	2.7	Yes	CTA	. . . .
Kingston, Pa.	5	5C	5†	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Kingsville, Tex.	None	. . .	. .	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	CSTA	DN
Kinston, N. C.	7	5C	3†	E	0-0	3.5	3.5	Yes	STA	None
Kirkwood, Mo.	9	5C	5†	H	0-0	3.4	2.4	Yes	CdSTA	None
Klamath Falls, Ore.	13	7M	4†	H	1-1	.3	. . .	Yes	CSTA	DN
La Grange, Ill.	7	7C	5†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
La Mesa, Calif.	7	7C	4†	P-A	3-2	23.5	0	Yes	. . . .	None
La Porte, Ind.	10	8M	. .[2]	E	0-0	4.2	. . .	Yes	None	. . . .
La Salle, Ill.	7	7M	. .[2]	B	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Lake Worth, Fla.	10	5C	3†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Lamesa, Tex.	None	. . .	. .	A	0-0	20.0	20.0	No	None	None
Lancaster, Ohio	7	5M	6†	C	0-0	0	. . .	Yes	None	None
Laramie, Wyo.	9	9M	3†	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Las Cruces, N. M.	5	5C	.†	H	0-0	5.0	3.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Las Vegas, Nev.	9	6M	6†	P-A	11-5	70.8	16.6	Yes	CSTA	None
Lawrence, Kan.	7	7C	3†	P-A	1-1	15.0	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Leavenworth, Kan.	10	10M	2†	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	Cd	None
Leominster, Mass.	. .	.M	5†	H	0-0	1.4	. . .	Yes	None	None
Lewiston, Idaho	24	24M	4†	H	0-0	1.1	1.1	Yes	CdTA	DN
Lewistown, Pa.	5	5C	5†	A	0-0	.5	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Lexington, N. C.	5	5C	3†	A	0-0	3.9	3.9	Yes	. . . .[7]	None
Lincoln, Ill.	9	9M	. .[2]	None	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . . .	. . . .
Lincoln t, R. I.	14	6C	. .[2]	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Livonia, Mich.	9	9M	3†	P-..	3-1	21.9	.7	Yes	CdSTA	None
Lodi, Calif.	10	9C	4†	P-A	2-1	10.5	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Lodi, N. J.	7	4A	4†	None	0-0	5.7	5.0	Yes	None	D
Logansport, Ind.	8	8M	4†	C	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Lombard, Ill.	9	7M	4†	A	0-0	6.3	6.2	Yes	CdSTA	None
Long Beach, N. Y.	None	. . .	. .	A	0-0	15.0	15.0	Yes	A	DN
Longview, Tex.	18	15C	3†	E	0-0	2.1	1.8	Yes	CTA	N
Longview, Wash.	7	6M	6†	B	0-0	.4	0	Yes	STA	N
Lufkin, Tex.	5	5C	.†	P-A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Lynbrook, N. Y.	5	5C	3†	X	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	7	. . .	5†	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
McAlester, Okla.	17	15M	3†	A	. .-. .	6.6	6.6	Yes	CdA	DN
McComb, Miss.	12	12M	3†	..-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	No	None	None
McKinney, Tex.	11	9C	2†	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Macomb, Ill.	12	10C	.†	H	2-0	1.8	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Madera, Calif.	7	7C	4†	E	0-0	2.4	0	Yes	CSTA	DN

TABLE XIII — PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed-Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	5	5C	3†	..-..	. .-. .	$. . . .	$. . .	Yes	CA	DN
Manhattan, Kan.	10	9C	3†	P-A	1-1	7.3	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Mankato, Minn.	9	7C	3†	E	0-0	2.0	1.0	Yes	CSTA	None
Maplewood, Mo.	8	5M	3†	..-..	. .-. .	0	0	Yes	A	DN
Marietta, Ga.	5	4C	4†	E	0-0	7.0	4.2	Yes	CdA	DN
Marinette, Wis.	7	5A	3†	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Marquette, Mich.	9	. . .	. .	A	0-0	.3	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Marshall, Tex.	8	7C	7†	E	0-0	.5	. . .	Yes	CSTA	DN
Marshalltown, Iowa	None	. . .	. .	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Marshfield, Wis.	7	4 . .	. †	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . . .	. . . .
Martinsburg, W. Va.	5	5C	3†	H	0-0	.3	.3	Yes	Cd	DN
Martinsville, Va.	7	7C	4†	X-A	0-0	10.3	1.6	Yes	A	None
Massena, N. Y.	7	7C	. †	None	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Mattoon, Ill.	7	4M	5†	H	. .-. .	3.0	3.0	Yes	Cd	None
Maywood, Calif.	5	5C	4†	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Medford, Ore.	9	7M	4†	A	2-1	10.1	. . .	Yes	Cd[7]	None
Melrose Park, Ill.	6	5M	3†	None	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	TA	N
Menasha, Wis.	7	. . .	. .	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	. . . .
Menlo Park, Calif.	9	7M	4†	P-A	1-1	11.6	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Menominee, Mich.	None	. . .	. .	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Merced, Calif.	7	7C	4†	P-A	4-2	24.3	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Mesa, Ariz.	7	5M	4†	P-A	. .-. .	. . . .	4.0	Yes	CdSTA	N
Mexico, Mo.	9	7A	3†	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	N
Miami, Okla.	None	. . .	. .	..-..	. .-. .	0	0	Yes	None	None
Middleborough t, Mass.	5[13]	. . .	5†	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	No	. . . .	None
Middletown, N. Y.	7	5C	3†	H	0-0	.5	. . .	Yes	None	None
Midland, Mich.	9	7C	3†	P-A	3-2	22.4	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Midland, Tex.	11	11C	3†	P-A	5-4	99.7	0	Yes	None	None
Midwest City, Okla.	7	6M	3†	E	0-0	3.0	1.0	Yes	CdSTA	. . . .
Milford t, Mass.	. .	. . .	5†	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Millbrae, Calif.	7	7C	4†	B	1-0	3.4	0	Yes	CSTA	. . . .
Millburn tp, N. J.	7	4C	4†	H	0-0	.1	0	Yes	CdA	DN
Millcreek tp, Pa.	6	5C	5†	E	0-0	0.5	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Millville, N. J.	9	6M	5†	M	0-0	.4	0	Yes	None	DN
Mineola, N. Y.	. .	. . .	. .	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	CA	DN
Minot, N. D.	8	5M	3†	E	0-0	8.2	7.5	Yes	CdSTA	None
Mission, Tex.	15	15M	. .[2]	..-..	0-0	5.4	5.4	Yes	None	None
Mitchell, S. D.	7	7M	3†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Moberly, Mo.	10	10M	. .[2]	A	. .-. .	. . . .	12.0	Yes	Cd	DN
Modesto, Calif.	7	7C	4†	P-A	10-6	55.4	5.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Monmouth, Ill.	None	. . .	. .	None	. .-. .	0	0	No	None	DN
Monroe, Mich.	9	6M	3†	P-C	1-1	9.5	. . .	Yes	None	None
Monroe, N. C.	6	3C	2†	..-..	. .-. .	.5	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Monrovia, Calif.	9	7C	4†	P-A	2-1	8.2	. . .	Yes	CSTA	DN
Monterey, Calif.	13	9C	4†	P-A	2-2	21.10	2.0	Yes	STA	DN
Moscow, Idaho	11	7M	6†	H	. .-. .	.2	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	9	9M	3†	..-..	0-0	. . . .	7.5	Yes	CdA	DN
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	10	9C	3†	..-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . . .	None
Mount Rainier, Md.	None	. . .	. .	M	0-0	0	0	. . .	. . . .	DN
Mount Vernon, Ill.	7	5M	4†	A	2-2	0	0	Yes	None	None
Mount Vernon, Ohio	6	4M	5†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Mtn. View, Calif.	5	5C	4†	P-A	4-3	27.2	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Muscatine, Iowa	11	11M	5†	E	0-0	.6	.5	Yes	CdSTA	None
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	7	. M	3†	None	0-0	8.0	3.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Nacogdoches, Tex.	None	. . .	. .	A	0-0	0	0	No	. . . .	DN
Nampa, Idaho	. .	. M	5†	E	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Nanticoke, Pa.	10	5C	5†	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdS	N
Napa, Calif.	10	7M	2†	P-A	1-1	9.5	.5	Yes	CSTA	N

TABLE XIII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed-Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Needham t, Mass.	5[13]	. . .	5†	..-..	0-0	$ 5.0	$ 1.5	Yes	None	None
Neenah, Wis.	8	8M	2†	E	. .-. .	4.6	4.6	Yes	None	None
Neptune tp, N. J.	4	4C	. †	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	. . . .
Newburyport, Mass. . .	9	9 . .	. .[2]	H	0-0	.1	. . .	Yes	None	. . . .
Newport Beach, Calif. .	11	9C	4†	P-A	3-1	18.8	0	Yes	CdSTA[7]	DN
Newton, Iowa	6	6M	6†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdA	None
Newton, Kan.	9	9C	3†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdA	None
Niles, Ohio	5	5M	3†	H	0-0	15.1	15.0	Yes	Cd	DN
Norfolk, Neb.	9	9M	3†	..-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
North Adams, Mass. . .	5	5M	5†	H	0-0	.1	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
North Arlington, N. J. .	7	2M	3†	None	0-0	.5	0	Yes	CSTA	D
North Miami, Fla. . . .	8	7C	. .[2]	A	0-0	1.4	. . .	Yes	CdA	DN
North Plainfield, N. J. .	7	6M	4†	E	0-0	1.3	.3	Yes	CdSTA	None
North Platte, Neb. . . .	10	9M	2†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	DN
N. Providence t, R. I. .	5	5C	5†	H	0-0	2.9	2.5	Yes	CSTA	DN
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	7	7M	3†	B	. .-. .	10.5	10.5	Yes	CdSTA	None
Oak Lawn, Ill.	9	9A	5†	A	. .-. .	7.0	5.0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Ocala, Fla.	7	6C	1	E	. .-. .	4.4	4.0	Yes	CSTA	None
Oceanside, Calif.	7	7M	4†	X	. .-. .	4.4	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Okmulgee, Okla.	6	6C	3†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	D
Olean, N. Y.	8	8M	. †	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Oneonta, N. Y.	14	14M	2	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Orange, Calif.	7	5C	4†	E	0-0	1.9	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Orange, Tex.	5	5C	2†	E	0-0	11.0	9.8	Yes	C	None
Orangeburg, S. C.	6	6C	4†	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CA	None
Oskaloosa, Iowa	7	7M	5†	H	. .-. .	0	0	Yes	None	None
Ossining, N. Y.	5	5C	3†	None	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . . .	DN
Ottawa, Ill.	15	15M	3†	H	. .-. .	8.0	8.0	Yes	. . . .	None
Ottawa, Kan.	9	9C	3†	H	0-0	.8	.5	Yes	None	None
Overland, Mo.	6	5M	1	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Painesville, Ohio	5	3A	6†	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	Cd	. . . .
Palestine, Tex.	7	7M	2	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Palm Springs, Calif. . .	10	6	4†	P-A	3-1	36.1	3.8	Yes	CdTA	DN
Pampa, Tex.	None	. . .	. .	E	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	DN
Paris, Tex.	None	. . .	. .	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	DN
Park Forest, Ill.	6	6M	4†	P-A	1-1	10.3	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Park Ridge, Ill.	8	7M	3†	A	0-0	9.8	7.5	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Parsons, Kan.	13	11C	3†	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	Cd	None
Pekin, Ill.	5	5C	4	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	No	. . . .	None
Pendleton, Ore.	11	7C	4†	A	. .-. .	14.2	2.0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Pennsauken tp, N. J. . .	None	. . .	. .	..-..	0-0	1.0	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Petaluma, Calif.	7	7C	4†	P-A	1-1	11.7	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Phillipsburg, N. J. . . .	7	4M	4†	H	4-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdTA	None
Piedmont, Calif.	5	5C	4†	None	0-0	.2	0	Yes	None	None
Piqua, Ohio	5	3C	6†	E	. .-. .	. . . .	0	Yes	None	DN
Pittsburg, Calif.	7	7M	4†	A	0-0	2.1	1.7	Yes	CSTA	DN
Pittsburg, Kan.	9	9C	3†	A	0-0	.1	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Pittston, Pa.	None	. . .	. .	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Plainview, Tex.	9	7M	2	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	No	. . . .	None
Plattsburgh, N. Y. . . .	7	7M	3†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	STA	None
Plymouth t, Mass. . . .	5[13]	. . .	5†	H	0-0	1.8	0	Yes	None	None
Ponca City, Okla.	12	7M	3†	P-M	1-1	23.0	12.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Port Chester, N. Y. . .	5	5C	5†	H	. .-. .	2.8	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Portsmouth, N. H. . . .	9	7A	5†	P-A	1-1	16.5	8.0	Yes	TA	N
Pottstown, Pa.	5	5C	5†	A	0-0	4.0	4.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Pottsville, Pa.	5	5C	5†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	No	. . . .	N
Princeton, N. J.	. .	.M	5†	E	. .-. .	9.0	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Pullman, Wash.	8	6M	6†	H	0-0	8.6	8.0	Yes	STA	None

Table XIII — Planning Data for Cities over 10,000 — Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed-Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Puyallup, Wash.	9	7C	6†	None	0-0	$ .2	$ 0	Yes	None	None
Radnor tp, Pa.	5	5C	4†	E	6-0	4.0	. . .	Yes	CTA	DN
Rahway, N. J.	. .	. . .	3†	H	0-0	.5	0	Yes	CdA	. . . .
Rantoul, Ill.	7	6M	4†	E	. .-. .	1.0	. . .	No	. . . .	None
Reading t, Mass.	3	. . .	3†	H	0-0	4.5	4.0	Yes	None	None
Red Bank, N. J.	8	6M	6†	H	0-0	5.3	5.0	Yes	CdA	None
Red Wing, Minn.	21	15C	3†	H	0-0	.1	0	Yes	None	None
Redding, Calif.	9	6C	4†	P-A	1-1	11.3	1.8	Yes	CdSTA	None
Redlands, Calif.	9	7C	3†	P-A	3-2	22.0	2.2	Yes	CdSTA	None
Reidsville, N. C.	None	. . .	. .	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Richmond, Ky.	None	. . .	. .	B	0-0	0	0	No	. . . .	DN
Richmond Heights, Mo.	9	5C	3†	H	0-0	.8	.8	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	None	. . .	. .	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Ridgewood, N. J.	9	9M	. .[2]	None	0-0	10.0	8.0	Yes	CdA	DN
River Rouge, Mich.	7	5C	5	H	0-0	11.6	8.1	Yes	None	None
Robbinsdale, Minn.	11	8C	3†	..-..	0-0	1.5	1.5	Yes	CdSTA	None
Rock Hill, S. C.	9	8C	5†	P-P	3-1	. . . .	. . .	No	. . . .	None
Rock Springs, Wyo.	3	3M	. †	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	5	5C	5†	H	. .-. .	4.6	4.1	Yes	CdA	DN
Roselle Park, N. J.	None	. . .	. .	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdA	None
Roseville, Calif.	9	7C	4†	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Roseville, Mich.	9	9C	. .	X	. .-. .	3.8	2.5	Yes	CdSTA	. . . .
Ross tp, Pa.	None	. . .	. .	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdA	DN
Rushton, La.	5	5M	5†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Rutherford, N. J.	9	8M	6†	H	0-0	.6	0	Yes	A	DN
Saco, Me.	6	5M	5†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	Cd	. . . .
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	12C	3†	None	0-0	4.0	4.0	Yes	CSTA	DN
St. Charles, Mo.	7	7C	5†	B	0-0	.5	0	Yes	CSTA	None
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	12	9C	3†	None	. .-. .	9.6	6.6	Yes	CSTA	None
St. Joseph, Mich.	11	9C	3†	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Salinas, Calif.	7	7C	4†	P-A	4-2	28.2	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Salisbury, Md.	5	5M	5†	P-P	5-2	12.9	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Salisbury, N. C.[1]	11	9 . .[4]	3†	H	0-0	9.2	9.2	Yes	CA	None
San Benito, Tex.	None	. . .	. .	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
San Bruno, Calif.	11	7C	4†	B	. .-. .	0	1.1	Yes	CdSTA	None
San Buenaventura, Calif.	9	7C	4†	E	1-1	9.6	3.1	Yes	CdSTA	DN
San Carlos, Calif.	8	7C	3†	None	1-0	4.4	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
San Fernando, Calif.	9	9C	4†	X	1-1	8.4	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
San Gabriel, Calif.	7	5C	4†	E	0-0	7.9	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	11	7C	4†	P-A	2-1	10.9	2.5	Yes	CSTA	None
San Marino, Calif.	5	5C	4†	None	0-0	.2	0	Yes	Cd	DN
San Pablo, Calif.	7	7C	4†	A	0-0	8.7	7.7	Yes	STA[7]	None
San Rafael, Calif.	7	7C	4†	P-C	2-1	14.1	.7	Yes	CSTA	None
Sanford, Fla.	9	9C	. .[3]	B	. .-. .	5.5	5.5	Yes	CdSTA	None
Sanford t, Maine	5	5C	. †	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Sanford, N. C.	5	5C	4†	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Santa Clara, Calif.	9	7C	4†	P-A	5-2	55.7	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Santa Cruz, Calif.	8	7C	4†	P-A	4-2	35.0	5.0	Yes	STA[9]	None
Santa Paula, Calif.	7	7C	4†	H	0-0	3.4	3.1	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Santa Rosa, Calif.	9	9C	4†	P-A	4-2	39.5	1.4	Yes	CSTA	DN
Sapulpa, Okla.	9	9M	3†	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CA	DN
Sarasota, Fla.	5	5C	2†	P-A	4-2	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	7	5M	3†	H	. .-. .	6.7	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Saugus t, Mass.	4	3C	3†	A	. .-. .	1.3	.5	Yes	None	DN
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	9	6C	3†	A	. .-. .	1.5	1.5	Yes	None	D
Scarsdale, N. Y.	6	6C	5†	A	0-0	6.8	6.7	Yes	CdA	DN
Scottsbluff, Neb.	None	. . .	. .	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Sedalia, Mo.	7	7M	3†	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	STA	DN
Shaler tp, Pa.	6	5C	5†	H	. .-. .	$. . . .	$. . .	Yes	None	DN

TABLE XIII — PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed-Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Shawnee, Okla.	9	7M	3†	A	. .-. .	1.4	1.4	Yes	CSTA	None
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	7. .	4†	H	2-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdTA	DN
Sheridan, Wyo.	21	21C	3†	A	0-0	.5	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Sherman, Tex.	12	9C	3	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	ST	None
Shorewood, Wis.	None	. . .	. .	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Sidney, Ohio	5	3A	5†	A	0-0	.6	.6	Yes	CA	None
Snyder, Tex.	7	5C	3†	P-A	1-1	6.3	0	Yes	CdA	DN
S. Charleston, W. Va.	9	9C	4†	..-..	5-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
South Euclid, Ohio	4	4M	6†	..-..	. .-. .	3.6	3.5	Yes	CdA	. . . .
S. Kingstown t, R. I.	7[13]	. . .	3†	H	0-0	2.5	2.0	Yes	None	None
South Norfolk, Va.	7	5M	4†	P-P	2-1	14.2	5.0	Yes	CA	None
South Orange, N. J.	9	9M	1	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
South Pasadena, Calif.	7	7C	3†	A	0-0	9.7	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
South Portland, Me.	5	5A	3†	H	0-0	6.0	0	Yes	Cd	DN
South River, N. J.	6	4M	4†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
South St. Paul, Minn.	9	7C	3†	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdA	DN
Springfield, Ore.[1]	10	7. .	4†	P-P	. .-. .	6.2	3.0	Yes	CSTA	None
Springfield tp, (Del. Co.), Pa.	5	5C	5†	H	0-0	3.8	3.8	Yes	CSTA	DN
Springfield tp, (Mont. Co.), Pa.	5	5C	5†	None	0-0	2.5	2.5	Yes	CSTA	DN
State College, Pa.	5	5. .	5†	A	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Statesville, N. C.	5	5C	3†	A	0-0	2.4	2.4	Yes	CSTA	None
Staunton, Va.	4	4C	4†	A	. .-. .	15.0	15.0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Steelton, Pa.	5	5C	5†	H	. .-. .	1.9	.9	No	. . . .	DN
Sterling, Ill.	7	6M	. .	M	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	DN
Stevens Point, Wis.	7	7M	3†	E	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdTA	None
Stoughton t, Mass.	. .	. . .	5†	E	. .-. .	3.1	2.5	Yes	None	DN
Struthers, Ohio	None	. . .	. .	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	CTA	None
Suffolk, Va.	7	5C	4†	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	STA	None
Summit, N. J.	9	9M	. .	None	0-0	1.4	0	Yes	CA	None
Sumter, S. C.	9	8C	4†	P-P	1-1	7.9	0	Yes	CSTA	DN
Sunbury, Pa.	None	. . .	. .	None	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Sunnyvale, Calif.	9	7C	4†	P-A	6-4	43.1	0	Yes	CdSTA	N
Susquehanna tp, Pa.	5	5C	5†	A	0-0	8.0	2.8	Yes	CA	None
Swampscott t, Mass.	5	. . .	3†	B	0-0	.3	0	Yes	None	None
Sweetwater, Tex.	. .	. C	3†	E	. .-. .	0	0	Yes	None	DN
Talladega, Ala.	9	6M	6†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Tamaqua, Pa.	None	. . .	. .	M	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	No	. . . .	None
Terrell, Tex.	9	9C	3†	E	0-0	0	0	No	. . . .	None
Texarkana, Ark.	9	9M	6†	H	0-0	.2	.2	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Texarkana, Tex.	9	7M	2†	E	0-0	4.0	4.0	Yes	None	DN
Texas City, Tex.	5	3C	3†	H	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	C	None
Thomasville, Ga.	7	7C	3†	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Thomasville, N. C.	9	9C	3†	B	0-0	5.5	4.5	Yes	CSTA	None
Traverse City, Mich.	9	9C	3†	H	0-0	16.0	15.0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Trinidad, Colo.	5	3C	5	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Troy, Ohio	7	6M	6†	H	0-0	8.5	8.0	Yes	None	None
Tulare, Calif.	7	7M	4†	P-A	1-1	1.7	.6	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Twin Falls, Idaho	15	12C	6†	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Two Rivers, Wis.	8	5A	3†	A	1-1	1.9	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Uniontown, Pa.	5	5C	5†	None	0-0	.8	0	Yes	CSTA	None
University Hgts., Ohio	7	4	6†	M	0-0	1.5	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
University Park, Tex.	7	5C	2†	E	0-0	1.5	1.5	Yes	CdSTA	None
Upland, Calif.	10	7M	. †	E	. .-. .	3.7	1.2	Yes	CdSTA	None
Valdosta, Ga.	10	. . .[4]	5†	P-P	1-1	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdA	None
Victoria, Tex.	9	9C	3	..-..	0-0	2.8	2.8	No	. . . .	None
Villa Park, Ill.	11	9C	3†	A	0-0	$ 0	$ 0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Visalia, Calif.	5	5C	5†	E	0-0	.3	. . .	Yes	STA[7]	None

TABLE XIII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. of Bd. Members	No. Appointed-Who Appoints	Term, Overlap	Planning Dir.—Who Appoints	Employees, Total—Professional	Expenditures (in thousands)		Zoning Ordinance	Off-Street Parking Required	Overhanging Signs Prohibited
						Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Wabash, Ind.	9	9 . .[4]	4†	E	1-0	15.1	12.5	Yes	. . . .	None
Walla Walla, Wash. . . .	7	7M	6†	P-M	2-1	11.7	.8	Yes	CSTA	. . . .
Wallingford, Conn. . . .	6[13]	. . .	6†	B	1-. .	16.0	8.0	Yes	CdTA	None
Warren, Pa.	6	5C	5†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdA	None
Wash. Ct. House, Ohio .	5	3A	3†	A	0-0	.2	. . .	Yes	Cd	None
Watertown t, Conn. . . .	6[13]	. . .	6†	X	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Watertown, S. D.	None	. . .	. .	..-..	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Watertown, Wis.	7	4A	3†	E	0-0	0	2.5	Yes	. . . .[7]	DN
Watsonville, Calif. . . .	10	10M	4†	B	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	. . . .	. . . .
Waukesha, Wis.	8	4C	3†	P-P	3-1	17.5	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Waxahachie, Tex.	16	15M	3†	A	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Waycross, Ga.	7	7 . .[4]	4†	None	7-7	1.5	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Wayne, Mich.	10	9M	3†	E	3-2	15.2	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
Waynesboro, Pa.	None	. . .	. .	None	0-0	. . . .	. . .	No	. . . .	D
Waynesboro, Va.	7	5C	5†	A	0-0	1.5	0	Yes	CSTA	None
Webster Groves, Mo. .	9	6C	3†	A	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CSTA	None
Wellesley t, Mass. . . .	6[13]	5 . .	5†	None	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Wenatchee, Wash.[1] . . .	5	5M	6†	p-C	3-1	8.5	0	Yes	CSTA	None
West Frankfort, Ill. . .	19	18M	2†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	No	. . . .	None
West Lafayette, Ind. . .	13	12 .	. .[2]	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None
West Memphis, Ark. . .	9	8M	2	M	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	STA	DN
West Monroe, La.	7	7M	7†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
W. Springfield t, Mass.	5[13]	. . .	5†	H	0-0	2.5	2.1	Yes	CdSTA	None
W. Univ. Place, Tex. . .	5	5C	2	None	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Westerly t, R. I.	5	5C	5†	H	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	DN
Westfield, N. J.	9	8M	6†	None	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	CTA	None
Wethersfield t, Conn. .	5	5C	2†	H	0-0	4.6	2.5	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Wheaton, Ill.	6	6M	3	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdA	None
White Settlement, Tex.	3	3C	2†	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	Cd	DN
Whitefish Bay, Wis. . .	7	5M	3†	A	0-0	2.0	0	Yes	A	DN
Willimantic, Conn. . . .	5	5C	5†	E	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	None	None
Wilmette, Ill.	7	5M	2†	E	. .-. .	8.0	7.5	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Wilson, N. C.	6	5C	3†	A	. .-. .	6.0	6.0	Yes	STA	None
Winchester t, Mass. . .	. .	. . .	5†	E	0-0	2.0	.5	Yes	A	None
Winchester, Va.	7	5C	4†	B	0-0	9.7	6.8	Yes	None	None
Windsor t, Conn.	7	5C	5†	P-A	1-1	8.7	1.8	Yes	CdSTA	None
Winfield, Kan.	7	7C	. .	H	0-0	0	0	Yes	CdSTA	DN
Winnetka, Ill.	9	6M	3†	E	0-0	1.1	0	Yes	STA	DN
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	7	4M	3†	E	0-0	0	0	Yes	None	None
Wood River, Ill.	11	10M	5†	H	0-0	.1	0	Yes	CdTA	None
Woodbury, N. J.	6	5M	4†	..-..	0-0	3.0	3.0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Woodland, Calif.	12	7C	4†	P-P	1-1	92.8	0	Yes	CdSTA	None
Xenia, Ohio	5	4C	6†	None	0-0	.3	. . .	Yes	CTA	None
Yeadon, Pa.	None	. . .	. .	E	0-0	0	0	Yes	Cd	None
Ypsilanti, Mich.	9	7M	3†	P-..	None	8.9	. . .	Yes	CdSTA	None

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[1] Joint city-county or metropolitan planning agency. Only city's expenditures are shown.

[2] Length of terms of board members varies.

[3] Board members serve no fixed term.

[4] City and county (commission, court, or parish police jury) each appoint designated number of members of planning board.

[5] Mayor appoints several members; council appoints one or more members.

[6] City manager appoints several members; council appoints one or more members.

[7] Parking facilities required only in certain areas of commercial zones.

[8] Parking requirements waived if property is within specified distance of parking facilities.

[9] Certain kinds of commercial buildings are also required to have off-street parking facilities, but not all the kinds listed in headnote.

[10] Off-street parking requirements were declared unconstitutional by the Colorado Supreme Court in November, 1959.

[11] City off-street parking requirements listed in separate parking ordinance.

[12] Overhanging signs prohibited in certain areas or streets but not in entire business district.

[13] Planning board members are elected by the people.

[14] Planning director also serves as chairman of city planning commission.

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See also Public Works, Utilities, and Housing.

Public Health

Developments in 1959

By Berwyn F. Mattison, M.D.

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AS THE major communicable diseases remained well controlled in the United States during 1959, emphasis continued to be placed on the relatively greater importance of various chronic illnesses. Research into the causation of many chronic diseases continued to be well supported, both through tax funds and voluntary and private sources. The fields in which both research and service programs were being particularly stressed include those of heart disease, the malignant diseases, accidents, and all of the problems besetting the process of aging.

At the end of 1959 representative public health leaders at the federal, state, and local level were surveyed by the American Public Health Association concerning their opinions on major problems. The 10 most frequently mentioned current health problems appeared as follows: sanitation (primarily water, food, and milk), aging, chronic diseases, radiological health, air pollution, mental health, medical and surgical care for the indigent, rehabilitation, urban and suburban expansion, and accident prevention.

An evidence of widespread concern about problems of medical services for the aging was the federal legislation introduced by Representative Aime J. Forand of Rhode Island. This would extend Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits in the form of hospitalization, nursing home, and surgical care. The legislation was opposed by the administration and by many professional groups, and no action was taken during the 1959 Congressional session.

Federal regulatory agency activity, particularly through the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, was also the subject of widespread discussion. Perhaps the best publicized actions of that agency had to do with warning of the public against use of cranberries contaminated with certain pesticides which apparently had not been used according to the manufacturer's directions in certain parts of the country; and similar warnings against the sale of caponettes which had been grown through the use of hormone injections. In both of these instances, the regulatory agency pointed to certain evidences that the materials indicated had demonstrated cancer-producing properties in animals which might suggest they were injurious to humans.

Another relatively new source of concern reached its height during the middle of 1959 and declined towards the year's end: namely, the contamination of dairy products from some milksheds with strontium 90, one of the fallout products consequent to atomic bomb testing. Presumably this cycle of strontium 90 fallout to leafy vegetation, to cattle, to milk is something which will have to be monitored for an indefinite period. This substance unfortunately has one of the longer half lifes of the various fallout contaminants. It has very definite deleterious effects on the human organism. Plans were made to increase the Public Health Service milk sampling network from 12 to 60 stations, and two regional radiation laboratories were established. The general health situation in the United States remains good, but our record gives no cause for complacency if compared to those of other leading nations. For instance, the expectation of life at birth in both England and Sweden exceeds that in the United States. Actual figures for 1958 indicate that Sweden has a life expectancy of 72.5 years, followed by England with approximately 71 and the United States with 69.5.

Population Characteristics. The birth rate which has climbed steadily since the second world war remained high during 1959, although the rate of increase slowed somewhat. Perhaps related to the maintenance of a high birth rate is the tendency in a number of areas to a cessation of the decline in infant mortality rates. In some metropolitan areas, for instance in New York City, there has been a slight increase in the infant mortality rate during the past several years. How much of this can be related to the changing population with an influx of people from groups having experienced higher infant mortality rates, cannot be determined as yet. Certainly the need for intensified public health programs for the control of infant mortality is seen in most areas.

Radiation Hazards. One of the interesting and as yet unconfirmed observations which appeared during the year was an apparent association between the radioactivity of underlying geologic formations and the incidence of congenital malformations amongst infants in various regions of one state. If confirmed, this association will be of considerable interest to those planning health services for infants and children.

Many states have stepped up their programs to control unnecessary exposure to ionizing radiation. Twelve of 32 states surveyed reported comprehensive radiation codes or regulations. Industrial use of nuclear energy, contamination of the atmosphere and the water courses with nuclear end product contaminants, proper protection of necessary uses of X-rays in medicine and dentistry — all are important aspects of this area of health interest. With varying degrees of completeness the states reported the following areas of activity: inspection programs, field monitoring, laboratory facilities, and sampling programs for air, milk, food, water, and biological sources (animals, fish, vegetation).

Poliomyelitis. With the introduction and widespread use of an effective vaccine against poliomyelitis, the pattern of its occurrence has changed markedly. During 1959 the polio experience as reported by the Public Health Service indicates a nation-wide attack rate of 1.6 per 100,000 persons. However, the occurrence of the disease was quite different in different socio-economic groupings. For instance, the rate in the white population was 1.4 as compared to 3.2 for nonwhite groups.

Another change was that children under five years of age have been hardest hit during 1958 and 1959, actually about 38 per cent of all cases. This seems to be associated with the unfortunate fact that over half of the children under five years of age have not been vaccinated. Few states have experimented with a compulsory vaccination statute which requires protection against this disease for entrance to school. The results of this type of regulation are not yet clear, but one obvious disadvantage is the possibility that action might be delayed past the preschool years.

Over 50 municipalities carried out intensive surveys to determine where their unvaccinated children were so that they could institute a stepped-up program in appropriate areas. In many of the cities where such surveys were carried out, it was found that the lower socio-economic groups were most deficient in protection against poliomyelitis.

Problems of the Aging. Special attention has been given to this field through plans for a White House Conference on Aging to be held in 1961. Also, the Federal Council on Aging has reported to the President on various federal programs involving services for the aging. Some points of interest were: 70 per cent of all people over 65 now receive some federal benefits through Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance or Old Age Assistance; over 80,000 families headed by persons 65 years of age or older now live in public housing projects; and during the past five years research activities related directly to the health of the elderly have increased more than sevenfold.

Chronic Disease. Closely related to an aging population is the relative and absolute increase in chronic ailments afflicting most communities. For instance, over one-half of all deaths in the United States are attributable to cardiovascular-renal diseases. In spite of the fact that a great deal has been offered by medical science recently in the control of hypertension, the other forms of heart disease, particularly arteriosclerosis and degenerative forms, have not yet been checked. Heart disease per se accounts for 38 per cent of all deaths in the United States as compared to 30 per cent in Sweden and England and 16 per cent in France.

Stroke continues to be an important cause of both death and disability amongst the mature population of this country. The rehabilitation resources needed to minimize the effect of cerebral vascular accidents are not always available or utilized. More early physical therapy and home care would seem to be needed in addition to the hospital services available. The whole field of chronic disease would benefit by more screening for asymptomatic early disease which can be picked up by newer diagnostic methods. The discovery of diabetes before symptoms intrude on the patient's consciousness is a case in point.

National Health Survey. New information about the morbidity picture of our nation continues to pour in through the National Health Survey. Supplementing the more traditional information about mortality from specific diseases, these new data give a quite different and extremely significant picture of causes for industrial loss and impairment of human resources through nonkilling but temporarily disabling conditions.

The importance of so-called "minor" illnesses on total national effort is now being measured quantitatively for the first time. The impact of some ill-defined conditions like chronic alcoholism is not yet fully determined, but a mechanism for approaching such determination now exists.

Community Surveys. During 1959 a complete revision was achieved of the *Community Survey Guide* of the American Public Health Association to bring it up to date and make it more adaptable for different kinds of municipalities. Utilization of the community health survey as a basis for determining health needs and subsequently of the mechanisms to supply answers for those needs has proved very useful indeed.

Health Insurance. One of the major changes which has been evidenced in the pattern for meeting health needs has been the increased coverage by various forms of voluntary health insurance. Particularly notable has been a large increase in coverage of persons aged 65 and over. A survey carried out in 1958 by the Health Information Foundation indicates that "more than two out of three families in the sample, 69 per cent, had at least one member protected under some form of voluntary health insurance in 1958." The degree to which population groups are protected by this type of insurance coverage varies with the type and location of community: it increases with the degree of urbanization (as high as 75 per cent of families are covered in the urban metropolitan areas); and the Northeast led other regions in its percentage of population covered against hospital cost.

Examples of 1959 Legislation. In Arizona, the director of any county health department may provide equal health services and in cooperation with local authorities may have jurisdiction over the health services of all incorporated cities and towns within the county when the governing body of a city or town specifically requests such service. (The health department of Maricopa County, for example, has taken over the health functions of the city of Phoenix; the department of Pima County similarly serves the city of Tucson).

California has provided that it shall be the duty of the state director of public health to determine by February 1, 1960, the maximum allowable standards of emissions of exhaust contaminants from motor vehicles which are compatible with the preservation of the public health. The state department of public health also is to develop and publish standards for the quality of the air of the state. Standards so developed are to reflect the relationship between the intensity and composition of air pollution and the health, illness, including irritation to the senses, and death of human beings, as well as damage to vegetation and interference with visibility.

Professional Organization. The American Public Health Association (1790 Broadway, New York 19), continues to provide services to its 13,000 professional workers in public health with an outlet for scientific discussions and publications (through the *American Journal of Public Health*), as well as drafting standards for public health practice and personnel qualifications through its various sections and committees. It maintains a Washington office at 224 East Capitol Street, Washington 3, D. C., and a western regional office at 693 Sutter Street, San Francisco 2.

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See also Housing.

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Housing and Urban Renewal

Developments in 1959

By John D. Lange

Executive Director, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Washington, D.C.

THE 1959 housing and urban renewal year was noted for (1) a remarkable record (second highest year) of permanent nonfarm dwelling units started in spite of the prolonged strike and other economic factors; (2) a slowdown of governmental activities in public housing and urban renewal resulting from late adoption of authorizing legislation embodied in an omnibus bill earlier twice vetoed by the President as being inflationary; (3) the continued rise to new records of construction, labor, and material costs; and (4) the augmented activity in housing financing in the face of rising costs.

Housing Production. The 1,378,500 permanent, nonfarm dwelling units started during 1959, an increase of 14 per cent over 1958, marked a continued upward trend and the second greatest annual volume exceeded only in 1950 with 1,396,000 units.

Privately financed new housing accounted for 1,342,900 of the starts, an increase of 18 per cent over 1958. Of all the private starts, 69 per cent were in metropolitan areas continuing for the third straight year the proportion of metropolitan to nonmetropolitan building.

Multifamily, rental apartment unit starts privately developed were 212,800 — an increase of 24 per cent over 1958. This represents an all-time high exceeding the 1949 peak by 50,800. Two-family units (also classified as rental-type structures) similarly increased to 49,400 in 1959, representing a 13 per cent increase over 1958.

Publicly owned starts numbered 35,600, of which 14,300 were primarily one-family housing units begun at military reservations under the FHA Capehart armed services housing program.

The estimated dollar volume of new construction put in place during 1959 amounted to $54.3 billion, an increase of 11 per cent over 1958 and an all-time high. Nonfarm residential building accounted for $23.3 billion of this total and 6.3 per cent of the gross national product.

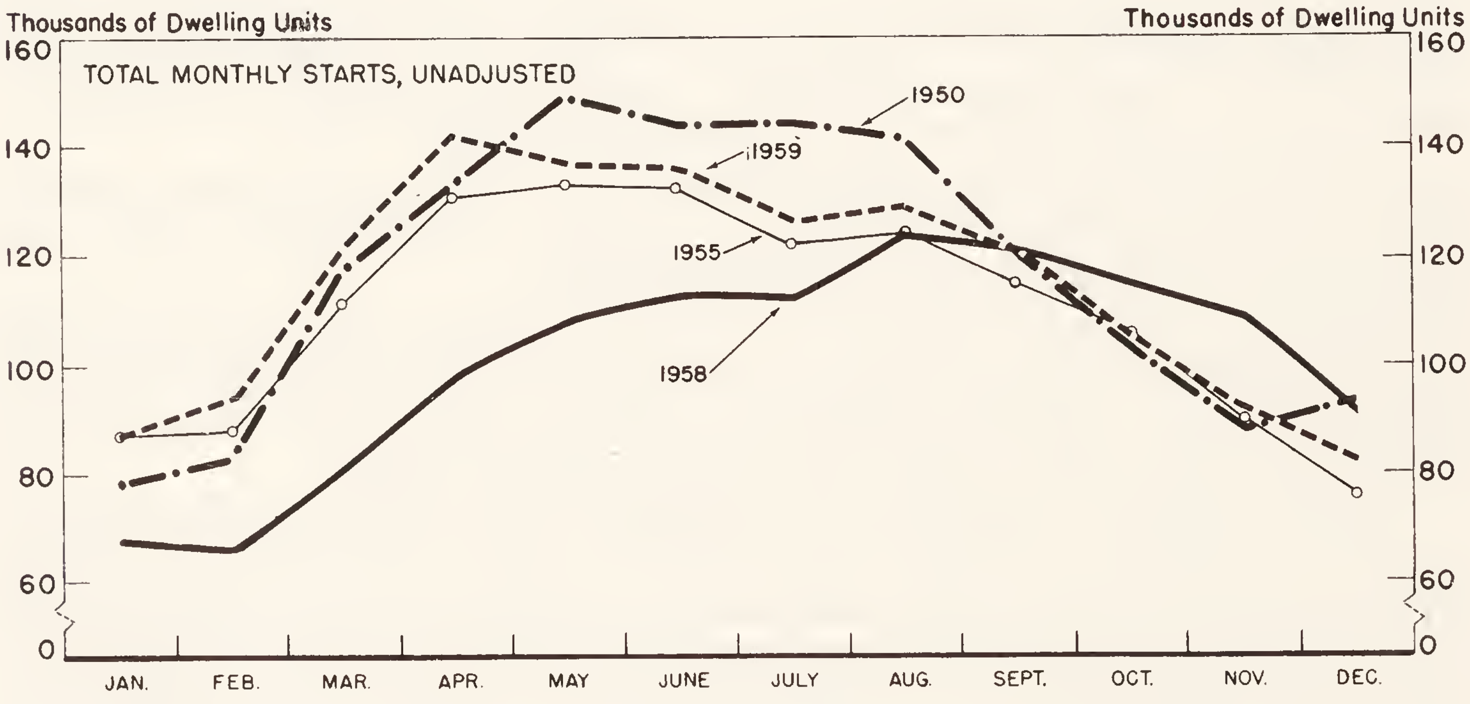
Mobile homes are playing an increasing role in the provision of housing accommodations. During 1959, 114,400 mobile homes (permanent and semipermanent housing) were produced as compared with 97,638 in 1958. These figures do not include travel trailers (vacation and weekend use) or trailers for special use. It is estimated some 1,300,000 mobile homes are now in use. There are now 13,300 mobile home parks in the United States with about 542,000 spaces.

Housing Costs. The average per-unit construction cost of building privately owned homes was $12,250 and for publicly owned homes, $12,625, both all-time highs. The average cost figure excludes sales profit, selling cost, cost of land and site improvements, architectural and engineering fees, and all other nonconstruction expense. The higher cost for publicly owned homes is a result of a predominance of units built in center-city areas where buildings are generally of a heavier type of construction. Residential building costs, according to the E. H. Boeckh and Associates index for 1959, were at an annual average of 137.4 (1947-49 = 100), an all-time high and an increase of 3 per cent over 1958.

Urban Renewal. Fifty-one slum clearance and urban renewal projects were approved during 1959 bringing the total of federally assisted projects at the end of the year to 699. These projects are located in 417 different communities, a net increase of 31 over those participating at the end of 1958.

Eighty-four loan and grant contracts for 49 localities were approved during 1959 for a total of 365 projects for which 231 cities have been authorized to start assembling and clearing land. Execution was completed on 16 projects in 12 localities bringing the total of all projects completed to 26 in 21 localities. Another 266 projects in 218 localities are still in the planning stage. These include general neighborhood renewal planning projects. Capital grants approved and reserved for the 699 projects totalled $1,345 million, an increase of only $21 million over 1958. Capital grant contracts totalling $871.5 million have been authorized at the end of the year for 390 projects in the execution stage. Project loan contracts authorized as of the end of the year totalled $1,183.5 million.

Capital grant fund authorization had virtually been exhausted at the beginning of 1959, and further amounts were not authorized until September when an additional $350 million was made immediately available. Even though there was a substantial backlog of applications, processing of



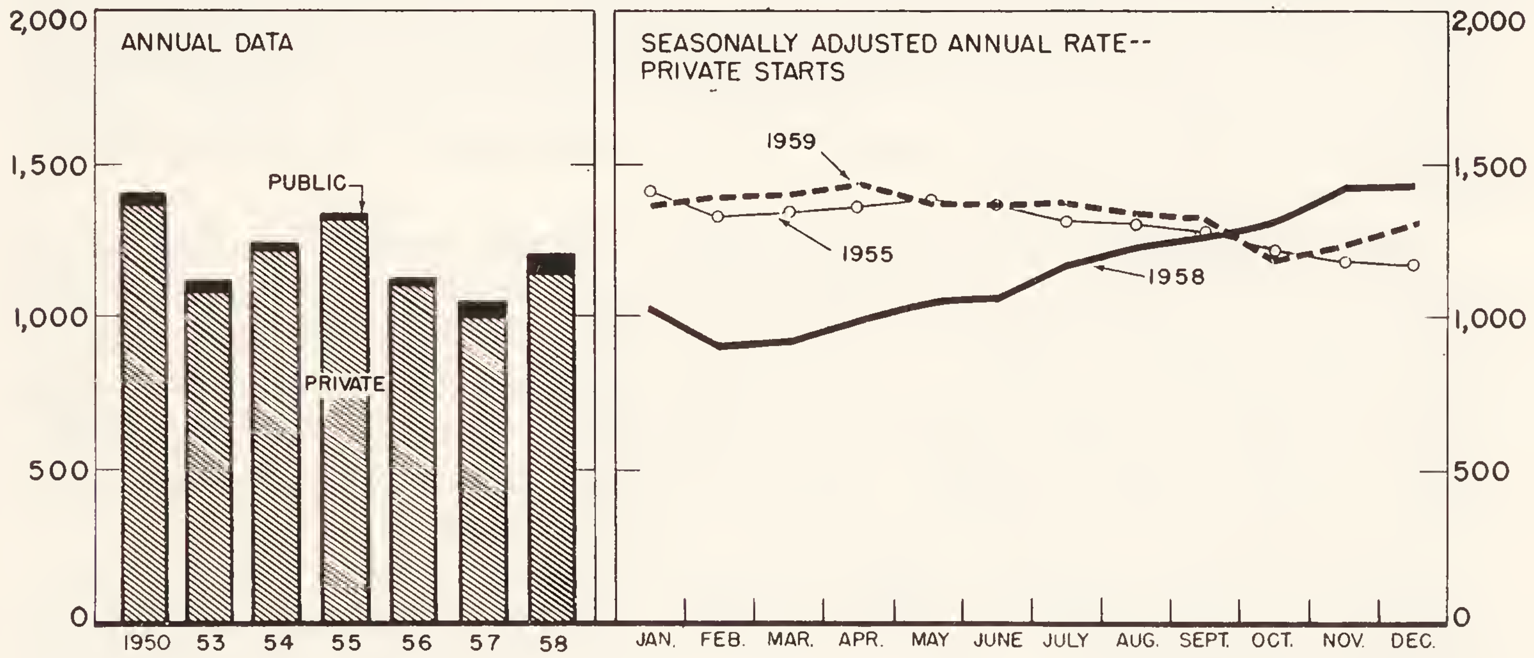
Source: Department of Commerce

Total Monthly Housing Starts, Unadjusted: 1950, 1955, 1958, 1959 these was slowly gaining momentum toward the end of the year. An additional $300 million was authorized at the same time to become available at the middle of 1960.

Under Section 221 of the National Housing Act a form of special FHA mortgage insurance is provided to assist builders in rehabilitating existing structures or constructing new dwellings to rehouse families displaced by slum clearance operations or by governmental action. To be eligible for this form of assistance, communities submit applications for a specific number of dwelling units required for relocation purposes and the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency certifies this number. During 1959 the administrator certified 97 localities for 17,915 dwelling units bringing the total to 298 localities and 105,378 dwelling units by the end of the year. During 1959, applications were received by the FHA for 13,528 dwelling units under this section bringing the total since the program was adopted in 1954 to 32,261.

FHA's Section 220 mortgage insurance program is designed to assist communities in providing new and improved housing in urban renewal areas. Eligibility for this assistance is geared to the administrator's certification of relocation needs. During the year, 21 localities covering 31 urban renewal projects were certified, bringing the total certifications to 124 projects in 82 localities. During the year, applications were received by FHA for 5,710 dwelling units bringing the cumulative total since 1954 to 24,914.

Workable Programs. To be eligible for certain federal aids in housing and urban renewal, a community is required to survey its total problems and draw up its own blueprint for effective action in the form of a "workable program" which is then submitted to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator for approval. The workable program must contain commitments from the community to attain the following seven objectives: adequate local codes and ordinances, effectively enforced; a comprehensive



Source: Department of Commerce

Total Annual Housing Starts: 1950–1958; Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate for Private Starts: 1955, 1958, 1959 plan for development of the community; analysis of blighted neighborhoods to determine treatment needed; adequate administrative organization to carry out urban renewal programs; ability to meet financial requirements; responsibility for rehousing adequately families displaced by urban renewal or other governmental activities; and citizen participation.

A total of 321 communities submitted workable programs which were approved by the administrator during 1959, bringing the total at the end of the year to 1,056. Recertifications of the workable program, required annually to evaluate local progress and to remain eligible for federal aid, numbered 221 during the year, bringing the cumulative total to 503. Of the total 1,056 localities, 342 have active programs under original certification; 449 have active program which have been recertified; 110 have expired programs with recertification in process; and 155 have made no request for recertification.

Public Housing. During 1959, 179 localities applied to the Public Housing Administration for federally assisted, low-rent housing numbering 29,904 dwelling units. Preliminary loan contracts were executed for 11,446 dwelling units, and 30,155 units were placed under annual contributions contracts during the year. During the same period, 15,529 units were placed under construction. Construction was completed on 21,427 units under the Housing Act of 1949 and an additional 102 units under contracts authorized by earlier legislation.

The total number of dwelling units in the federally aided, low-rent housing programs under Public Housing Administration jurisdiction at the end of 1959 was 585,212. Of this total, 464,915 are completed and under management, 24,202 under construction, and 96,095 in the preconstruction stage.

Research. Under the demonstration grant program authorized in the Housing Act of 1954, the federal government underwrites two-thirds of the cost of demonstration or pilot projects which are aimed at improving methods and techniques in urban renewal operations. During 1959 a $130,000 capital grant reservation was made for one project, bringing the total to $2.2 million for 28 demonstration projects. Two projects were completed during the year: Providence, “College Hill — Demonstration Project on Historic Area Renewal”; and Sacramento, “Relocation Plan: Slum Area Labor Market.”

State Legislation. Housing and urban renewal legislation was given attention by a number of state legislatures during 1959. Two more states adopted enabling legislation for urban renewal: Montana and New Mexico. This leaves only five states at the close of 1959 which do not have urban renewal laws or their statutes are inadequate: Idaho, Louisiana, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming. Only four states now lack enabling laws for public housing: Iowa, Oklahoma, Utah, and Wyoming.

States where statutes relating to housing or urban renewal were changed or broadened in 1959 include: Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Professional Organization. The 1959 year of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37), reflected the broadening and deepening scope of the urban renewal field. Through a vote of its membership the Association was authorized to reorganize its operating procedures in an effort to better serve the three major elements of the renewal process as it has evolved out of the low-rent housing program in recent years: (1) large-scale, governmentally aided housing; (2) slum clearance through private investments; and (3) neighborhood conservation through code enforcement and voluntary citizen action. In 1960, NAHRO will set up three divisions to provide intensified services for each of these three types of program.

The Association during 1959 undertook a wide variety of new types of activity. NAHRO sponsored a national conference for housing code officials; participated in planning a training session on community organization techniques for the field office rehabilitation and code specialists of the federal government's urban renewal agency; built its annual conference program around the theme "The Human Side of Housing and Urban Renewal" and called on leaders from the social welfare field to head up major sessions; held a workshop at the University of Wisconsin, with primary emphasis given to ways and means of combining clearance and rehabilitation; and sponsored a country-wide series of training sessions for local housing authority maintenance personnel, working in cooperation with field offices of the Public Housing Administration.

On the level of national policy, the Association worked with other national organizations in related fields to develop a major piece of housing and renewal legislation, adopted by the Congress in September, 1959. Its president testified before Congressional committees, and representative members met with federal administrative agencies regularly during the year as a means of getting local operating experience reflected in national policy decisions.

At the year's end, the Association was serving almost 4,000 individual members; over 700 public agency members; and some 600 subscribers to its specialized services, Renewal Information Service and Technical and Maintenance Information Service.

Municipal Housing Codes

A RECENT municipal development is adoption and enforcement of standards and codes for the control of *existing* housing. Generally known as "housing codes," such standards control light, heat, ventilation, sanitation, structural safety, and, in some cities, occupancy. The almost-universal building codes, on the other hand, oftentimes are limited to standards and enforcement for new buildings and for substantial structural alterations to existing buildings.

Housing codes are being adopted by more cities every year to meet one of the seven requirements for the "workable program" for urban renewal. The workable program was first set forth in the Housing Act of 1954 and is mandatory for cities that want to qualify for federal financial aid for urban redevelopment and renewal.

Currently, as shown in Table XIV, 229 cities over 10,000 population have some form of housing code. A somewhat similar section in the 1956 Municipal Year Book showed 79 cities over 10,000 population with housing codes.

Table XIV shows individual-city data for the 229 cities with respect to: (1) legal basis; nature of the standards, such as types of buildings covered; and physical standards of occupancy; (2) organization and activities of the inspection agency, including types of inspections, number of inspectors and inspections, and cost of inspections; and (3) enforcement actions available to the inspection agency, including authority to cite a building as substandard, authority to order demolition, and whether a court order is required before demolition. The following sections summarize data in Table XIV.

Housing Standards Code. Table 1 shows the source of code authority for agencies charged with housing inspection functions. Of the 229 cities, 178 use a single code: 122 housing codes, 42 building codes, four health codes, and 10 other codes. The remaining 51 cities use two or more of these codes in combination.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CITIES WITH HOUSING STANDARDS

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Housing Code	Building Code	Health Code	Other Codes
Over 500,000	12	8	4	0	1
250,000 to 500,000	15	13	3	2	0
100,000 to 250,000	26	21	3	1	3
50,000 to 100,000	41	31	15	7	2
25,000 to 50,000	46	25	20	8	10
10,000 to 25,000	89	54	43	9	7
All cities over 10,000	229	152	88	27	23

The 229 cities with housing standards represent a considerable increase over the 79 listed in the 1956 Municipal Year Book. The 1956 data did not include California cities (37 of which are numbered among the 1960 data) because there is a state-wide housing standards law. However, even with adjustments for the California cities, there are over 100 more cities reporting housing standards laws than there were four years ago.

This conclusion is supported by current data from 95 cities which indicated they adopted housing standards for the first time between 1956 and the end of 1959. Perhaps even more significant are the 84 cities (some of which adopted their standards after 1955) that made major revisions to their housing standards codes during the past four years.

Urban Renewal Programs. The increase in the number of cities with housing standards is related to the federal urban renewal program. A total of 125 of the 229 cities reported that they have urban renewal programs under way, and 86 of the 125 indicated that their housing standards codes were adopted or substantially revised as a part of this program.

Types of Buildings Covered. Of the 229 reporting cities, a substantial majority (208) indicate that the standards apply to all four of the major categories of dwellings: one-family; two-family; multifamily; and rooming houses. Of the 208 cities, 98 indicated that other categories of dwellings, such as institutions, also are covered.

Occupancy Standards. Of 219 reporting cities, 100 use but one occupancy standard, and in 90 of the 100 it is floor area; 89 use a combination of one or more of floor area, persons per dwelling unit, persons per bedroom, or other standard. Thirty cities reported they have no occupancy standards (see Table 2).

Inspections. Cities were asked whether they have a program of house-to-house inspections in substandard or other areas of the city. A total of 136 (60 per cent) indicated they do. Another 74 of the 229 cities (32 per cent) make inspections only on the basis of complaint or suspected violation. Nineteen cities did not reply. Forty-three of the 74 cities making only complaint inspections are in cities under 10,000, but this is the only population group in which the number of cities with house-to-house inspection programs is exceeded by those without.

TABLE 2
NUMBER OF CITIES WITH HOUSING OCCUPANCY STANDARDS

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Persons per Unit	Persons per Bedroom	Floor Area	Other	No Standards
Over 500,000	12	5	7	12	3	0
250,000 to 500,000	14	3	5	12	1	1
100,000 to 250,000	26	11	10	18	2	4
50,000 to 100,000	38	11	12	44	3	3
25,000 to 50,000	46	8	18	33	4	8
10,000 to 25,000	83	14	25	69	1	14
All cities over 10,000	219	52	77	188	14	30

Demolition Authority. Building demolition authority usually is contained in more than one ordinance. Only 86 cities reported use of a single ordinance, 51 using the building code, 15 the housing code, 13 a special demolition ordinance, and seven either the fire, health, or other code.

When combinations of codes were considered, the building code remained the one most frequently used — in 172 of the 229 cities. Housing codes are used in 109; fire codes in 85, health codes in 62, special demolition ordinances in 41, and other codes in four. When these data are compared with similar information on demolitions in the 1958 Municipal Year Book, it is apparent that the adoption of housing codes by a number of cities has caused a substantial increase in the number of cities which have demolition authority in this type of code. The number of cities with the other sources of authority has remained relatively stable, while the number of cities with demolition authority in housing codes has increased from 45 in early 1958 to 109 in early 1960.

Housing Inspection Agency. Information on the department and division in which the housing inspection function rests was reported by 207 cities. Thirty-five cities operate either a housing department or a division of housing within some other department such as health or urban renewal. In 22 cities the housing inspection function is part of the health department but is combined with other activities at the division level. In seven cities the fire department is responsible for inspections. By far the largest number of cities (143 or 66 per cent) have assigned the inspection function to the building inspector's office, city engineer's office, or similar division closely related to traditional building inspection activity.

Only in the larger cities (over 100,000 population) is there any marked tendency to separate housing inspection from building inspection. Twenty-three of 53 reporting cities over 100,000 have a separate housing department or division; 11 reported the function was handled by the health agency; four by the fire department; 15 by the building or building inspection department or division. In the cities of less than 100,000, the function was handled as follows: building, 128 cities; housing, 12 cities; health, 11 cities; and fire, three cities.

Number of Inspectors. The number of housing code inspectors varies widely within population groups. Cities over 500,000 have a median of 29 inspectors within the code enforcement agency. The median number of full-time inspectors working on housing code enforcement only is 20. Practices vary widely. Philadelphia's Division of Housing and Urban Renewal, for example, uses all of its 104 inspectors to make both housing and other inspections. A number of other cities with housing divisions use all of their inspectors full time. In cities of less than 50,000 the median number of full-time housing inspectors is less than one, and the median number of inspectors making part-time housing inspections is two.

Number of Inspections. The number of housing inspections made per year also varies considerably. In 12 reporting cities over 500,000 population, one city made 446,000 inspections while another made but 451. The median was 14,664. The median number of inspections per year for other population groups were as follows: 250,000 to 500,000 — 3,000;

100,000 to 250,000 – 2,470; 50,000 to 100,000 – 1,208; 25,000 to 50,000 – 375; and 10,000 to 25,000 – 97.

Expenditures for Housing Inspections. Many cities, particularly those of 100,000 population or less, were unable to estimate the cost of housing inspections because no separate financial records were kept. Among those reporting, 1959 expenditures ranged from as low as $100 to as high as $667,300.

Enforcement Actions. Cities were asked if they had authority to take five actions in enforcing the housing standards code: sending a notice to the owner or tenant; placarding the building; ordering the building to be vacated for noncompliance; placing the property in receivership, to be operated by the city with the cost of repairs to be paid from income from the property; and initiating court action to obtain compliance. Only 13 of 224 reporting cities, or 6 per cent, have authority to take all five actions. Another 136 have authority in four situations – all but receivership. Twenty-eight cities said they have authority to send notices, order the buildings vacated, and initiate court action. The remaining 47 reporting cities have authority to take one or more of the actions listed in other combinations.

Citation Authority. Table XIV shows the cities where the inspection agency has authority to cite a dwelling as substandard (that is, it cannot reasonably be made to conform with code standards). Some 170 agencies (75 per cent of those reporting) indicate they have this authority. Only 130 agencies (57 per cent), however, have authority to order the building demolished.

In most cities there is some kind of administrative hearing open to the property owner (and tenant in some cities) who is aggrieved by the action. A total of 38 cities reported that a court order is mandatory for all demolitions.

TABLE XIV
MUNICIPAL HOUSING CODES: 1960

This table includes 229 cities over 10,000 population. Housing Standards Code – Year Adopted, Revised: "C," general health ordinance, "B," building code; "H," separate housing code; "X," other codes; first number is year in which standards were first adopted; second number, year of last revision, with "n" indicating there has been no revision since adoption. Urban Renewal Program: indicates whether city has a program of neighborhood conservation and/or rehabilitation which is to be, or has been, submitted to the federal Urban Renewal Administration; single dagger (†) indicates housing standards were adopted or substantially revised as part of this program. Types of Buildings Covered: "O" for one-family; "T," two-family; "M," multifamily; "R," rooming houses, "X," other. Occupancy Standards: "Pd," limit on number of persons per dwelling unit, "Pb," limit on number of persons per bedroom, "F," minimum floor area requirements, "X," other. Inspections: "C," city makes housing inspections only on complaints or referrals; "A," city also makes house-to-house inspections in designated areas. Demolition Authority: shows code or codes giving city authority to demolish substandard buildings: "D," special demolition ordinance; "F," fire safety code; "G," health code; "B," building code; "H," housing code; "X," other code. Housing Inspection Department, Division: letters to left, department with inspection responsibility; to right, division within department to which function is assigned (see key below). No. inspectors – Total, Full-time, Part-time: total number of full-time field inspectors; number of inspectors assigned only to housing code inspections; number of inspectors who make housing code inspections and also make inspections under other codes. No. Inspections: estimated number of inspections in last fiscal year; double dagger (‡) indicates inspection program under way less than full year. Cost of Inspections: estimated expenditures on housing inspections during last fiscal year. Enforcement Actions: shows steps which may be taken to enforce codes: "N," formal notice; "P," placards posted on building; "V," orders to vacate; "R," placing property in receivership; "C," initiating court action. Citation Authority: indicates whether inspection agency has authority to declare that a building cannot reasonably be made to conform and should be demolished. Agency Ordering Demolition: agency or agencies with authority to order a building demolished for violation of housing standards legislation (see key below). Mandatory Court Order: indicates whether or not a court order is mandatory for every building demolition. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available, superior numbers (1) for footnotes.

KEY FOR OFFICIALS, DEPARTMENTS, AND DIVISIONS

A - City Manager or Mayor
B - Building
BG - Board of Health
BI - Building Inspection
BT - Building & Safety
BZ - Building & Zoning
C - City Council
CE - Code Enforcement

E - Engineering
EM - Environmental Improvement
F - Fire
FN - Finance
FP - Fire Prevention
HS - Housing & Sanitation
HU - Housing & Urban Renewal
I - Inspections

LI - Licenses & Inspections
PA - Public Affairs
PL - Planning
PP - Public Property
PS - Public Service
PT - Public Safety
PW - Public Works
R - Rehabilitation

S - Sanitation
T - Safety
TP - Safety & Permits
G - Health
GE - Health Engineering
H - Housing
HI - Housing Inspection
U - Urban Renewal
V - Conservation

City	Housing Code—Year Adopted, Revised	Urban Renewal Program	Types of Bldgs. Covered	Occupancy Standards	Inspections	Demolition Authority	Housing Inspection Dept., Division	No. Inspectors—Total, Full-time, Part-time	No. Inspections	Cost of Inspections	Enforcement Actions	Citation Authority	Agency Ordering Demolition	Mandatory Court Order
Over 1,000,000														
Chicago, Ill.	B-. .-56	Yes	OTMRX	PdPbFX	A	. . . .	B-HI	. . . .	104,604	$. . . .	NPVRC	. . .	. . .	. . .
Los Angeles, Calif.	B-52-58	Yes	OTMRX	F	A	DFGB	BT-V	120-40-39	4,500	395.0	NPVRC	Yes	BT	No
New York, N. Y.	HX-01-55	Yes	MRX	PdPbFX	A	B	B-H	348-348-0	446,086	. . . .	NPVC	No	B	Yes[1]
Philadelphia, Pa.	H-15-55	Yes†	OTMRX	PbF	A	B	LI-HU	104-0-104	82,452	667.3	NPVC	No	B	No[2]
500,000 to 1,000,000														
Boston, Mass.	H-56-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	GB	G-HS	42-2-0	4,350	. . . .	NVC	Yes	G	No
Cincinnati, Ohio	B-18-60	Yes†	OTMRX	F	A	B	B-H	30-30-0	77,544	232.5	NPVC	Yes	B	No[3]
Cleveland, Ohio	B-. .-49	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	BH	U-H	29-29-0	40,000	200.0	NVC	Yes	U	No[1]
Milwaukee, Wis.	H-45-55	Yes†	OTMRX	FX	A	B	G-H	20-20-0	10,560	166.0	NPVC	No	BI	No[1]
Minneapolis, Minn.	H-17-56	Yes	OTMRX	PdPbF	. .	B	G-H	12-12-0	18,209	88.0	NPVC	Yes	G	No
New Orleans, La.	H-53-59	No	OTMR	PdPbF	A	BH	TP-HM	14-14-0	1,773	93.3	NPVC	Yes	TP	No
San Francisco, Calif.	H-58-n	Yes†	OTMRX	PdF	A	GBH	PW-BI	21-8-13	451	95.0	NPVC	Yes	PW	. . .[3]
Washington, D. C.	H-59-n	Yes	OTMRX	F	A	B	LI-H	20-20-0	2,869	78.2	NPVC	No	. . .	No[2,8]
250,000 to 500,000														
Akron, Ohio	H-58-59	Yes†	OTMR	PdPbF	A	FGBH	S-BI	14-0-14	1,300	. . . .	NVC	Yes	S	. . .
Atlanta, Ga.	H-58-59	Yes†	OTM	PbF	A	FGBH	U-EM	4-4-0	1,187	15.0	NVC	Yes	None	Yes
Columbus, Ohio	H-59-n	Yes†	OTMR	PdPbF	. .	B	. .-HI	14-14-0	3,190‡	. . . .	NPVC	No	B	No
Dallas, Texas	H-58-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	FH	PW-BI	8-8-0	700	. . . .	NVC	Yes	PW	No[5]
Denver, Colo.	H-55-57	Yes	OTMR	F	A	BH	G-ES	15-15-0	6,912	101.0	NPVC	No	B	Yes
Fort Worth, Tex.	H-56-60	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	FB	PW-BI	27-2-. .	2,360	11.3	NPV	No	None	Yes
Indianapolis, Ind.	GB-13-51	No	OTMR	F	A	. . . .	B-S	26-8-8	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	B	No[2]
Long Beach, Calif.	B-59-n	Yes†	OTMRX	PdPbF	C	B	BT-B	32-1-2	3,000	16.2	NPVC	Yes	BT	No[2]
Memphis, Tenn.	H-54-n	Yes†	OTMR	None	A	BH	PS-HI	6-4-2	9,300	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	PS	No[5]
Newark, N. J.	H-58-59	Yes†	OTMRX	F	A	FGBH	G-I	69-24-45	70,466	149.0	NPVC	Yes	G	No
Oakland, Calif.	H-57-58	Yes†	OTMRX	X	A	DBH	B-H	25-25-0	6,147	157.4	NPVC	Yes	B	No[8]
Portland, Ore.	H-18-59	Yes	OTMRX	F	C	B	PA-B	11-0-11	3,890	22.6	NPVC	Yes	C	No[5]
Rochester, N. Y.	GBH-55-n	Yes†	OTMR	. . .	A	DBH	R-. .	6-6-0	5,850	32.0	N	Yes	R	No[2]
Seattle, Wash.	H-59-60	Yes†	OTMR	PbF	A	DBH	B-U	4-4-0	750	. . . .	NVC	Yes	C	No[2]
Toledo, Ohio	H-45-59	Yes	OTMRX	F	A	D	G-. .	13-10-3	1,422	. . . .	NPVC	No	B	No
100,000 to 250,000														
Cambridge, Mass.	H-53-57	Yes	OTM	F	A	B	G-H	4-4-0	674	. . . .	NVC	No	B	No[1]
Chatannooga, Tenn.	H-53-57	Yes†	OTMR	None	A	FGBH	H-I	2-2-0	1,249	10.2	NV	Yes	H	No[6]
Corpus Christi, Tex.	X-50-59	. . .	OTMRX	None	A	X	PW-I	12-1-5	500*	9.0	NPVC	No	. .	No[2]
Dayton, Ohio	H-54-58	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	FGBH	B-BI	34-12-0	8,101	6.9	NPVC	No	. .	No[2]
Des Moines, Iowa	H-46-59	Yes†	OTMR	PdPbF	A	H	G-ES	12-0-12	3,550	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	C	Yes[3]
Erie, Pa.	H-58-n	Yes†	OTMR	PdPbF	C	FGBH	G-HI	3-1-2	2,122	6.3	NPVC	Yes	G	No[1]
Evansville, Ind.	B-40-n	No	OTMR	None	C	B	B-. .	6-1-0	150	8.0	NPVC	Yes	B	No[2]
Fall River, Mass.	H-54-n	Yes†	OTMR	PdF	. .	. . . .	PW-B	2-0-2	0	0	. . . .	No	PW	No[2]
Flint, Mich.	X-56-57	No	OTMR	PdPbF	A	FBH	F-T	15-6-9	4,000	46.1	NPVC	Yes	None	Yes[2]

TABLE XIV—MUNICIPAL HOUSING CODES: 1960—Continued

City	Housing Code—Year Adopted, Revised	Urban Renewal Program	Types of Bldgs. Covered	Occupancy Standards	Inspections	Demolition Authority	Housing Inspection Dept., Division	No. Inspectors—Total, Full-time, Part-time	No. Inspections	Cost of Inspections	Enforcement Actions	Citation Authority	Agency Ordering Demolition	Mandatory Court Order
100,000 to 250,000—continued														
Fresno, Calif.	H-58-n	No	OTMR	None	. .	BH	F-FP	2-2-0	181	$ 4.0	NPVC	No	. . .	No^{2}
Grand Rapids, Mich.	H-14-56	No	OTMRX	PdF	A	BH	G-FS	14-5-. .	2,817	22.0	NVC	Yes	G	Yes^{2}
Hartford, Conn.	H-56-59	Yes	OTMR	PdF	A	GB	G-H	3-3-0	10,474	30.0	NPVC	Yes	G	No^{3}
Kansas City, Kan.	H-57-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	H	H-. .	3-3-0	. . . .	16.0	NPVRC	Yes	H	No^{1}
Little Rock, Ark.	H-59-n	Yes†	OTM	F	A	H	G-S	5-1-4	101	5.0	NPVC	Yes	G	No^{3}
Montgomery, Ala.	H-57-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	FG	M-H	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	NVC	No	F,G	. .^{2}
Nashville, Tenn.	H-57-n	Yes†	OTMR	PdPb	A	BH	PW-1	16-5-0	955	30.0	NPVC	Yes	PW	No^{3}
New Haven, Conn.	H-54-57	Yes	OTMR	PdPbF	A	B	U-H	10-9-0	3,536	45.0	NPVC	No	B	No^{8}
Norfolk, Va.	H-51-n	Yes	OTMRX	PbF	A	B	G-S	3-2-1	11,355	17.0	NVC	No	B	Yes^{2}
Pasadena, Calif.	GBX-. .-. .	No	OTMRX	PdPbF	A	DB	G-H	8-0-4	1,261	. . . .	NVC	No	. . .	No
Peoria, Ill.	B-58-n	Yes†	OTMRX	F	. .	D	I-BI	7-2-5	608	. . . .	NP	Yes	I	Yes^{2}
Phoenix, Ariz.	H-56-59	No	OTMRX	FX	A	BH	U-. .	4-4-0	. . . .	26.6	NPVC	Yes	U	No^{2}
Providence, R. I.	H-56-n	Yes	OTMRX	F	A	BH	A-H	6-4-2	10,244	56.2	NVC	Yes	A	Yes
Richmond, Va.	H-51-n	Yes	OTMR	FX	A	B	G-S	14-14-0	10,119	. . . .	NVC	No	B	No^{2}
Scranton, Pa.	H-58-n	Yes†	OTMR	Pb	C	H	G-. .	5-0-3	. . . .	. . . .	NPV	Yes	G	. .^{2}
Tacoma, Wash.	H-59-n	Yes†	OTMRX	PdPbF	C	D	G-S	17-1-9	114*	8.6	NPVRC	Yes	PW	No^{3}
Wichita, Kan.	H-58-n	Yes†	OTMRX	F	A	BH	G-GE	21-2-14	9,394	41.5	NPVC	Yes	G	No
50,000 to 100,000														
Albuquerque, N. M.	H-59-n	Yes†	OTMRX	PbF	C	BH	G-S	2-0-0	175	. . . .	NPV	Yes	G	No^{1}
Alexandria, Va.	H-57-n	Yes	OTMR	PdPbF	A	BH	G-S	11-0-11	3,364	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	G	No^{2}
Asheville, N. C.	H-45-60	Yes†	OTMRX	PbF	A	DFGBH	PT-B	3-1-2	121	5.0	NPVC	Yes	PT	No^{6}
Augusta, Ga.	H-55-n	Yes	OTMR	PdF	A	FB	G-GE	2-2-0	1,995	12.3	NPVC	No	I, F	No^{3}
Columbia, S. C.	H-54-55	No	OTM	None	A	BH	U-. .	4-4-0	4,841	31.2	NPVC	Yes	U	No^{2}
Covington, Ky.	GBH-58-59	Yes†	OTMRX	PdPbF	A	DFGBH	BI-E	3-0-3	. . . .	15.2	NPVC	Yes	C	No
Dearborn, Mich.	GB-32-55	No	OTMRX	FX	C	FHB	PW-BT	15-4-11	38,495	99.8	NPVC	Yes	PW	No^{2}
Evanston, Ill.	H-56-n	No	OTMRX	PdPbF	A	B	G-H	14-3-11	2,645	. . . .	NPVC	No	. . .	No^{8}
Greensboro, N. C.	B-38-52	Yes	OT	F	C	B	PW-BI	11-2-1	. . . .	. . . .	NVC	Yes	PW	No
Hoboken, N. J.	GB-48-56	Yes†	OTMRX	PdPbF	A	B	PT-BI	5-3-2	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	. . .	No
Inglewood, Calif.	X-23-59	No	OTMRX	F	C	B	G-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	B	No
Jackson, Mich.	X-. .-. .	Yes†	OTMRX	PdPbF	C	B	G-S	2-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	G	No
Jackson, Miss.	H-55-56	No	OTMR	F	A	FGBH	H-B	3-. .-. .	1,500	30.0	NPVC	Yes	H	No
Kalamazoo, Mich.	GBH-53-57	Yes	OTMR	PbF	A	FGBH	B-. .	12-2-10	1,247	45.1	NPVC	Yes	. . .	No^{2}
Kenosha, Wis.	H-56-n	Yes	TMR	F	A	B	G-. .	5-1-1	180	1.5	NV	Yes	B	No^{1}
Lakewood, Ohio	G-57-n	. . .	MR	F	A	FGB	T-G	3-0-3	1,561	12.0	NPVC	No	None	Yes
Lawrence, Mass.	H-59-n	Yes†	OTMRX	. . . .	. .	H	PP-BI	4-0-4	0	.0	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .^{2}
Lincoln, Neb.	H-56-n	No	OTMR	F	. .	FGB	G-. .	None	0	.0	NPVC	No	. . .	. . .^{6}
Lubbock, Texas	H-57-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	FGBH	PW-BI	3-0-3	195	$ .3	NPVRC	Yes	PW	No
Macon, Ga.	H-55-n	Yes†	OTMRX	F	A	B	I-. .	8-0-3	850	2.9	NPC	No	None	Yes
Madison, Wis.	GBH-55-58	Yes	OTMR	PdPbF	C	B	BI-. .	15-0-15	236	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	BI	No

New Rochelle, N. Y.	GB-28-59	Yes†	OTMRX	FX	A	B	G-. .	4-1-0	. . . .	$ 9.0	NVC	No	. . .	. . .
Oak Park, Ill.	H-59-n	No	OTMR	PdPbF	. .	DB	BZ-. .	4-1-3	80	2.5	NPVC	Yes	C	Yes
Passaic, N. J.	H-56-57	Yes	OTMR	F	A	B	G-S	4-0-4	3,000	. . . .	NVC	No	B	No[1]
Pontiac, Mich.	H-39-59	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	FBH	G-S	3-0-3	2,000	5.0	NPVC	Yes	G	No[2]
Port Arthur, Tex. . .	H-58-n	Yes†	OTMRX	F	A	H	PW-I	6-1-5	. . . .	5.4	NPV	Yes	H	No[2]
Portland, Maine . . .	H-51-. .	Yes†	OTMRX	PdPbF	A	F	G-H	4-4-0	640	23.8	NPVC	No	F	No[6]
Portsmouth, Va. . . .	H-58-n	No	OTMR	F	A	BH	G-S	5-3-0	. . . .	. . . .	NVC	Yes	B	No
Richmond, Calif. . .	H-59-n	No	OTMRX	F	. .	DBH	A-V	2-2-0	1,208	23.0	NPV	Yes	A	No[5,8]
Riverside, Calif. . .	B-15-59	Yes	OTMRX	. . . .	A	B	PW-B	11-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	NPV	Yes	PW	No[7]
Roanoke, Va.	BH-51-59	Yes	OTMR	PbFX	. .	B	G-H	1-1-0	1,205	6.0	NPVC	No	B	No
Saginaw, Mich.	H-58-n	Yes†	OTMRX	F	A	B	E-LI	8-2-0	1,597	11.7	NPVC	No	A	Yes
St. Petersburg, Fla.	BH-58-n	No	OTMR	PdPbF	A	FBH	U-. .	. . . .	500	. . . .	NV	Yes	U	No
San Angelo, Tex. . .	B-55-n	No	OTMRX	. . . .	C	B	B-B	2-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	NPC	Yes	C	No[6]
San Bernardino, Calif.	BH-55-n	Yes†	OTMRX	PdPbF	A	DBH	B-. .	9-0-9	1,200	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	B	No[5]
San Mateo, Calif. . .	BH-23-57	No	OTMRX	F	A	D	B-I	7-1-6	3,076	8.0	NPVC	No	C	No[4,8]
Santa Monica, Calif.	H-58-n	Yes†	OTMRX	PbF	A	BH	B-B	16-2-12	198	13.4	NPVC	Yes	C	No[6]
Springfield, Ill. . . .	H-59-n	Yes†	OTMRX	F	A	DB	G-B	1-1-0*	0	0	NP	No	. . .	Yes
Stockton, Calif. . . .	BH-59-n	No	OTMR	F	C	DB	A-B	10-0-0	590	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	A	No[5]
Waco, Texas	B-18-59	Yes	OTMR	None	C	X	PW-BI	8-4-4	1,659	17.5	NVC	No	C	No[5]
Winston-Salem, N. C.	H-50-56	Yes	OTMR	None	A	H	PW-I	2-1-1	1,127	12.0	NPV	Yes	C	No[6]
25,000 to 50,000														
Abilene, Texas	GHX-24-25	No	OTX	None	A	FB	BI-. .	6-1-1	1,673	4.0	NPVC	Yes	BI	Yes[6]
Abington tp, Pa. . . .	H-58-n	No	OTMR	PbF	A	H	G-. .	5-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	G	No[2]
Anaheim, Calif. . . .	BX-37-59	No	OTMR	F	. .	FGB	. .-. .	7-0-7	150	. . . .	NPVC	. . .	. . .	. . .[5]
Bangor, Me.	H-56-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	B	G-H	2-2-0	876	9.2	NPVC	Yes	BI	No[2]
Biloxi, Miss.	B-40-58	Yes	OTMRX	F	C	F	FN-BI	1-. .-. .	100	. . . .	NC	Yes	FN	Yes[6]
Bloomington, Ill. . .	BHX-53-58	Yes	OTMRX	PbF	A	FBH	I-. .	3-1-1	985	4.5	NPV	Yes	. . .	Yes
Cheyenne, Wyo. . . .	GBX-30-58	No	OTMRX	F	A	FGB	B-E	7-2-5	400	4.0	NPVC	No	B	Yes
Chula Vista, Calif. .	X-. .-. .	No	OTMR	PbF	A	GB	B-H	1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	B	No
Columbia, Mo.	H-58-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	C	H	PW-I	4-1-3	40	. . . .	NPV	Yes	PW	No
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	B-. .-. .	No	OTMRX	PdFX	C	B	BZ-I	5-0-5	. . . .	. . . .	NV	Yes	BZ	No
Danville, Va.	H-56-n	No	OTMR	F	C	BH	PW-BI	1-0-1	40	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	PW	No[3]
Easton, Pa.	H-56-n	No	OTMRX	F	C	FGBH	G-. .	2-0-2	67	3.5	NPVC	No	C	No[5]
Eugene, Oregon . . .	H-59-n	Yes†	OTMRX	PdPbF	A	B	B-. .	5-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	C	No
Fayetteville, N. C. .	BH-55-58	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	BH	I-. .	4-1-3	2,000	8.0	NPVC	Yes	I	No[4]
High Point, N. C. . .	BH-56-n	No	OTMR	F	A	BH	PT-I	4-0-2	2,500	10.0	NPVC	Yes	PT	No
Jamestown, N. Y. . .	G-43-n	No	OTM	None	A	G	BI-. .	1-0-1	300	4.0	NPVC	Yes	G	Yes
Kettering, Ohio . . .	BX-53-56	No	OTMRX	FX	C	DFGB	BI-. .	6-3-3	22,210	24.2	NPVC	No	BI	No
Lakeland, Fla.	H-53-n	Yes†	OTMRX	F	C	FHB	BI-. .	2-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	BI	Yes
Lockport, N. Y. . . .	GBH-52-n	Yes	OTMR	PdPbF	A	FHB	B-. .	1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	NPVRC	Yes	PW	No
Lynchburg, Va. . . .	X-54-n	No	. . . .	None	C	B	G-G	5-0-4	1,981	6.0	NPVC	Yes	BI	No[1]
Maywood, Ill.	GB-40-60	Yes†	OTMRX	PdPbF	A	DFGBH	B-H	4-0-4	442	. . . .	NPVC	. . .	. . .	Yes
Meriden, Conn. . . .	GBH-. .-58	Yes	OTMR	PdPbF	A	DFGBH	B-. .	4-4-0	. . . .	. . . .	NPVRC	Yes	B	Yes
Miami Beach, Fla. .	GBX-30-59	No	OTMRX	PdPbF	A	B	B-. .	9-1-8	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	B	No
Mishawaka, Ind. . . .	H-57-n	Yes†	OTMRX	F	A	D	B-H	2-0-2	236	.5	NPVC	Yes	B	No
Monroe, La.	H-59-n	No	OTMRX	F	. .	FBH	BI-. .	3-1-2	800	6.5	NPVC	Yes	B	No
Montclair, N. J. . . .	HX-58-n	Yes†	OTMRX	X	A	FGBH	PW-B	3-1-2	1,205	10.9	NVC	Yes	BI	No[4]
Montebello, Calif. . .	BH-. .-. .	No	OTMRX	F	C	B	B	3-0-3	. . . .	. . . .	NPVRC	Yes	PW	No

TABLE XIV—MUNICIPAL HOUSING CODES: 1960—Continued

City	Housing Code—Year Adopted, Revised	Urban Renewal Program	Types of Bldgs. Covered	Occupancy Standards	Inspections	Demolition Authority	Housing Inspection Dept., Division	No. Inspectors—Total, Full-time, Part-time	No. Inspections	Cost of Inspections	Enforcement Actions	Citation Authority	Agency Ordering Demolition	Mandatory Court Order
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Muskegon, Mich.	H-48-59	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	BH	B-. .	4-0-4	87	$. . . .	NPVC	No	. .	Yes[6]
Newburgh, N. Y.	H-59-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	BH	BI-. .	. . . .	328‡	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	BI	Yes[1]
Norman, Okla.	B-55-n	. . .	OTMR	F	C	FGB	I-. .	2-0-2	4,015	. . . .	NC	Yes	C	Yes[6]
Ontario, Calif.	H-59-n	No	OTMR	Pb	A	BH	B-. .	3-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	B	No
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	B-38-59	No	OTMR	None	A	GB	BZ-BI	2-0-2	836	. . . .	NV	No	F	No
Plainfield, N. J.	X-52-59	Yes	OTMRX	None	C	B	I-E	5-0-4	15	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	I	No
Port Huron, Mich.	H-57-n	No	OT	Pb	C	B	E-I	5-0-4	15	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	I	No[2]
Portsmouth, Ohio	B-48-n	No	OTMR	None	A	F	BI-. .	2-1-0	3,000	7.0	NPVC	Yes	BI	No
Redwood City, Calif.	B-39-59	No	OTMR	PdPbF	A	DB	B-. .	1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	N	No	C	No[6]
Salem, Ore.	H-57-n	No	OTMRX	F	C	B	E-B	2-0-2	9	. . . .	NPC	Yes	C	No[1]
S. San Francisco, Calif.	BX-. .-. .	No	OTMR	None	A	BH	BI-. .	2-0-1	350	. . . .	NVC	Yes	BI	No[6]
Spartanburg, S. C.	H-56-59	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	H	R-I	5-1-4	2,788	5.6	NPVC	No	. . .	No[1]
Stratford t, Conn.	BX-49-57	No	OTMR	F	C	B	B-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	NVC	Yes	B	. . .[6]
Tucson, Ariz.	H-57-59	Yes†	OTMRX	PbF	A	FGBH	PW-I	10-1-9	1,050	7.4	NPVC	Yes	PW	Yes[2]
Vallejo, Calif.	H-59-n	Yes†	OTMR	Pb	C	H	PW-BI	3-1-2	. . . .	6.0	NPVC	Yes	PW	No
West Palm Beach, Fla.	H-58-n	Yes†	OTMR	PdPb	A	BH	E-I	3-0-1	300	3.0	NPVC	Yes	E	No[2]
White Plains, N. Y.	H-54-58	Yes	OTMRX	PdPbF	A	FBH	B-. .	6-2-2	1,300	8.0	NPVRC	Yes	B	No[1]
Winona, Minn.	B-54-n	Yes	OTMR	None	C	B	E-I	2-0-2	15	.5	NPVC	Yes	. . .	No
Yakima, Wash.	H-59-n	No	OTMRX	FX	C	B	I-BI	1-0-1	20	.1	NPVC	Yes	C	No
10,000 to 25,000														
Anchorage, Alaska	H-58-59	Yes†	OTMRX	F	A	D	BZ-E	4-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	NPC	Yes	C	No[6]
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	B-49-59	No	OTMR	F	C	FB	B-. .	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	PC	No	. . .	Yes[6]
Auburn, Ala.	H-58-n	No	OTMR	None	A	FB	BI-. .	1-0-1	10	. . . .	PC	Yes	BI	No
Baytown, Tex.	GB-53-n	No	M	None	. .	FGB	A-I	3-0-3	1,282	. . . .	NPVRC	Yes	A	Yes
Bell, Calif.	B-58-n	No	OTMR	. . . .	C	BH	B-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	NPVRC	Yes	B	No
Bend, Ore.	B-50-59	Yes†	OTMR	PdPbF	A	B	B-. .	3-1-2	981	2.8	NPVC	Yes	B	No
Benton Harbor, Mich.	H-40-. .	No	OTMRX	PdPbF	A	FBH	F-I	2-1-1	659	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	F	No
Bismarck, N. D.	H-53-58	No	OTMRX	None	A	G	G-ES	2-0-2	2,600	13.0	NPVC	Yes	G	No[6]
Brookfield, Ill.	H-58-n	No	OTMRX	F	C	FGBH	BZ-. .	2-0-1	11	. . . .	NPC	Yes	BZ	No
Cedar Falls, Iowa	B-56-n	No	OTMR	None	C	FB	PW-I	3-0-1	8	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	PW	No
Charles City, Iowa	B-39-59	No	OTMR	F	C	FGB	BI-. .	1-0-1	4	. . . .	NVC	Yes	BG	Yes
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	H-58-n	No	OTMRX	PbF	C	FGBH	E-BI	1-0-1	9	.3	NPV	Yes	C	No[5]
Colton, Calif.	BHX-34-59	Yes†	OTMRX	F	A	DGBH	B-I	2-0-2	400	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	B	No
Coral Gables, Fla.	H-59-n	No	OTMR	PdPbF	A	D	BZ-B	7-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	C	No[2]
Decatur, Ga.	H-59-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	B	BI-. .	1-0-1	12‡	. . . .	NPVC	No	. . .	Yes[6]
Dothan, Ala.	GBH-40-56	Yes†	OTMRX	F	A	FGBH	E-I	3-1-2	1,395	2.2	NPVC	Yes	E	No[2]
Duncan, Okla.	B-51-52	No	OTMRX	None	C	F	BI-. .	1-0-1	200	3.0	NPVC	Yes	C	No
East Moline, Ill.	BG-39-58	No	OTMR	None	A	FGB	BI-. .	1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	No	C	Yes
East Point, Ga.	H-58-n	Yes†	OTMR	None	A	FH	BI-. .	2-0-1	22	. . . .	NC	Yes	BI	Yes[1]

Edison tp, N. J. . . .	GBH-55-n	No	OTMR	PbF	C	FGH	G-G	2-0-2	80	$. . . .	NPVC	Yes	G	No
El Centro, Calif. . .	H-59-n	No	OTMR	F	A	DFBH	BI-. .	3-0-3	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	BI	No[2]
El Cerrito, Calif. . .	BH-58-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	C	B	PW-B	2-0-2	62	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	PW	No[2]
Fairfield, Ala.	H-59-n	Yes†	OTMR	PdPbF	. .	FBH	PW-B	2-0-2	5	1.0	NPVC	Yes	A	No
Fairhaven t, Mass. .	B-59-n	No	OTMR	None	. .	B	C-. .	None	280	4.0	. . . .	Yes	C	No
Frankfort, Ky.	GBH-58-n	Yes†	OTMR	PdF	. .	FG	I-. .	1-0-1	338	1.7	PVC	Yes	I	No
Geneva, N. Y.	X-59-n	Yes	OTMRX	F	C	FB	BZ-. .	None	0‡	. . . .	NPV	Yes	BZ	No[1]
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	B-20-59	No	OTMR	PdPbF	C	FGBH	B-. .	2-0-2	145	. . . .	NPVC	No	C	No[6]
Goldsboro, N. C. . .	H-. .-. .	Yes	OTMR	None	A	D	I-. .	2-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	NPV	Yes	C	No
Greenville, N. C. . .	B-59-n	No	OTMR	None	A	B	BI-. .	1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	BI	No
Griffin, Ga.	H-57-n	No	OTMR	F	C	BH	BI-. .	1-0-1	15	. . . .	NVC	Yes	BI	No
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	B-37-57	No	OT	F	C	H	PS-. .	. . . .	6	. . . .	NVC	Yes	PS	No
Hanford, Calif.	H-59-n	No	OT	F	A	FGBH	B-. .	1-0-1	25	1.0	PV	Yes	C	No
Harrisonburg, Va. .	H-59-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	C	H	E-HI	2-0-2	0‡	0	N	No	C	No[6]
Hawthorne, Calif. . .	B-46-55	No	OTMRX	F	C	DFGBH	B-. .	2-0-2	100	. . . .	NPVC	No	B	No
Hawthorne, N. J. . .	B-30-57	No	OTMRX	PdF	C	FGB	B-B	2-1-1	1,000	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .[6]
Hazel Park, Mich. .	B-42-59	Yes	OTMR	F	A	DFGBH	E-BI	3-0-3	900	6.0	NPVC	Yes	E	No[6]
Holland, Mich.	. .-55-n	No	OTMR	F	A	BH	G-S	2-0-2	93	1.0	NPVC	Yes	G	No
Huron, S. D.	B-51-n	No	OTMR	. . . .	C	FH	PT-BI	1-0-1	80	.3	NVC	No	C	No
Kennewick, Wash. . .	B-49-58	. . .	OTMRX	F	C	DB	B-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	NPC	Yes	B	No
Kingsport, Tenn. . .	H-54-n	No	OTMR	PdF	A	FGH	B-. .	3-0-3	150	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	B	No
Klamath Falls, Ore.	BH-59-n	Yes†	MR	F	C	FGBH	B-. .	1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Yes	C	No
La Grange, Ill.	B-59-n	No	OTMRX	F	A	FB	B-. .	3-0-3	80	. . . .	NVC	Yes	C	No
Las Vegas, Nev. . . .	H-59-n	Yes†	OTMRX	F	C	FBH	PL-CE	1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	NV	Yes	. . .	No
Livonia, Mich.	BX-51-n	No	OTMR	F	C	FB	PW-I	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	. . .	. . .
Lombard, Ill.	H-57-n	No	OTMR	PdPbF	C	D	PW-BZ	2-0-2	48	. . . .	NP	. . .	C	No
Merced, Calif.	BH-58-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	C	GBH	BT-E	2-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	BT	No
Middletown, N. Y. . .	H-59-n	No	OTMR	. . . .	C	DH	PW-B	1-0-1	300	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	PW	No
Moberly, Mo.	BH-59-60	Yes†	OT	PdPbF	A	FGB	E-BI	2-0-2	2	. . . .	NC	No	F	Yes
Monrovia, Calif. . . .	BH-59-n	No	OTMRX	F	C	FBH	E-B	3-0-3	110	1.0	NPVC	Yes	C	No[5,8]
Monterey, Calif. . . .	H-58-n	Yes†	OTMR	PbF	A	BH	BI-. .	3-0-3	200	1.8	NPV	Yes	C	No
North Adams, Mass.	H-55-n	No	OTMR	P	C	DB	G-. .	. . . .	15	. . . .	NP	. . .	BZ	No
North Miami, Fla. .	B-49-58	No	OTMRX	. . . .	C	B	E-BZ	3-0-3	3,500	17.0	NPVC	Yes	E	No[2]
Oceanside, Calif. . .	BX-. .-58	No	OTMRX	F	C	GBH	B-H	3-0-3	125	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	B	Yes
Painesville, Ohio . .	H-59-n	No	OTMRX	PbF	A	X	E-BI	1-0-1	0‡	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	F	Yes[2]
Park Ridge, Ill. . . .	H-58-n	No	OTMR	. . . .	A	B	B-. .	3-0-1	20	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	C	Yes
Parsons, Kan.	X-59-n	No	OTMRX	None	A	D	B, F-. .	2-0-2	25	. . . .	NPC	Yes	B, F	No[6]
Pendleton, Ore. . . .	H-58-n	No	OTMRX	F	C	DFBH	PW-BI	1-0-1	10	.2	NPVC	No	C	No[6]
Pennesauken tp, N. J.	BH-44-60	Yes	OTMRX	F	C	FH	BI-. .	. . . .	8	5.5	NPVC	No	. . .	No
Phillipsburg, N. J. .	BH-58-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	A	D	E-. .	1-0-1	32	. . . .	NPV	Yes	E	No
Port Angeles, Wash.	B-21-58	No	OTMR	None	C	B	B-. .	1-0-1	50	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	B	No
Princeton, N. J. . . .	H-53-58	Yes†	OTMR	PbF	. .	D	E-B	2-0-2	2	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	E	No[1]
Red Bank, N. J. . . .	H-. .-. .	Yes†	OTMR	PbF	A	DFGBH	H-. .	1-0-1	100	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	H	No[2]
Redding, Calif.	H-46-58	Yes†	OTMRX	PdPbF	. .	B	B-I	1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	B	No[6]
Redlands, Calif. . . .	GBH-57-n	Yes	OTMRX	PdPbF	A	BH	BT-. .	4-1-3	600	7.0	NPVRC	Yes	BT	No[6]
Robbinsdale, Minn. .	G-59-n	No	OTMRX	F	C	DFGBH	E-BI	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	No	C	No[6]
Roseville, Mich. . . .	GB-26-60	No	OTMR	F	C	B	B-. .	2-0-2	20	. . . .	NPC	Yes	B	No
Salisbury, N. C. . . .	H-47-n	No	OTMRX	PbF	A	FGB	E-BI	1-0-1	35	.4	NPVC	Yes	E	No
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	H-24-58	No	OTMRX	F	C	FB	PW-B	3-0-3	25	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	PW	No[6]

Table XIV—Municipal Housing Codes: 1960—Continued

City	Housing Code—Year Adopted, Revised	Urban Renewal Program	Types of Bldgs. Covered	Occupancy Standards	Inspections	Demolition Authority	Housing Inspection Dept., Division	No. Inspectors—Total, Full-time, Part-time	No. Inspections	Cost of Inspections	Enforcement Actions	Citation Authority	Agency Ordering Demolition	Mandatory Court Order
10,000 to 25,000—continued														
San Pablo, Calif.	H-59-n	No	OTMR	F	C	BH	PW-B	2-0-2	0‡	$ 0	NPVC	Yes	PW	No
Santa Clara, Calif.	H-59-n	No	OTMRX	Pb-F	C	BH	BI-. .	. . . .	20	3.0	NPVRC	Yes	BI	No[6]
Santa Cruz, Calif.	H-59-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	C	BH	I-I	5-0-5	0‡	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	I	No[6]
Santa Rosa, Calif.	BH-58-n	Yes†	OTMRX	PbF	A	FGBH	B-. .	4-0-4	300	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	B	No[6]
Sarasota, Florida	H-54-n	Yes	OTM	PbF	A	H	PL-BI	6-1-2	527	5.0	NPVC	Yes	PL	No
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	B-57-n	No	OTMRX	F	C	FGB	I-. .	3-2-1	1,024	6.5	NPVC	Yes	C	No[2]
South Norfolk, Va.	GB-59-n	Yes†	OTMR	F	C	DFGB	A-I	3-1-2	. . . .	. . . .	NVC	Yes	A	No
South Pasadena, Calif.	BH-58-n	Yes†	OTMRX	F	A	FBH	E-B	1-0-1	150	. . . .	NPVC	No	H	No[5]
Statesville, N. C.	B-54-59	No	OTMRX	. . . .	C	B	BI-. .	1-0-1	1,016	. . . .	NPV	Yes	BI	No
Sunnyvale, Calif.	H-57-n	Yes†	OTMRX	F	A	B	PW-BI	8-0-2	100	2.0	NPVC	Yes	PW	No[2]
Takoma Park, Md.	H-53-55	No	OTMRX	F	A	D	PW-I	1-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	NVC	No	C	No[6]
Valdosta, Ga.	H-57-n	. . .	OTMR	PdPbF	A	H	G-S	1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	G	Yes[1]
Waukesha, Wis.	B-. .-50	No	OTMR	PdPbF	A	BH	B-B	3-0-3	207	8.0	NPVC	Yes	B	No
Wayne, Mich.	H-56-58	Yes†	OTMR	PdPbFX	A	BH	B-B	3-0-3	207	8.0	NPVC	Yes	B	No
Waynesboro, Va.	B-51-55	No	MRX	None	C	FB	PT-I	2-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	NV	Yes	PT	No
Webster Groves, Mo.	X-56-59	Yes	OTMR	F	C	. . . .	PW-B	1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	NPVC	No	A	. . .
Westfield, N. J.	X-43-54	No	OTMR	PdPbF	A	BX	B-. .	2-0-2	100	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	B	No[1]
Wilson, N. C.	BH-07-58	No	OTMR	F	A	FBH	I-T	3-0-3	336	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	I	No[1]
Woodland, Calif.	H-59-n	Yes†	OTMR	None	A	FGBH	B-. .	2-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	NP	Yes	C	No
Xenia, Ohio	B-58-n	No	. . . .	F	A	F	B, F	2-0-2	59	. . . .	NV	Yes	B, F	No
Ypsilanti, Mich.	H-42-56	Yes†	OTMRX	PdF	C	D	B-. .	3-0-3	32	. . . .	NPVC	Yes	. . .	Yes

[1] Administrative hearings held by chief inspector, department head, or city manager.

[2] Hearing may be held by administrative board of review or appeals.

[3] Hearings held by administrative officer and appeals board.

[4] Hearings held by administrative officer and city council.

[5] Hearings held by appeals board and city council.

[6] Hearings held by city council.

[7] Hearings held by administrative office, appeals board, and city council.

[8] Pretrial hearings held by city attorney.

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Public Works

Developments in 1959

By Leo Weaver

Assistant Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

AT THE close of the 1950's two outstanding problems of expanding urbanized living were pressing municipal governments for solutions. Foremost was traffic congestion, obsolete street systems, and inadequate parking, followed by lack of or inadequate waste treatment facilities and related problems of community water use.

The increasing price of meeting these public works needs was reflected in construction costs which continued to climb throughout 1959, although at a reduced rate. The *Engineering News-Record* Cost Index which increased over 50 per cent from December, 1950, to December, 1959, advanced by 4.5 per cent in 1959.

Streets and Highways. The many problems associated with moving people and things rapidly, conveniently, and economically were the object of nation-wide scrutiny, planning, and action. Motor vehicle registrations which reached 70 million in 1959 are expected to top 100 million by 1975. In the past 10 years the urban areas of the nation absorbed 97 per cent of the nation's spectacular population growth. Thus urban areas are fast receiving recognition as the "new frontier." A large portion of the program of the Highway Research Board's 1959 meeting in Washington, D. C., was devoted to urban streets and highways; the entire 1959 Congress of the American Municipal Association was devoted to urban transportation.

A financial crisis faced the nation's interstate highway program and the lack of funds resulted in a 10 per cent decrease in dollar volume of construction contracts as compared with 1958. Additional revenue was provided after prolonged consideration in Congress by an act providing a 1-cent federal gasoline tax increase effective from October 1, 1959, to July 1, 1961. From that date half of the 10 per cent federal tax on new cars and five-eighths of the 8 per cent tax on automotive parts and accessories will be transferred to the highway trust fund. The act also provides that federal standards controlling billboards shall not apply to segments of the interstate system in municipalities where the use of real property is subject to municipal regulation or control or in industrial or commercial areas.

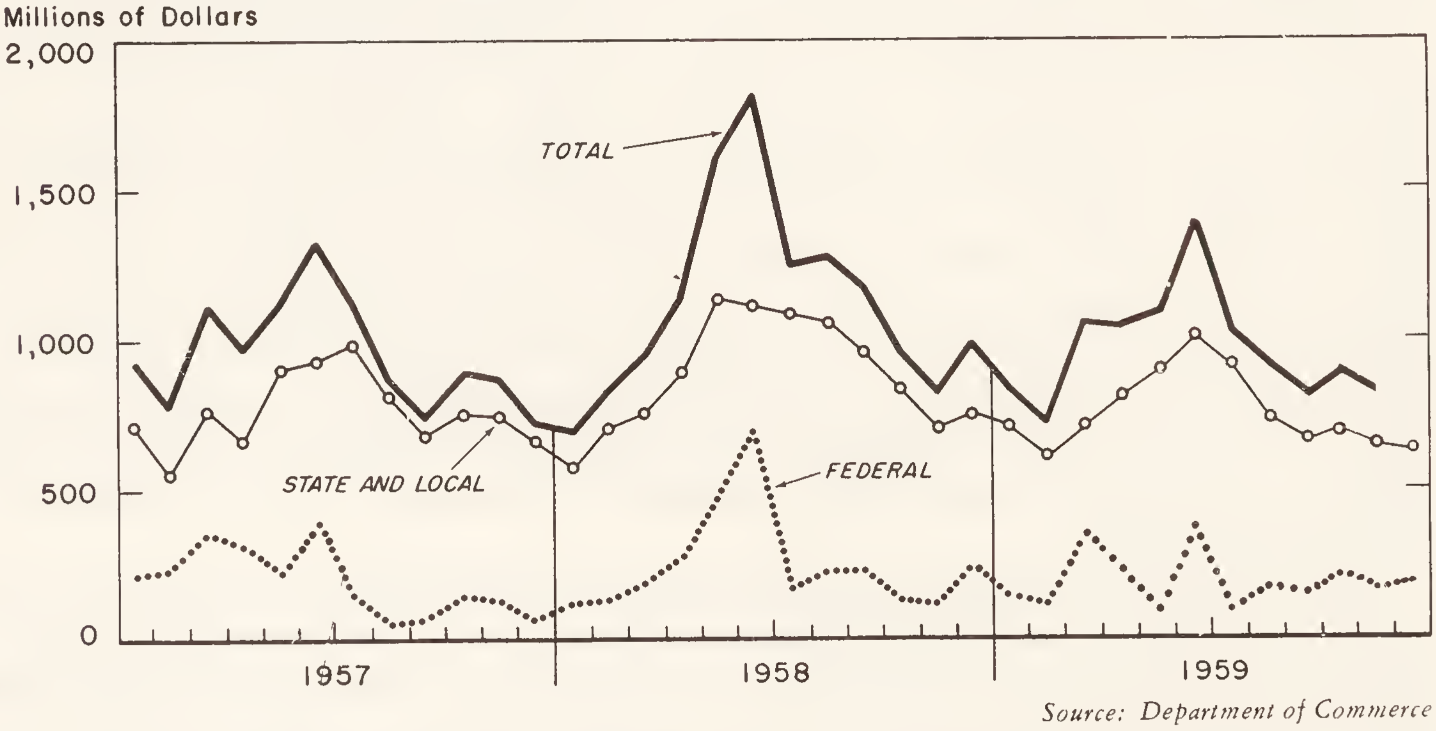
The Ohio State Highway Department announced that to step up construction of feeder lines to state expressways in urban areas, the department will reward municipalities in the state for developing their own comprehensive plans for arterials by assuming 75 per cent of the planning costs. The importance of coordinating such highway construction with utilities was emphasized by a Bureau of Public Roads spokesman who reported that delays in highway construction due to lack of such coordination between highway and utility people were "constant and continuous in one-third of the states, frequent in another one-third, and occasional and serious in the remaining one-third."

Construction. Some $3.3 billion of highway construction contracts were awarded in 1959, according to *Engineering News-Record.* A total of 85 miles of urban expressways in nine cities were completed in Texas; also completed were the first segment of the Tacoma-Seattle-Everett Freeway; the John C. Lodge and Edsel Ford Expressways in Detroit; the Northwest Expressway, Chicago; the Lake Pontchartrain-New Orleans Expressway; and the Central Freeway, San Francisco.

Maintenance. The annual cost of street maintenance to cities was placed at more than $1 billion. The demand for better and more complete services as well as sharply increased costs of municipal snow control over the past decade are demonstrated by a comparison of the costs of snow control in 10 cities for the winters of 1949-1950 and 1958-1959. Per capita costs rose from 51 cents to $1.20 and cost per mile of street maintained rose from $200 to $465. In Minnesota, joint responsibility of the highway department and municipalities for the removal of snow on trunk highways within village and city limits became an established policy.

Traffic Control. Many cities intensified traffic control systems and devices as a counter measure to increasing traffic congestion. At Washington, D. C., an installation was begun of what will be the world's largest radio and traffic control system which will tie in 1,000 intersections during the next six years. Plans were laid for a thinking traffic system in Los Angeles; a radar director suspended above each of 34 intersections in the downtown area will register speed and direction of cars. A centrally located computer will decide best traffic flow and operate lights accordingly.

Safety and Street Lighting. The importance of street lighting and night



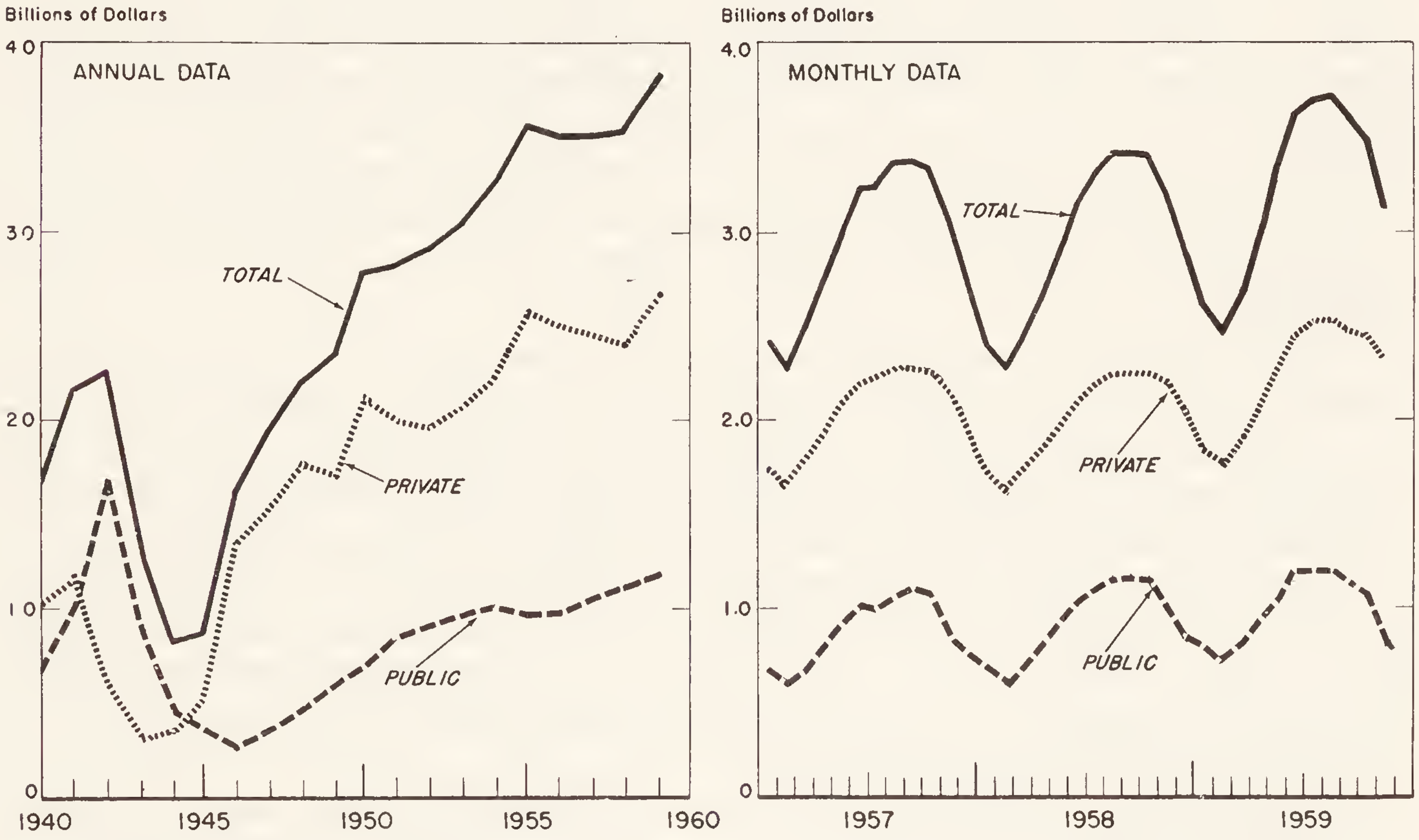
Source: Department of Commerce

CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION: 1957–1959 traffic accidents was again reaffirmed. A survey of 13 large cities by the Institute of Traffic Engineers indicated that adequate street lighting cuts night traffic accidents from 15 to 25 per cent. At Flint, Michigan, before and after studies of effects of a downtown relighting program showed that after dark accidents were reduced 50 per cent. Many other cities continued street lighting modernization programs. At Lisbon, North Dakota, street lights originally put in in 1911 were replaced.

Tests by the Maryland Highway Department revealed that rumbler stops, a strip of rough pavement placed about 300 feet in advance of stop signs on a Maryland highway, lowered accident rates; alerted by rough pavement 60 per cent more drivers heeded stop signs. New Jersey Turnpike officials authorized placing of steel plate barriers in the grass median of the turnpike to make that "safe road even safer." The North Carolina Legislature passed a law requiring the state highway commission to pay half the costs of maintaining railway grade crossing safety signals (railroads previously paid all costs).

Parking. Multilevel parking structures continued to be considered as one remedy to business district parking problems. Construction of multimillion dollar off-street parking facilities was continued or recommended for San Francisco, Chicago, New York, Washington, D. C., Los Angeles, Newark, and Rochester. In Detroit extensive expressway and urban renewal programs have finally begun to reverse an 11.1 per cent drop in downtown retail trade sustained from 1948 to 1954. Reportedly a key to this was completion of a 1,000-car underground garage in 1959.

Water and Waste Water Disposal. The trend toward broad-scale



Source: Department of Commerce

NEW CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE (based on 1947-1949 prices)
ANNUAL DATA: 1940–1959; MONTHLY DATA: 1957–1959

consideration of water resources was evidenced in 1959. Water works construction was about 30 per cent ahead of 1958. This reflected big increases in federal and local spending to meet estimated demands. By the year 2,000, some 260 million Americans dependent on surface water supplies will have to get by with the same quantity of water that now serves 100 million.

The North Carolina legislature established a department of water resources to replace a number of overlapping water agencies. The California Department of Water Resources teamed a helicopter and microwave distance measuring equipment to cut the cost of surveys for mapping inaccessible areas. The governors of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware and the mayors of New York and Philadelphia established a six-man committee to draft a federal-interstate compact for joint control of Delaware River water resources development.

During the three-year period of 1957 through 1959, sewage works construction has almost doubled; 664 plants have been completed and another 561 are under way. The federal sewage treatment plant grant program was extended by the Congress and $45 million appropriated for fiscal year 1960 to continue construction of waste treatment facilities by local government.

A separate division of water pollution control was created within the engineering activities of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Public Health Service in recognition of the increasing importance of this problem to the national welfare. The federal government issued its first enforcement orders under the 1956 water pollution control act. Sioux City, Iowa, and 10 meat processing plants in the city were ordered to stop discharging pollutants into the Missouri River by March, 1963. A similar notice was issued to St. Joseph, Missouri, with a compliance date of June 1, 1963. An Ohio law prohibiting municipalities from spending sewer rentals to build a new sewer line was declared unconstitutional by a common pleas court. A circuit court in Milwaukee declared unconstitutional and monopolistic the rule of the metropolitan sewerage commission that only heavy cast iron pipe could be used for house sewer laterals.

Oceanside, California, has successfully adopted a program of reclaiming its entire sewage flow for use for irrigation, industrial re-use, or ground water recharging. During 1959 the total number of cities using oxidation ponds and sewage lagoons reached 652. Thirty-three states specifically permitted their use, and four specifically prohibited them.

What to do about atomic wastes is still a "poser." About 60 million gallons of highly dangerous "garbage" have been burned in special tanks. Some billion gallons of low-level wastes must be "dispersed" each year. A vigorous research and development program by both government and private industry is being pushed.

Solid Wastes. Progress in refuse disposal continued. An outstanding example was New Jersey where the number of sanitary landfills increased from 25 to almost 80 during the period of 1956 to 1959. The increased usage of the method was the result of a state regulation prohibiting the open dump as a means of municipal refuse disposal. That much remained to be done was pointed up by a survey of the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service of the University of Oregon which revealed that burning of refuse on open dumps is still a most universal practice in Oregon. Construction of incinerator plants by cities with critically limited available sanitary landfill sites still remained the principal alternative community refuse disposal method.

The predominant use of municipal forces for the collection of rubbish was demonstrated by a survey by *Public Works* magazine which revealed that two-thirds of 1,158 cities queried used their own forces for rubbish collection. At Claremont, California, use of specially designed electrically powered, backyard pickup vehicles was initiated to promote efficiency and reduce the cost of the newly established system. (See also, next article in this Year Book on "Public Utilities — Developments in 1959.")

Airports. Some 7,000 cities and towns in the United States have airports, but only 569 are served by airlines. In 1959 Congress extended the existing airport act and authorized $63,000,000 for federal aid for fiscal 1960. The Federal Aviation Agency announced that it will refuse federal aid for construction of runways that go longer than 10,500 feet. Expansion to meet jet age needs was much in evidence across the country.

Other Developments. A revised controversial $1,185,309,093 public works bill became law after Congress voted to override the President's veto. Federal urban planning assistance has been improved to permit a speedup of grants to local governments and is extended to municipalities of less than 50,000 population rather than 25,000. The St. Lawrence Seaway and power project opened, and former President Herbert Hoover termed it "the greatest engineering project in the world." Excluding defeat of New York's mammoth $500 million school bond issue, voters rejected only 13.5 per cent of $524.1 million construction bond proposals across the nation — well under the 1958 rate.

Professional Organization. The American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago), experienced its second largest annual growth in membership during 1959. The Association's Street Sanitation Committee, functioning in part with the support of the APWA Research Foundation, completed its work with the publication of *Street Cleaning Practice*, a 424-page, cloth-bound manual. Work continued on a manual of refuse disposal with publication scheduled for late 1960. A new specification on *Soil-Bituminous Stabilized Base Course for Roads and Streets*, prepared by the Association's Committee on Soil Stabilization, was issued. A special report on *Guide-Lines for Drafting a Municipal Ordinance on Industrial Waste Regulations and Surcharges* was also published (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

The National Committee on Urban Transportation published its procedural manual on cost accounting, the preparation of which was made possible by a grant from the APWA Research Foundation.

The 1959 Public Works Congress and Equipment Show was held in Seattle, Washington. The papers presented at the Congress are included in the 1959 *American Public Works Association Yearbook*.

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Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1959

By Ned L. Wall

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DEVELOPMENT of new resources was the prime concern for local governments striving to keep up with the utility needs of their communities in 1959.

Particularly in transportation and water supply there were signs that broader thinking and planning are to be applied in an effort to solve problems of how best to expand utility services. The transportation webs in and around great central cities are under study. The goal is to integrate existing and new road and rail systems into a meaningful network.

Construction of new sewage disposal facilities, like that of waterworks, ran substantially ahead of 1958, as measured by contracts awarded. Early in 1959, huge jet passenger planes began to zip between the largest metropolitan centers, indicative of the growth of air transport.

Gas systems owned by municipalities grew in number, but this still remained probably the smallest municipal utility operation among the nation's urban places.

Water. Public outlays for water works in 1959 totaled $426 million, an increase of 39 per cent over 1958. The American Water Works Association reported that $400 million per year in new construction is needed just to keep up with increasing population and expanding uses.

An AWWA survey showed that one out of five public water systems is deficient in either surface or ground water supplies. Two out of five need additional transmission capacity. One out of three is deficient in pumping capacity. Two out of five are deficient in treatment capacity. Distribution improvements are needed in more than half the systems.

The AWWA announced a program of certification of products meeting its standards, which eventually will cover all 60 standards established by the organization. At year's end, the Association's Committee on Compensation of Water Works Personnel published an exhaustive study that recommended generally higher levels of education and training for water works personnel and pay commensurate with responsibilities involved.

Sewage Disposal. Construction of new facilities to meet the demands of growing metropolitan areas remained the most important problem in this field. This was true despite awards of $675 million in heavy construction contracts in 1959, an increase of 9 per cent over 1958. The figure was expected to reach $725 million in 1960.

There were several other trends. Greater attention was given to area-wide organization to solve disposal problems such as that approved by Seattle area voters late in 1958. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and the District of Columbia treatment plants were among those expanded. These are "all manifestations of metropolitan service tendencies," according to the Water Pollution Control Federation. (See also, preceding article in this Year Book on "Public Works — Developments in 1959.")

Electricity. Local public power systems spent an estimated $241 million in 1959, according to the American Public Power Association. About $118 million went into generating plants. Expenditures during 1960 are expected to reach approximately $262 million. The APPA also said that system loads increased about 10 per cent over 1958 and that a survey of 159 systems indicates electric rates will remain about the same during 1960.

At the federal level, self-financing legislation for the Tennessee Valley Authority was approved by Congress which also placed strict territorial limitations on the Authority. Two Kentucky cities, Paducah and Princeton, took steps to buy private facilities, but voters at Glasgow, Kentucky, turned down a municipal ownership plan.

A number of municipal systems were the center of referenda on the question of whether they should be sold to private power companies. Those sales approved were in Burkburnett, Texas; Decatur, Indiana; Elkhart, Iowa; Manton, Michigan; Pierceton, Indiana; and Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. In New York City, three power plants used by the city's subway system were sold to a private firm. Proposals were rejected or delayed in Norwich, Connecticut; New Smyrna Beach, Florida; Holden, Massachusetts; Rochelle, Illinois; and Genoa, Ohio. Voters in Coldwater, Michigan, voted to increase the city's generating capacity and rejected a proposal that a private company supply wholesale power to the city.

At Piqua, Ohio, work was started on the first nuclear power plant to be operated by a municipal electric system. It is to have an 11,400-KW capacity. Work also continued on reactor projects of district organizations at Hallam, Nebraska, and Elk River, Minnesota. The city of Burlington, Vermont, proposed to the Atomic Energy Commission that it be permitted to build a 30,000 to 50,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant.

Transit. Recognition of the need for integrated transportation was a highlight of the transportation field in 1959. Studies were in progress in nearly all large metropolitan areas — New York, Washington, D. C., San Francisco, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh among others. These studies looked toward coordination of highways, railroads, rapid transit, buses, and other mass transit facilities. Pennsylvania enacted a law authorizing the Allegheny County Port Authority to make studies which could lead to formation of a public transit authority in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. This authority could comprise the Pittsburgh Railways Company and 28 independent bus companies.

Commuter railroads repeatedly indicated that they faced a financial crisis. This was particularly true in the East where several railroads threatened to get out of the short-haul passenger business altogether. In New Jersey, voters rejected one proposed solution to use $430 million in excess funds from the New Jersey Turnpike to reimburse communities granting tax reductions to railroads.

Public Management, in an article based on a survey of 19 cities, said: "Little change is evident in the long-recognized pressure on private and municipal bus companies caught in the revolving door of reduced income and declining patronage." However, during July and August, 1959, there was an upswing in total revenue of mass transit operators, both public and private. These were the first months in 12 years that revenue exceeded that of the same months of the preceding year.

Local governments assumed responsibility for operation of two private bus companies which went out of business. These were San Antonio, Texas, which purchased the assets of the San Antonio Transit Company for $3,725,000, and New Castle, Pennsylvania, where a municipal authority took over the Shenango Valley Transportation Company after a seven-month service lapse. Atypical was the sale of the Phoenix, Arizona, municipal system to the Valley Transit Company for $400,000.

The American Transit Association says there are 51 transit systems owned or operated by local governments.[1] These cities have a total population (1950) of more than 20 million persons. All but one of the systems operate buses, although those in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, San Francisco, and Seattle also use one or more of the other means — rapid transit, surface railway, and trolley coach. The exception is Shaker Heights, Ohio, which operates only surface railway facilities.

State governments continued to assist local transit companies, usually by reduction or elimination of gasoline taxes. States enacting legislation for financial relief in 1959 included Virginia, New York, Indiana, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, and Iowa.

At least two dozen cities took individual actions during 1959 to reduce final imposts on transportation companies. Reduction or elimination of franchise payments and gross receipts taxes were typical, but a number of unusual municipal actions were reported by the American Transit Association. For example, the municipalities served by the Trenton (New Jersey) Transit Company have agreed to sand bus stops and grades with their own equipment and crews, saving the company an estimated $10,000 per year. The Boston Metropolitan Transit Authority's operating expenses were reduced when a 60-cent toll per round-trip on the Mystic River Bridge was eliminated for MTA buses. In Peterborough, Ontario, the city has agreed to pay the Border Transit Company "such amount as may be necessary to provide the company with a profit." The profit margin will be from 5 per cent to 7 per cent on a capital investment of $250,000. Above this profit, the city will collect the excess.

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[1] The 51 systems are: Bakersfield, Culver City, Gardena, Los Angeles, Montebello, Oceanside, Oxnard, Sacramento, San Buenaventura, San Francisco, Santa Monica, Santa Rosa, and Torrance, California; Pueblo, Colorado; Coral Gables, Daytona Beach, Melbourne, Panama City, Pass-a-Grille Beach, and St. Petersburg, Florida; Chicago and Pekin, Illinois; Michigan City, Indiana; Henderson, Kentucky; Alexandria and Monroe, Louisiana; Boston, Greenfield, and Montague, Massachusetts; Salisbury, Maryland; Detroit, and Kalamazoo, Michigan; Springfield, Missouri; Long Beach and New York, New York; Ashtabula, Cleveland, Euclid, Shaker Heights, Maple Heights, and North Olmstead, Ohio; San Angelo and San Antonio, Texas; New Castle, Pennsylvania; Radford, Staunton, and Winchester, Virginia; Seattle and Tacoma, Washington; and Janesville and Merrill, Wisconsin. In Tacoma, Pueblo, Kalamazoo, and Jackson, the systems are privately owned but operated by the city. Not included are Philadelphia, which owns 48 miles (out of 67 miles) of subway and elevated lines leased to the Philadelphia Transportation Company; Newark, New Jersey, which owns 4.23 miles of subway leased to the Public Service Coordinated Transport Company; and the Jonesboro, Arkansas, system which ATA describes as an "adjunct" of the chamber of commerce, with the city appropriating $3,000 per year to cover operating losses.

The ATA also noted these trends: further evidence of increasing awareness by downtown elements of the importance of public transportation; considerable interest in a standby or service charge for transit operation; and a definite trend toward elimination of the low-rate school fare on buses. In several cities moves were made to charge regular adult fares or to reimburse transit systems through public funds for the difference between student and regular fares, on the theory that transit should not be required to subsidize education.

Gas. The American Gas Association reported that there were 566 municipally owned gas systems in the United States as of July 1, 1959, an increase of 57 during the preceding 12 months. Ninety-five per cent of the 566 systems are in cities of less than 25,000 population. In all, publicly owned systems serve 7 per cent of all gas customers in the United States.

Alabama, with 13, and Tennessee, with 12, accounted for almost one-half of the new municipal systems. Southern and southeastern states are predominant among those with municipal gas systems.

Table 1 shows municipal systems by size of city and number of customers served as of July 1, 1959. Of the 2,177,195 customers of the publicly owned systems, 2,136,600 are served by systems with annual revenues of $25,000 or more, totaling $29 million, an increase of over 13.7 per cent over the preceding year. Their gas sales reached 3.6 million therms, an increase of 10.5 per cent over the previous year.

Airports. The year 1959 saw the introduction of jet aircraft to commercial passenger service. Before this could be accomplished runways had to be lengthened and strengthened and new terminal facilities built. Extensive construction was under way at the three New York City airports and at Philadelphia's International Airport, Chicago's O'Hare Field, Nashville's Berry Field, and the Los Angeles International Airport. *Engineering News-Record* estimated that $1 billion will be spent by 1963 at 27 airports.

TABLE 1

ANALYSIS OF MUNICIPAL GAS SYSTEMS, JULY 1, 1959

Population Group	Number of Cities	Per Cent of Total Cities	Number of Customers	Per Cent of Total Customers
Over 25,000	29	5	1,566,849	72
10,000 to 25,000	52	9	199,794	9
5,000 to 10,000	84	15	162,392	8
2,500 to 5,000	114	20	126,763	6
Less than 2,500	287	51	115,407	5
Total	566	100	2,177,195	100

Source: American Gas Association.

With ground congestion a major problem, research was started to provide ways of handling aircraft faster. The Indianapolis Municipal Airport was equipped with superelevated, high-speed turn-offs and flush runway lights. The turn-offs are designed to permit planes to leave the runway at 63 miles per hour. The center line lights were installed to test their effectiveness as a nighttime aid to the pilot.

Congress approved a two-year extension of the Federal Airport Act and authorized $63 million for both fiscal 1960 and fiscal 1961. This was considerably less than the amount approved in separate Senate and House bills, but the appropriation was cut to more nearly meet administration objectives. Safety facilities are to have the highest priority. The new law prohibits federal participation in financing auto parking areas, bars, theaters, game rooms, and similar secondary terminal facilities.

Financing. By early 1960 those officials responsible for directing municipal utility operations were faced with an over-all backlog of required water and sewage facilities, as well as other capital needs. Rising interest rates probably would mean some curtailment of plant investment. However, it is anticipated that expenditures for water works and sewerage facilities will increase in 1960.

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See also Public Works.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1959

BY PERCY BUGBEE

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

ESTIMATES of fire loss for 1959 indicate a slight reduction in deaths from fire and in amount of property loss. Preliminary figures from the National Fire Protection Association show 11,300 fire deaths in 1959 and property losses of $1.3 billion. Estimates of the losses for the past decade are 116,000 people killed in fires and property damage of $11 billion.

Fire Loss. A number of fires in 1959 attracted wide attention. Two were fires involving liquefied petroleum gas. One occurred near Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where an LP gas tank truck was hit by another truck. Eleven people watching the burning tank truck lost their lives, and 10 others were injured. The other occurred when a freight train was derailed near Meldrim, Georgia, and two LP gas tank cars plunged down an embankment into a picnic area. One tank car was ruptured, and 23 persons lost their lives.

The fire in the Pentagon in a computer area caused heavy loss of valuable records and aroused great interest in the problem of adequate fire protection for electronic computer systems. This has led to NFPA creating a technical committee in this field.

The explosion of a truck carrying explosives in Roseburg, Oregon, caused 13 deaths and focused attention on the hazards of truck transportation of explosives through the congested areas of cities and towns. In Kansas City, Kansas, a fire starting at a loading rack of a gasoline storage plant and service station caused six deaths and 64 injuries.

Other Developments. NFPA continues to be concerned with the number of fatal fires that occur for the most part in cold weather and in dwellings and multiple-dwelling occupancies. For instances, a fire in an apartment building in Rochester, New York, took the lives of six people, and a fire in a dwelling in Vincennes, Indiana, also took six lives. Seven lives were lost in a college dormitory fire in Syracuse, New York, and 16 persons lost their lives in a small dwelling in Boswell, Oklahoma. Other large loss-of-life fires occurred in all parts of the United States in dwellings, nursing homes, apartment houses, and hotels. For the most part this tragic loss of life is quite unnecessary.

The International Association of Fire Chiefs continued its campaign in 1959 to persuade all fire departments throughout the United States and Canada to carry on regular fire prevention inspections, particularly of dwellings. It is encouraging to note that this campaign appears to be catching on and that more dwellings are being inspected by fire department personnel than ever before. Some of the results of this inspection work are spectacular. Cities that are carrying it on effectively report very substantial reductions in loss of life and in dwelling fires. One of the most significant accomplishments in 1959 was this acceptance of the principle of dwelling inspections by many fire departments.

The other major fire activity in 1959 was the impact that the Chicago school fire of December 1, 1958, had throughout the country in persuading school authorities, fire officials, and city officials generally to take a hard look at the safety of their school children. Throughout 1959 NFPA was flooded with inquiries about school fire safety. The fire tests conducted in a Los Angeles school building by the Los Angeles Fire Department, with the support of the Educational Facilities Laboratories of the Ford Foundation, aroused widespread interest. The complete report of these tests was published by NFPA under the title *Operation School Burning* indicates major findings that will influence school construction and protection (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

A survey of some 2,000 communities undertaken by NFPA and released on the anniversary of the Chicago fire (December 1, 1959) indicated that considerable progress had been made although much more needed to be done. This survey showed that in 53,000 public school buildings some fire hazards have been corrected and that major improvements were made in 16,000 schools. It seems unfortunate that it takes a major fire tragedy to stimulate great progress in fire safety because, after all, there were no really new lessons learned from the tragic Chicago fire.

During the past year the NFPA Fire Service Department published a number of statements focusing attention on the fact that many cities of less than 100,000 population are operating fire departments that are seriously undermanned. This situation has developed gradually over the years because of the shorter duty week provided for firemen and the growing expenses encountered by all municipalities.

Continued progress is evident in firemen's training. More firemen than ever before received training during 1959, and for the most part the training programs were better than ever before. There are very few sections throughout the United States and Canada today where a fire department cannot turn to some reliable agency to provide good training.

While it would be impossible to mention all of the problems that concern fire departments and fire protection authorities, one of great importance is the advent of jet airplanes. This is not a simple problem; it involves enormously large quantities of new and different fuels, changes in the design of airports, and changes in the techniques of crash fire fighting. Various sections of the Aviation Committee of NFPA are struggling with the problem, but much remains to be done if fire safety is to become a reality in jet transportation.

Many industrial fires caused by careless welding operations led NFPA to create a Committee on Cutting and Welding Practices to provide not only technical but educational material to correct this hazard.

Fire protection authorities and fire departments continue to be concerned about the numerous racketeers that are flourishing in various parts of the country by literally scaring people into purchasing inadequate and substandard fire extinguishing and fire alarm systems for private dwellings, often at excessive costs. The National Better Business Bureau organization is cooperating in trying to halt these racketeers.

There were major developments in 1959 in the field of technical standards for fire waste control. Some 60 new standards were adopted at the 1959 annual meeting of NFPA, a record number. Those of the most widespread importance are the new *National Electrical Code*, the *Building Exits Code*, the *Flammable Liquids Code*, and standards on *Liquefied Petroleum Gas*, *Oil Burning Equipment*, *Fire Extinguishers*, *Explosives*, and *Protection against Lightning*.

While NFPA standards are presented as standards developed by the appropriate technical people in their respective fields, more and more state, municipal, and other regulatory bodies adopt NFPA standards into laws and ordinances so that the standards are used to help reduce fire hazards.

Perhaps the most important single new volume published in the field of fire protection in 1959 was the NFPA *Inspection Manual* which is a guide to the fire inspector by whomever employed (see New Books and Pamphlets below). Many thousands of municipal fire inspectors carry this manual with them on their daily inspection rounds.

Without question 1959 was a year of developing interest in all phases of fire waste control. The National Fire Protection Association once again broke all previous records for output of material and for over-all activity. This is perhaps the most encouraging development of all because only through a growing knowledge of fire safety and a widening circle of people concerned can substantial progress be made in lowering the altogether excessive loss of life and destruction of property by fire.

Fire Department Statistics

THE chief municipal activity measured by general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety—work of the city's police and fire departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing administrative problems. Table XV shows individual city data for cities over 25,000 population on number of fire department employees, salaries of firefighters and fire chiefs, hours of duty, duty hours per week, uniforms issued or allowances, fire fighting equipment, expenditures, fire loss data, and insurance classifications. The same data except for fire loss, are shown in Table XVI for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population.

These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable city officials to make some comparison as to cost, performance, and accomplishments of municipal fire departments.

Number of Fire Department Employees. The average (median) city over 10,000 population employs 1.57 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 inhabitants. Cities in the 100,000-to-250,000 population group have the highest average with 1.92 employees per 1,000 population; cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have the lowest average with 1.38 fire employees per 1,000 population (see Table 1).

The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XV and XVI, the number of volunteers and call men also is shown for each reporting city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XVI. Volunteers and call men, however, are not included in the derivation of fire department employees per 1,000 population.

Table 1 shows the median and statistical distribution of fire department employees per 1,000 population. In almost all cases data reported for the 1960 Year Book are higher than those reported for the 1959 Year Book, thus continuing a trend that has been fairly consistent during the past 14 years. The wide variation in the number of fire department employees per 1,000 population in different cities of approximately the same size is attributable in part to variations in manpower which, in turn, is based on the amount of property to be protected and the areas and kinds of fire risks.

Fire Department Salaries. The salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees and fire chiefs are shown for individual cities in Tables XV and XVI, and the statistical distributions for city population groups for 1960 are summarized in Table 1. The median annual entrance salary of firemen range from a high of $4,840 in cities over 500,000 to $4,900 for cities between 10,000 and 25,000. Maximum salaries are also higher in larger cities. The median maximum salary ranges from $5,900 in cities over 500,000 to $4,458 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

For fire chiefs the median salary ranges from $13,922 in cities over

500,000 to $6,000 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Comparison of fire chiefs' salary with those of police chiefs and other administrative officers can be made in Table IX in another part of this Year Book.

Hours on Duty. Information on the hours in the firemen's duty week and hours of duty on the day shift, as summarized in Table 2, was obtained from city officials late in 1959 and is shown for individual cities over 10,000 in Tables XV and XVI.

The average (median) hours per week for all cities over 10,000 dropped from 67 hours (which has been the median since 1957) to 63 hours. Table 2 shows that the average duty week ranges from 56 hours in cities over 500,000 to 72 hours for cities from 10,000 to 25,000.

Table 2 also shows that 684 cities (78.6 per cent of those reporting) have a 24-hours-on-24-hours-off shift, and the next most popular arrangement is 10 hours on duty during the day, and 14 hours on duty nights with the groups rotating at least once a month. These two arrangements of duty hours accounted for 97.1 per cent of the reporting cities.

TABLE 1

FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION (1959)						
Cities over 500,000	18	0.97	1.37	1.55	1.87	2.45
250,000 to 500,000	23	1.07	1.39	1.71	1.97	2.53
100,000 to 250,000	66	1.08	1.62	1.92	2.22	2.96
50,000 to 100,000	126	0.20	1.47	1.70	2.03	3.61
25,000 to 50,000	262	0.03	1.32	1.64	2.00	3.98
10,000 to 25,000	393	0.08	1.08	1.38	1.80	6.42
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (1960)						
Cities over 500,000	17	$3,780	$ 4,383	$ 4,840	$ 5,136	$ 6,228
250,000 to 500,000	19	3,913	4,167	4,550	5,205	6,396
100,000 to 250,000	49	3,312	3,786	4,214	4,548	6,060
50,000 to 100,000	100	2,340	3,696	4,308	4,824	6,180
25,000 to 50,000	196	2,844	3,760	4,222	4,690	5,988
10,000 to 25,000	344	2,424	3,355	3,900	4,526	7,200[1]
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (1960)						
Cities over 500,000	17	$4,680	$ 5,264	$ 5,900	$ 6,012	$ 6,900
250,000 to 500,000	18	4,320	4,902	5,487	5,934	6,828
100,000 to 250,000	46	3,780	4,455	4,996	5,280	6,900
50,000 to 100,000	95	2,340	4,281	4,819	5,423	6,984
25,000 to 50,000	195	2,844	4,214	4,800	5,550	6,900
10,000 to 25,000	341	2,724	3,780	4,458	5,160	8,424[1]
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (1960)						
Cities over 500,000	18	$9,984	$12,000	$13,922	$16,600	$25,000
250,000 to 500,000	20	7,200	10,359	11,448	13,188	16,932
100,000 to 250,000	58	5,280	7,575	9,155	10,696	14,208
50,000 to 100,000	106	4,980	7,179	8,145	9,516	12,816
25,000 to 50,000	214	4,020	6,236	7,200	8,438	12,576
10,000 to 25,000	412	3,267	5,276	6,000	7,255	12,972[1]

[1] Anchorage, Alaska.

TABLE 2

HOURS PER DUTY WEEK AND HOURS ON DAY SHIFT FOR FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959

Population Group	Duty Week		Number of Cities by Hours on Shift				
	Range	Median	8	10	12	24	Other
Cities over 500,000	42-67	56	0	7	1	9	1
250,000 to 500,000	42-74	60	0	4	0	18	0
100,000 to 250,000	42-84	57	0	24	1	40	0
50,000 to 100,000	40-84	63	1	34	0	88	0
25,000 to 50,000	40-84	63	5	54	0	194	0
10,000 to 25,000	40-96	72	14	38	2	335	1
All cities over 10,000 .	40-96	63	20	161	4	684	2

A total of 87 cities[1] reported reducing the work week for firemen during 1959, compared with 108 in 1958, 112 in 1957, and 98 in 1956. Two of the cities reducing the work week in 1959 are over 1,000,000 population; four between 500,000 and 1,000,000; nine between 250,000 and 500,000; 14 between 50,000 and 100,000; 15 between 25,000 and 50,000 and 42 between 10,000 and 25,000.

Education Requirements. Information on minimum educational requirements for firemen were not compiled for this Year Book, but such data are shown in the 1959 Year Book. Fire chiefs were asked to indicate the minimum number of years of education needed to qualify for entrance to the fire department. Of 1,043 reporting cities, 311 (29.8 per cent) indicated that they had no minimum education requirement. This varied from 13.0 per cent of the cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population to 32.9 per cent of the cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

However, 535 of the 1,043 reporting cities (51.3 per cent) indicated that the minimum requirement was the completion of high school, a high school diploma, or its equivalent (Armed Forces GED test, state certificate, and so forth). This varied from 73.9 per cent of the cities between 250,000 and 500,000 population to a low of 46.7 per cent for cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

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[1] The 87 cities of 10,000 population or more reducing the firemen's duty week in 1959 are: Florence, Alabama; Anchorage, Alaska; Tucson, Arizona; Fayetteville, Arkansas; Azusa, Modesto, Mountain View, Napa, Palm Springs, Riverside, San Jose, and Santa Rosa, California; Fort Pierce, Miami Beach, and Tampa, Florida; Griffin, Georgia; Bloomington, Connersville, Elkhart, Evansville, Hobart, Kokomo, Peru, Richmond, South Bend, and Wabash, Indiana; Cedar Falls and Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Atchison, Parsons, and San Benito, Kansas; Lexington, Kentucky; Berkley, Hamtramck, Holland, and Royal Oak, Michigan; Watertown, Massachusetts; Rochester, Minnesota; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Berlin, New Hampshire; Clifton, Collingswood, Jersey City, and Ridgewood, New Jersey; Buffalo, Corning, Mount Vernon, Olean, Rome, Saratoga Springs, Syracuse, Troy, and Utica, New York; Albuquerque and Carlsbad, New Mexico; Concord, North Carolina; Ashtabula, East Liverpool, Lakewood, Maple Heights, and Zanesville, Ohio; Duncan, El Reno, and Ponca City, Oklahoma; Springfield, Oregon; Mount Lebanon tp, Pennsylvania; Orangeburg, South Carolina; Rapid City, North Dakota; Amarillo, Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Orange, Mission, San Angelo, San Antonio, Waco, and Wichita Falls, Texas; Alexandria and Roanoke, Virginia; Hoquiam and Puyallup, Washington; Beckley, West Virginia; and Beloit and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Uniforms and Uniform Allowances. Of 953 reporting cities, 51.1 per cent indicated they issue fire fighting uniforms (minimum of helmets, boots, and rubber coat) to firemen. Another 37.8 per cent indicated they grant uniform allowances, while 11.1 per cent said they do not issue uniforms or grant allowances.

A total of 290 cities (30 per cent of the reporting cities) also issue dress uniforms. The median clothing allowance for all cities granting such an allowance was $75 per year with a range from $25 up to $300 per year. The median allowance also was $75 per year in three population groups: over 500,000; 250,000 to 500,000; and 25,000 to 50,000. It was $80 in the 10,000 to 25,000 group; $83 in the 100,000 to 250,000 group; and $90 in the 50,000 to 100,000 group.

Fire Equipment. Cities over 25,000 population were asked late in 1959 to report on the number of pieces of first-line firefighting equipment of six major types: pumpers under 750 gallons per minute, pumpers 750 gallons per minute and over, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) under 750 gallons per minute, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) 750 gallons per minute and over, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Table 3 shows that 497 reporting cities over 25,000 population have a grand total of 6,955 pieces of equipment within these classifications. About 89 per cent of the equipment is accounted for by pumpers of 750 gallons per minute and over and aerial ladder trucks.

For cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population, the breakdown was not made as extensively on number of pieces of different types of fire equipment. For 314 reporting cities, the total ownership of firefighting equipment is as follows: 1,313 pumpers, 323 pumper-ladder combinations; and 305 aerial ladder trucks and service ladder trucks.

Fire Department Expenditures. Tables XV and XVI show for each city over 10,000 the expenditures for salaries and wages, including payments to volunteers and paid call men, and total expenditures for the municipal fire department. Table XV also includes expenditures for hydrant rental. Table 4 shows 1959 expenditures for salaries and wages and total 1959 expenditures (excluding hydrant rental) on a total and a per capita basis for all population groups. Total per capita expenditures range from $10.70 in cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population to $7.95 in

TABLE 3

FIRE EQUIPMENT IN CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment					
		Pumpers under 750 GPM	Pumpers 750 GPM and over	Combinations under 750 GPM	Combinations over 750 GPM	Service Ladder Trucks	Aerial Ladder Trucks
Over 500,000	17	78	1,113	116	18	60	479
250,000 to 500,000	22	43	517	4	18	52	154
100,000 to 250,000	67	113	818	8	32	38	270
50,000 to 100,000	127	94	811	9	57	55	255
25,000 to 50,000	264	248	999	34	109	43	310
All cities over 25,000 . .	497	576	4,258	171	234	248	1,468

TABLE 4

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1959

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1959				Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Salaries and Wages		Total		
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Over 500,000	17	25,776	$228,088	$8.84	$264,086	$ 9.54	86.3
250,000 to 500,000	19	6,822	63,788	9.35	69,798	10.23	91.4
100,000 to 250,000	49	7,518	71,686	9.54	80,427	10.70	89.1
50,000 to 100,000	100	7,076	60,936	8.61	67,509	9.54	90.3
25,000 to 50,000	196	6,849	57,646	8.42	67,490	9.85	85.4
10,000 to 25,000	344	5,335	36,604	6.86	42,437	7.95	86.3
All cities over 10,000	725	59,376	$518,748	$8.73	$591,747	$ 9.97	87.7

cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages show the highest amount in the cities between 100,000 and 250,000 and the lowest amount in cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

Fire Losses. Table 5 presents a statistical distribution, by population groups, of certain figures on fire losses reported by cities over 25,000 population. The summary figures are fire loss per capita during 1959, the number of building fires per 1,000 population, and the loss per building fire in 1959. However, the data shown in Table XV for individual cities over 25,000 population are limited to total fire loss, total number of building fires, and building fires per 1,000 population.

This particular selection of fire statistics is perhaps the most useful for municipal officials, but the wide variation in what various fire departments report as fire losses does not permit the figures being used as

TABLE 5

FIRE LOSS IN CITIES OVER 25,000

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1959)						
Cities over 500,000	11	$1.66	$2.42	$3.53	$5.77	$ 6.83
250,000 to 500,000	22	1.16	2.31	4.23	5.61	10.37
100,000 to 250,000	61	0.66	2.80	4.05	5.27	10.61
50,000 to 100,000	120	0.45	2.40	3.80	5.83	51.00
25,000 to 50,000	244	0.19	2.05	3.94	8.26	91.19
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1959)						
Cities over 500,000	15	1.7	2.5	3.2	4.2	6.5
250,000 to 500,000	23	2.3	2.9	4.3	5.6	7.2
100,000 to 250,000	66	1.3	2.9	3.6	4.6	7.4
50,000 to 100,000	126	0.8	2.5	3.7	5.0	11.3
25,000 to 50,000	249	0.6	2.7	3.9	5.3	10.1
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE (1959)						
Cities over 500,000	11	$395	$859	$1,075	$1,441	$4,008
250,000 to 500,000	22	165	505	964	1,209	1,807
100,000 to 250,000	62	124	676	1,081	1,516	3,047
50,000 to 100,000	117	102	478	790	1,679	9,739
25,000 to 50,000	244	39	459	934	1,509	20,786

a basis for comparison between different cities. Certain fire department reports include only insured losses. Whether or not property is insured, of course, has no bearing on the actual value of property destroyed by fire. Estimating uninsured portions of losses is inaccurate even when conscientiously done. Primarily, the figures should not be used for comparisons between cities because certain losses included in the reports of one city may not be included in the figures of another.

The fire losses from year to year do provide a useful statistic to the city official who wishes to determine fire experience trends within a particular city by comparing present with past fire loss experience. Even here, the figures must be used with discretion because, particularly in small cities, a single large fire in one year may distort the trend. Fire losses also reflect the composite results of many different factors other than fire department efficiency and so should not be used as the sole yardstick in comparisons for administrative purposes. For example, other factors which make fire loss comparisons between cities extremely misleading include differences in topography, climate, building construction, contents of buildings, age of buildings, and degree of industrialization.

The information for these tables was furnished through the courtesy of the National Fire Protection Association and was obtained early in 1960 from municipal fire chiefs. The data are shown in considerably more detail in the April, 1960, issue of the NFPA *Quarterly*.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items; water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions, and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, and so on.

Tables XV and XVI present for cities over 10,000 population the total fire insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is summarized in Table 6 for all cities for which information was available. Eighty-three per cent of the cities over 25,000 by total classification are in classes 3, 4, or 5, while only 47 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are in classes 3, 4, or 5. Only 30 cities over 25,000 are in class 2, and only one city between 10,000 and 25,000 (Modesto, California) is in class 2. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions." [2]

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses, and its relative value is 1,500 or 30 per cent of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
2	30	5.7	7	5	8	6	4	1	28	4
3	148	28.0	6	15	34	50	43	16	79	19
4	179	33.8	4	3	25	46	101	107	111	47
5	111	21.8	0	0	1	24	86	226	87	110
6	53	10.0	0	0	0	7	46	294	74	152
7	7	1.3	0	0	0	0	7	80	42	150
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	12	14	97
9	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	23
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Reporting ..	529	100.0	17	23	68	133	288	738	447	613
Not reporting.	4		1	0	0	0	3[2]	108[2]	86[3]	233

[1] These columns include all cities for which data are available, including cities omitted from Table XVI.

[2] Includes cities in Texas and New Jersey, for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Tables XV and XVI).

[3] Includes cities in New England states (except New Hampshire), Missouri, and Pennsylvania for which only total fire insurance class is available; also includes cities in Texas and New Jersey for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Tables XV and XVI).

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[2] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of *Municipal Fire Administration* (International City Managers' Association, 1956). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1956.

fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1 — 0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2 — 151 to 300; class 3 — 301 to 450; class 4 — 451 to 600; class 5 — 601 to 750; class 6 — 751 to 900; class 7 — 901 to 1,050; class 8 — 1,051 to 1,200; class 9 — 1,201 to 1,350; and class 10 — 1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency.

The distribution of cities over 25,000 according to class of fire department (Table 6) shows 62 per cent falling in classes 3, 4, and 5, with only the fire departments of Detroit; Bakersfield, Fresno, and Los Angeles, California; Rochester, New York; and Washington, D. C. in class 1, and 28 other cities in class 2. For cities between 10,000 and 25,000 only 29 per cent of the fire departments are in classes 3, 4, and 5; only the departments in Brawley, Merced, Modesto, and San Anselmo, California, are in class 2; and no fire departments are in class 1.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1959, or from information made available since the publication of the 1959 Year Book, are discussed below.

1. Cities over 25,000. The fire defenses of 54 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and the information made available since the publication of the 1959 Year Book. As a result of the new grading, 27 of the 54 cities received a reduction in the total number of deficiency, and in 17 of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: from class 4 to class 3 — Burbank, California; Albany, Georgia; Boise, Idaho; and Yakima, Washington; from class 5 to class 4 — Riverside, California; Orlando, Florida; Asheville, North Carolina; Hamilton, Ohio; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Valley Stream, New York; and Winona, Minnesota; from class 6 to class 5 — Monterey Park, California; St. Cloud, Minnesota; Great Falls, Montana; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Enid, Oklahoma; and Altoona, Pennsylvania.

The reduction in the number of points of deficiency in the other 10 cities was not sufficient to put them in a better class.

Twenty-seven of the 54 cities over 25,000 population that were graded received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in 13 cities to put them in a poorer class: from class 2 to class 3 — Bloomfield, New Jersey; from class 3 to 4 — San Mateo, California; Miami, Florida; Somerville, Massachusetts; Hamtramck and Highland Park, Michigan; Belleville and Hoboken, New Jersey; and Johnstown, Pennsylvania; from class 4 to class 5 — Mansfield, Ohio; Warwick, Rhode Island; and Wheeling, West Virginia; and from class 5 to 6 — Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Fourteen cities received additional points of deficiency, but not enough to put them into a poorer class.

Comparative data are available on the number of points of deficiency for the fire departments in 49 of the 54 cities regraded. The fire department in 16 of these cities over 25,000 received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: from class 3 to class 2 — Seattle, Washington; from class 4 to class 3 — Toledo, Ohio; and Yakima, Washington; from class 5 to class 4 — Riverside, California; Albany, Georgia; and El Paso, Texas; from class 6 to class 4 — Orlando, Florida; and Hamilton, Ohio; from class 6 to class 5 — Hayward and Monterey Park, California; and Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and class 7 to class 6 — Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Gainesville, Florida; Billings and Great Falls, Montana; and Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Ten cities received a reduction in points of deficiency for the fire department but not enough to put them into a better class.

In 14 cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: from class 3 to class 4 — Birmingham, Alabama; Compton, California; Bloomfield and Hoboken, New Jersey; and Auburn, New York; class 3 to class 5 — Hamtramck and Highland Park, Michigan; and Belleville, New Jersey; class 5 to class 6 — Chula Vista, California; and Mansfield, Ohio; class 6 to class 7 — Enid, Oklahoma; class 6 to class 8 — Vicksburg, Mississippi; class 6 to class 9 — Cheyenne, Wyoming; and class 8 to class 9 — Butte, Montana.

Nine cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire departments into a poorer class.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Sixty-one cities with populations between 10,000 and 25,000 were regraded and information made available since the publication of the 1959 Year Book. The regrading was done by the rating organizations (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states.

Forty-two of the 61 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency and in 24 the reduction was sufficient to put the cities into a better class: from class 5 to class 4 — Antioch and San Bruno, California; La Grange, Illinois; Lynbrook, New York; South Euclid, Ohio; and Corvallis, Oregon; class 6 to class 4 — Woodland, California, and Kinston, North Carolina; class 6 to class 5 — Texarkana, Arkansas; Santa Maria, California; Lexington, North Carolina; Downers Grove and Harvey, Illinois; Bozeman, Montana; Berea, Ohio; and Kennewick, Pasco, and Pullman, Washington; class 7 to class 6 — Helena, Arkansas; Daly City, California; Macomb, Illinois; and Richmond, Kentucky; and class 8 to class 7 — Collinsville, Illinois; and Bemidiji, Minnesota.

The remaining 18 cities received a reduction in deficiency points, but not sufficient to put them into a better class.

Nineteen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading, and in six the increase was enough to put them into a poorer class: from class 4 to class 5 — Piqua, Ohio; from class 5 to class 6 — Coshocton, Ohio; from class 6 to class 7 — Hialeah and North Miami, Florida; and Evergreen Park, Illinois; and from class 8 to class 9 — Harrisburg, Illinois.

Thirteen other cities received an increase in total points of deficiency, but not enough to put their fire defenses into a poorer class.

Comparative data on points of deficiency for fire departments are available for 60 of the 61 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population which were regraded. In 34 of these the points of deficiency were reduced, and in 26 cities the reduction was sufficient to put the fire department in a better class: from class 5 to class 4 — University Heights, Ohio; from class 6 to class 3 — South Euclid, Ohio; from class 6 to class 5 — Monrovia, San Bruno, Santa Maria, and Woodland, California; St. Augustine, Florida; Harvey and La Grange, Illinois; and Pasco, Washington; from class 7 to class 5 — Lexington, North Carolina; from class 7 to class 6 — Jonesboro and Texarkana, Arkansas; Daly City, California; Richmond, Kentucky; Minot, North Dakota; and Janesville, Wisconsin; from class 8 to class 5 — Kinston, North Carolina; from class 8 to class 7 — Helena, Arkansas; Macomb, Illinois; Bowling Green, Ohio; and Bartlesville, Oklahoma; from class 9 to class 7 — Bozeman, Montana; from class 9 to class 8 — Auburn, Alabama; and Missoula, Montana; and from class 10 to class 9 — Collinsville, Illinois.

Eight cities received fire department deficiency point reductions but not sufficient to put them into a better class.

Twenty-six fire departments received increases in deficiency points, and in nine cities these increases were sufficient to put them into a poorer class: from class 4 to class 5 — Delano, California; from class 5 to class 6 — Decatur, Georgia; and Berea and Van Wert, Ohio; from class 6 to class 7 — New Bern, North Carolina, and Martinsburg, West Virginia; from class 6 to class 8 — Sumter, South Carolina; and from class 7 to class 8 — Coshocton, Ohio; and Greenwood, South Carolina.

Fire departments in 17 cities received increases in deficiency points, but not enough to put them into a poorer class.

Although the period since the last regrading for all of the cities ranged from a low of one year to a high of 32 years, the median number was seven years.

TABLE XV

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1960

This table includes all municipalities over 25,000 population. All data were reported by city officials late in 1959 and early in 1960, except fire loss data which were obtained from the National Fire Protection Association, and insurance grading data which were supplied by state insurance rating agencies. Number of Employees: Number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. Salary of Firemen – Entrance, Maximum: entrance figure is total salary paid to full-time fireman during his first 12 months on duty; maximum figure is the highest yearly figure paid to a full-time fireman not holding any promotional rank. Duty Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift: To the left, average hours in regular duty week for full-time firemen; to the right, number of hours on duty for regular shift, either 24 hours on, 24 hours off, or some other plan. Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance: "Yes," city furnishes at least helmets, boots, and rubber coats; "D," city furnishes dress uniforms; dollar amount indicates annual clothing allowance in lieu of clothing or uniforms; double dagger (‡) indicates city furnishes only original issue or pays allowance only once. Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment: the six columns show from left to right the number of each type of firefighting equipment: pumpers under 750 GPM, pumpers of 750 GPM and over, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) under 750 GPM, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) 750 GPM and over, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Fire Department Expenditures: figures are for calendar year 1959 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. Salaries and Wages: followed by "v" when figures reported include payments made to volunteers and part-time firemen. Total Expenditures: includes equipment and all other payments except payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. Fire Loss: the three columns show in order total fire loss for 1959 in thousands, total number of building fires in 1959, and number of building fires per 1,000 population in 1959. Fire Insurance Class, Deficiency Points: the last four columns show in order total or final fire insurance class, total points of deficiency for the city, number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and year last grading was made. See Table VI for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1958 figures; notes on fire insurance gradings at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported; superior numerals (1) indicate footnotes.

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1959 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hi-drant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population			
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill. . . .	4,491	$5,136-5,928	$22,500	56-24	No	0-124-..-..-3-56	$24,750	$. . . .	$25,521	$. . . .	21,218	5.7	3-1189	289	39
Detroit, Mich. . .	1,803	5,105-5,938	14,799	56-24	Yes D	0-51-0-0-0-30	10,888	207	11,703	8,924[6,7]	5,003	2.7	2-637	108	53
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,032	5,868-6,900	20,600	62-24	No	0-95-101-6-27	20,644	1,324	22,947	. . . .	6,270	3.2	3-1194	138	47
New York, N. Y. .	11,870	4,800-6,115	25,000	42-9	100 D	0-280-0-7-0-157	76,220	. . . .	101,191	. . . .	24,920	3.1	Not graded		
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,889	4,354-5,226	15,000	48-10	50[21]	66-64-0-0-0-30	14,070	860	15,536	5,016[7]	4,843	2.3	3-1234	262	56

500,000 to 1,000,000

Baltimore, Md. .	2,081	$4,400-5,000	$12,000	56-10	Yes D	0-55-0-0-0-30	$. . . .	$. . . .	$. . . .	$5,480	6,450	6.5	2-991	338	46
Boston, Mass. . .	1,959	4,880-5,500	12,000	48-10	D^{13}	3-75-0-0-1-38	12,327	0	13,215	. . . .	. . . .	. .	2-A-Note 2		
Buffalo, N. Y. . .	1,082	4,350-4,800	13,500	50-10	No	0-33-0-0-0-15	5,153	121	5,450	1,925	1,610	2.8	3-1061	284	51
Cincinnati, Ohio .	898	5,048-5,882	14,020	56-24	65^{10}	0-47-0-0-0-17	5,329	0	5,653	838	2,118	4.2	2-868	166	56
Cleveland, Ohio .	1,277	4,764-5,700	13,824	60-24	Yes D	0-36-0-2-0-18	7,866	. . . .	8,446	3,233^{6}	2,939	3.2	4-1521	401	54
Houston, Tex. . .	1,108	4,440-4,860	12,000	60-10	D^{13}	2-46-0-0-5-13	6,298	0	6,839	3,853^{7}	3,581	6.0	4-1595	585	53
Milwaukee, Wis. .	1,050	5,135-5,955	14,145	63-24	90^{24}	2-37-0-0-1-20	6,267	5	6,614	2,463	1,709	2.3	2-825	186	55
Minneapolis, Minn.	562	5,304-6,024	12,300	60-24	Yes	2-18-0-3-0-8	3,457	0	3,652	3,564	889	1.7	3-1391	183	47
New Orleans, La.	909	3,780-4,680	12,000	60-12	No	0-31-15-0-2-10	4,035	0	4,326	1,380	1,498	3.6	3-1414	360	56
Pittsburgh, Pa. .	1,080	4,400-5,450	11,025	55-10	75^{12}	0-51-0-0-11-11	6,204	0	6,333	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-1791	647	51
St. Louis, Mo. . .	1,154	4,365-5,305	9,984	67-24	No	0-43-0-0-8-15†	6,021	. . . .	6,212	. . . .	. . . .	. .	3-1104	201	50
San Francisco, Calif.	1,751	6,228-6,828	18,384	56-24	No	0-48-0-0-10-9	11,222	0	12,639	. . . .	3,277	4.2	2-914	185	51
Washington, D. C.	1,178	4,800-6,000	16,050	60-10	Yes D	0-32-0-0-0-17	7,337v	0	7,809	2,077	2,241	2.6	2-887	148	40

250,000 to 500,000

Akron, Ohio	300	4,160-5,241	10,500	63-24	Yes	0-14-0-0-0-5	1,612	0	1,747	864	743	2.4	3-1438	587	50
Atlanta, Ga.	721	3,913-4,836	12,298	60-10	Yes D	0-30-0-0-2-12†	3,296	. . . .	3,754	3,432	2,092	6.4	3-1489	460	54
Birmingham, Ala. .	438	4,164-4,884	10,284	56-24	Yes D	1-25-0-2-1-2	2,107	97	2,264	1,489	1,178	4.6	3-1459	466	59
Columbus, Ohio .	696	4,368-5,196	12,528	56-24	75^{22}	1-28-0-1-0-9	3,672	0	3,952	446	2,689	7.2	4-1691	387	53
Dallas, Tex. . . .	1,040	4,036-4,920	14,196	58-24	100^{25}	0-41-0-0-6-10	4,834	0	5,286	3,456^{7}	1,912	2.7	3-1450	382	52
Denver, Colo. . .	550	4,716-5,616	11,856	74-24	D^{20}	0-20-0-1-2-10	3,409	142	3,716	925	1,882	3.8	3-1146	306	53
Fort Worth, Tex. .	456	4,170-4,320	11,040	60-24	No	2-20-0-0-6-4	2,143	0	2,279	1,831	1,557	5.7	4-1775	689	56
Indianapolis, Ind. .	752	4,600-. . . .	9,300	69-24	200^{11}	4-28-0-0-11-7	3,771	650	4,791	1,289^{7}	2,540	5.5	2-925	236	56
Jersey City, N. J. .	755	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	42-10	No	0-21-0-0-0-12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1,280	1,308	4.3	3-1278	532	59
Kansas City, Mo. .	756	4,080-4,980	9,877†	56-24	. . .	0-39-0-0-2-10	3,572	0	3,851	2,810	2,259	4.1	3-1435	281	53
Long Beach, Calif. .	401	5,676-6,768	13,380	67-24	No	0-17-0-0-0-3	2,575	0	2,741	878^{7}	980	3.0	3-1474	394	44
Louisville, Ky. . .	469	4,200-4,440†	7,200	72-24	50^{11}	3-17-0-7-0-3	2,055	0	2,492	. . . .	1,702	4.6	3-1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn. .	720	3,840-4,680†	10,890	72-24	100^{10}	0-27-0-1-0-10	3,188	0	3,625	1,765	2,378	4.7	2-968	273	34
Newark, N. J. . .	1,055	4,500-5,400	. . . .	42-. .	75	0-25-0-0-0-12	5,638	0	5,976	2,904	3,042	7.0	2-895	263	52
Oakland, Calif. . .	680	6,396-6,828	16,932	60-24	No	3-27-0-1-3-6	5,062	0	5,281	2,011^{7}	1,793	4.4	3-1241	212	50
Omaha, Neb. . . .	409	4,440-5,580	10,440	72-24	No	1-19-0-1-4-9	2,072	247	2,476	1,050	1,030	3.4	3-1425	401	57
Portland, Ore. . .	702	4,804-5,574	12,000	56-24	50	26-0-4-0-1-9	4,115	0	4,661	898	2,175	5.9	2-931	170	39
Rochester, N. Y. .	630	4,194-5,076	10,332	56-10	Yes D	0-20-0-0-0-11	3,257v	23	3,476	386^{7}	833	2.4	3-1056	131	56
St. Paul, Minn. . .	465	5,040-5,928	12,612	60-24	Yes	0-20-0-0-2-8	2,701	44	2,864	1,893$^{6, 9}$	1,467	4.7	3-1353	344	52
San Antonio, Tex. .	518	4,080-4,320	10,560	67-24	100	2-26-0-0-3-4	2,571	0	2,708	733	1,455	2.4	4-1718	455	52
San Diego, Calif. .	464	5,388-6,384	15,347	63-24	200	0-25-0-4-0-2	2,916	215	3,401	1,246$^{6, 7}$	1,676	3.0	3-1380	448	56
Seattle, Wash. . .	965	5,220-5,940	15,000	48-10	50	0-37-0-0-8-3	5,544	0	5,770	598^{7}	1,076	2.3	2-848	243	59
Toledo, Ohio . . .	439	5,190-5,765	10,260	56-24	50	0-21-0-0-3-5	2,493	0	2,655	1,447	909	3.0	3-1434	381	59

100,000 to 250,000

Albany, N. Y. . . .	215†	3,400-3,850	6,675	72-. .†	. . .	0-11-0-0-0-5†	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-1802	870	58
Allentown, Pa. . .	116	3,880-4,480†	5,880†	56-. .	120^{12}	10-0-2-0-0-2	562†	0†	629†	497^{7}	375	3.3	4-1603	789	56
Austin, Tex. . . .	269	3,840-3,900	8,520	60-24	60	0-16-0-0-0-5	1,330	0	1,398	595^{7}	391	2.1	4-1761	584	50
Baton Rouge, La.	275	3,600-3,780	11,220	60-10	Yes D	0-15-0-0-0-3	1,158	117	1,376	436	396	2.4	2-855	195	54
Berkeley, Calif. .	185	6,060-6,672	14,208	56-24	No^{14}	3-7-0-0-1-2	1,201	0	1,384	501	497	4.1	3-1339	296	51
Bridgeport, Conn.	457	4,175-4,707	8,708	42-10	75^{22}	9-15-0-0-3-4	2,236	259	2,702	629	567	3.6	3-B-Note 2		
Cambridge, Mass.	260	4,250-5,000	8,300	48-10	Yes D^{18}	0-9-0-0-0-5	1,342	0	1,388	80^{6}	643	5.3	3-B-Note 2		

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1959 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points		
							Salaries and Wages	Hidrant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
100,000 to 250,000—continued															
Camden, N. J.	225	$3,800-4,800†	$ 8,000†	56-10	150	0-9-0-0-0-3	$ 1,120†	$ 19†	$1,230†	$ 521[7]	503	3.7	3-1457	464	50
Canton, Ohio	145	4,320-5,280	8,500	63-24	No[13]	0-8-0-1-1-1	785	0	821	326[7]	249	2.2	4-1851	684	50
Charlotte, N. C.	342	3,684-4,693	10,500	60-10	Yes D	3-14-0-0-1-5	1,332	0	1,475	711	1,070	6.3	3-1384	371	40
Chattanooga, Tenn.	218	3,600-4,360	7,500	72-24	No[13]	1-13-0-2-0-2	1,008	7	1,028	609[7]	824	6.3	3-1309	461	55
Corpus Christi, Tex.	223	3,828-4,029	8,719	60-10	Yes D[20]	0-12-0-0-0-2	997	0	1,078	229[7]	507	2.9	4-1730	464	57
Dayton, Ohio	394	4,898-5,262	10,296	56-24	91 D[10]	7-10-0-0-0-8	2,182	0	2,271	313	769	2.7	3-1403	503	57
Des Moines, Iowa	292	4,452-5,424	10,804	63-24	50	2-15-0-0-9-1	1,507	37	2,224	1,659	619	2.9	4-1795	645	46
Duluth, Minn.	157	4,482-5,256	8,832	65-24	60	0-10-0-0-2-2	805	0	857	415	562	5.1	4-1960	615	57
El Paso, Tex.	250	4,212-5,220	10,464	60-24	No	0-20-0-1-0-4	1,398	96	1,535	161[7]	598	4.6	4-1789	517	59
Elizabeth, N. J.	250	4,877-. . . .	8,673	56-10	150	0-9-0-0-0-3	1,394	0	1,484	838[7]	437	3.5	2-996	291	55
Erie, Pa.	206	4,233-4,548	6,568	56-10	60[11]	0-14-0-0-0-3	960	0	1,087	1,283	421	3.2	4-1745	702	57
Evansville, Ind.	230	4,500-4,945	6,250	63-24	125	0-13-0-0-2-2	450	. . . .	. . . .	1,044	537	3.6	3-1414	321	55
Fall River, Mass.	297	3,600-4,000	7,350	48-10	50	8-3-0-0-1-4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	495	316	2.8	2-A-Note 2		
Flint, Mich.	255	4-686-5,460	11,388	63-24	Yes D	0-5-0-6-0-6	1,562	16	1,688	1,005[7]	624	3.1	4-1652	539	50
Fort Wayne, Ind.	207	4,608-4,668†	7,371†	67-24	100[11]	2-13-0-0-0-3	967†	79†	1,102†	263	982	7.4	3-1445	448	34
Fresno, Calif.	234	5,568-6,384	13,812	60-24	No[14]	0-9-0-1-0-3	1,483	9	1,576	566[7]	613	6.8	3-1149	120	55
Gary, Ind.	248	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	100[11]	0-12-2-0-0-4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	752	704	3.9	4-1570	381	41
Grand Rapids, Mich.	265	4,342-4,888	11,154	63-24	Yes	0-13-0-0-0-5	1,391	116	1,658	448	229	1.3	3-1294	277	36
Hartford, Conn.	436	4,264-5,096	9,932	56-10	Yes D	0-21-0-0-0-6	2,242	19	2,393	716	493	2.8	2-A-Note 2		
Jacksonville, Fla.	364	4,487-4,650	10,380	72-24	D[13]	0-16-0-0-0-5	1,834	58	2,038	862	706	3.0	3-1211	364	57
Kansas City, Kan.	299	4,620-4,800	7,200	56-10	Yes	0-13-0-0-2-4	1,300	56	1,410	519	521	4.0	4-1875	537	53
Knoxville, Tenn.	179	3,486-3,786	6,270	72-24	150[11]	0-12-0-0-1-2	707	92	898	214[7]	755	6.1	3-1378	382	48
Little Rock, Ark.	174	3,630-4,440†	7,320	72-24	Yes D	1-12-0-0-1-3	728	42	898	. . . .	610	4.6	3-1370	487	56
Miami, Fla.	667	3,615-. . . .	13,975	56-24	Yes D	5-14-0-0-0-7	3,119	247	3,584	. . . .	825	3.3	4-1514	216	58
Mobile, Ala.	192	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	76-24	No[15]	2-12-0-0-0-4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	487[7]	705	4.0	5-2138	790	56
Montgomery, Ala.	206	3,384-3,960	6,900	72-24	D[14]	0-12-0-0-0-5	784	192	1,552	228[8]	550	5.2	3-1278	270	52
Nashville, Tenn.	362	3,312-4,416	9,000	60-12	No	0-19-0-0-0-4	1,659	147	1,935	436	1,138	6.6	3-1281	514	56
New Bedford, Mass.	278	3,350-3,850	6,150	48-10	No	1-9-0-0-1-4	1,145	0	1,187	. . . .	312	3.1	2-A-Note 2		
New Haven, Conn.	389	4,365-4,920	10,500	56-10	Yes D	2-14-0-0-0-6	1,845	. . . .	2,021	617	352	2.1	3-B-Note 2		
Norfolk, Va.	411	3,720-4,464	10,560	72-24	Yes D	5-18-0-0-0-8	1,771	0	1,929	894	1,341	7.1	3-1402	346	54
Oklahoma City, Okla.	383	3,810-4,116	9,702	84-24	75	16-9-0-0-0-9	1,535	0	1,700	2,080	1,187	3.3	3-1329	301	52
Pasadena, Calif.	181	5,607-6,666	12,960	68-24	No	0-14-0-0-0-3	1,211	0	1,297	235	443	3.6	3,1197	161	57
Paterson, N. J.	264	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	50	0-13-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	971[7]	835	5.8	3-1487	487	53
Peoria, Ill.	154	4,598-5,264	8,554	56-24	75[14]	3-6-1-0-1-2	809v	72	944	599	442	4.0	4-1759	661	52
Phoenix, Ariz.	293	4,230-5,280	10,020	56-24	No[14]	4-17-0-0-0-2	1,481	3	1,920	974[6,7]	938	2.5	4-1960	667	57
Providence, R. I.	523	4,300-4,656	9,282	56-10	30[11]	0-18-0-0-0-8	2,425	22	2,592	913	364	1.6	2-A-Note 2		
Reading, Pa.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	371	252	2.3	4-1950	859	51
Richmond, Va.	425	3,679-4,368	7,176	72-24	Yes D	10-17-0-0-0-7	1,927	302	2,399	1,267	1,158	4.8	3-1358	375	52
Rockford, Ill.	158	4,683-5,034	10,728	56-24	65	6-2-0-0-0-3	859	0	928	418	610	5.3	3-1405	377	57

Sacramento, Calif.	282	$5,640-6,900	$12,900	60-24	No	0-13-0-0-0-4	$ 1,671	$ 3	$1,747	$ 815[7]	834	6.2	3-1446	426	56
Salt Lake City, Utah	225	4,080-5,280	10,000	63-24	180[13]	0-11-0-0-0-3	1,078	0	1,183	1,382	638	2.9	4-1718	538	54
San Jose, Calif.	231	5-256-6,384	13,560	63-24	100	0-24-0-0-0-4	1,573	86	1,741	670[7]	417	2.2	4-1624	344	55
Savannah, Ga.	172	3,102-3,780†	9,216	72-24	Yes D	2-10-0-0-0-3	612†	0†	791†	534	....	..	4-1807	669	50
Scranton, Pa.	217	3,767-4,357	5,280	56-10	No[14]	3-10-0-0-2-1	....	....	....	476[7]	317	2.3	4-1999	851	53
Shreveport, La.	242	3,600-3,820	7,959	60-24	No[14]	1-12-0-0-1-3	1,000†	0†	1,063†	862	594	3.6	4-1775	589	55
Somerville, Mass.	232	4,150-5,100	7,600	48-10	75	0-7-0-0-0-4	1,189	0	1,243	667	386	3.9	4-B-Note 2		
South Bend, Ind.	264	3,835-5,288	7,485	63-24	Yes D	2-15-0-0-1-4	1,353	0	1,453	195	365	2.8	3-1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash.	289	5,076-5,736	10,692	56-24	Yes	0-15-0-0-2-3	....	....	....	522[7]	1,268	6.7	3-1373	446	59
Springfield, Mass.	480	4,136-4,651	9,205	48-10	D	0-11-0-0-0-8	2,339	0	2,455	564[9]	714	4.2	2-A-Note 2		
Syracuse, N. Y.	444	4,215-4,815	12,666	58-10	150	0-21-0-0-0-10	2,160	....	2,383	1,171	885	4.2	3-1251	505	50
Tacoma, Wash.	294	4,920-5,760	12,601	56-10	Yes D	0-15-1-0-0-3	1,727	103	1,968	1,528	1,167	7.4	3-1217	343	49
Tampa, Fla.	420	3,762-4,395	8,500	56-24	Yes D	0-0-2-17-0-4	1,578	60	1,768	1,239[7,9]	986	3.6	4-1824	809	55
Trenton, N. J.	239	4,700-6,000	9,020	56-10	100	0-10-0-0-0-4	1,274	61	1,335	170	247	6.2	3-1488	469	53
Tulsa, Okla.	377	3,888-5,256	8,376	56-24	No	4-17-0-0-0-5	1,894	0	1,933	659	1,131	4.0	3-1378	473	44
Utica, N. Y.	226	3,850-4,300	6,800	60-24	No[17]	0-11-0-0-0-4	987	71	1,118	339[7]	350	3.4	3-1047	308	57
Waterbury, Conn.	269	4,178-4,468†	9,578†	56-10	Yes D	0-11-0-0-0-3	1,259†	84†	1,400†	542	447	4.3	3-B-Note 2		
Wichita, Kan.	284	4,164-4,992	10,980	66-24	50[10]	0-16-0-1-3-4	1,421	125	1,626	1,267	720	2.8	3-1271	310	31
Wilmington, Del.	250	4,100-5,000	....	56-10	D	1-15-0-3-0-3	1,277	0	1,326	301	757	6.9	3-1218	235	50
Worcester, Mass.	448	3,737-4,447	9,660	56-10	100	0-14-0-0-3-7	2,109	0	2,210	....	858	4.2	2-A-Note 2		
Yonkers, N. Y.	293	....-....	....	52-10	Yes D	0-13-0-0-0-6	....	....	....	516[7]	603	3.4	3-1459	448	56
Youngstown, Ohio	266	....-....	9,257†	56-24	60	0-15-0-0-0-3	....	....	....	423	473	2.6	4-1942	873	50
50,000 to 100,000															
Alameda, Calif.	87	5,916-6,516	11,688	67-24	No	1-4-0-0-1-1	563	0	590	149	78	1.1	3-1480	353	44
Albuquerque, N. M.	235	3,780-4,788	9,060	60-10	180[16]	0-15-0-0-0-2	886	0	1,027	1,002	640	6.6	4-1909	578	58
Alexandria, Va.	121	4,550-5,500	10,260	60-24	Yes D[13]	1-8-0-0-0-3	526	0	661	243[7]	505	5.3	4-1675	537	55
Alhambra, Calif.	88	5,184-6,300	11,016	67-24	No	0-4-0-0-0-2	544	0	586	38	149	2.6	3-1199	306	56
Altoona, Pa.	121	3,678-4,238	....	56-10	Yes D	2-5-0-0-0-3	469	0	524	421	172	2.3	5-2220	823	59
Amarillo, Tex.	159	3,840-3,960	9,100	63-24	120	4-8-0-0-0-1	631	0	699	470[7]	190	1.5	5-2133	884	58
Asheville, N. C.	97	3,384-4,260†	7,500	72-10	Yes D	2-6-0-0-1-1	390	0	506	255[7]	57	1.1	4-1907	647	59
Atlantic City, N. J.	224	3,800-4,300†	....	56-10	Yes D[20]	0-8-0-0-0-6	970†	0†	1,028†	970	425	6.9	3-1405	477	52
Augusta, Ga.	128	3,240-3,600	6,990	72-24	Yes D‡	2-7-0-0-1-2	499	0	542	306	423	5.9	3-1492	388	52
Aurora, Ill.	82	5,166-5,166	7,212	56-24	70[14]	0-6-0-1-0-1	435	0	485	502	240	3.9	4-1828	712	53
Bay City, Mich.	112	4,692-5,071	8,013	65-24	Yes D	1-5-0-0-1-2	556	40	636	265	281	4.9	4-1925	532	39
Bayonne, N. J.	148	5,000-....	....	56-10	No	0-0-0-7-0-3	813	38	891	....	165	1.9	3-1087	372	55
Beaumont, Tex.	118	3,939-4,560	8,400	72-24	Yes D	0-6-0-2-0-3	543	0	582	617[6,7]	1,437	1.5	5-2285	841	50
Berwyn, Ill.	49	4,465-4,680†	5,620†	56-24	No	1-2-0-0-0-1	231†	0†	243†	205[7]	125	2.2	5-2176	734	40
Bethlehem, Pa.	88	3,640-4,472†	5,902†	56-10	Yes D	0-8-0-0-0-2	401†	0†	419†	30	64	0.9	4-2000	853	50
Binghamton, N. Y.	170	4,408-4,838	9,329	56-24	100	6-3-0-0-0-3	854	0	906	359	121	1.5	3-1332	270	54
Brockton, Mass.	178	3,950-4,400	7,500	56-10	D[14]	1-6-5-0-0-3	842	0	874	174[6]	379	5.6	3-B-Note 2		
Brookline t, Mass.	204†	4,784-4,784†	9,200†	48-10	...	....	1,019†	0†	1,082†	301	517	9.1	2-A-Note 2		
Burbank, Calif.	114	5,388-6,660	12,696	68-24	Yes D	0-0-0-8-0-1	808	0	867	485	350	3.8	3-1259	418	59
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	108	4,476-4,800	7,824	56-24	60	0-9-0-3-0-3	545	0	601	433	352	4.9	4-1641	526	57
Charleston, S. C.	105	3,320-3,720	6,700	84-24	Yes D	2-6-0-0-1-1	379	0	408	215[7]	232	3.3	4-1886	556	55
Charleston, W. Va.	129	3,522-3,900†	6,000†	56-24	90D	0-8-0-0-0-2	535†	54†	571†	373	284	3.9	3-1429	520	54
Chester, Pa.	23†	....-....	....	..-..	...	0-9-0-0-0-3†	....	....	....	549[7]	265	3.5	5-2460	1,101	54
Cicero, Ill.	...	4,104-4,996†	....	..-..	...	0-5-0-0-0-1†	....	5†	518†	....	215	3.2	5-2178	742	55
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	65	4,800-5,600	9,000	72-24	Yes[20]	3-0-0-0-0-2	379v	6	415	122	222	3.8	3-1457	333	57

Table XV—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1959 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points		
							Salaries and Wages	Hi-drant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Clifton, N. J.	103	$4,250-5,315	$ 9,410	60-10	100	0-5-0-1-1-0	$ 617	$ 61	$ 713	$ 367	111	1.2	3-1480	486	59
Columbia, S. C.	157	3,783-4,082	8,424	66-11	Yes D	3-5-0-0-1-2	592	0	681	258[7]	729	6.3	3-1310	487	51
Columbus, Ga.	137	3,360-4,180	6,780	72-24	Yes D	3-7-0-0-0-2	572	0	657	275[7]	457	3.4	3-1177	342	53
Compton, Calif.	61	5,692-6,306	11,040	67-24	Yes	0-0-0-4-0-0	346	3	406	170	201	2.9	4-1517	490	59
Covington, Ky.	109	5,090-5,090	7,200	56-24	70	0-7-1-0-0-1	498	0	586	181	366	5.7	3-1446	457	57
Cranston, R. I.	104	3,600-4,100	6,400	56-10	Yes	0-4-0-0-1-3	448v	43	543	....	....	..	4-B-Note 2		
Davenport, Iowa	104	4,356-4,572†	6,480†	68-24	60	0-7-0-0-0-3	442†	59†	537†	196	427	5.8	3-1450	553	51
Dearborn, Mich.	117	5,125-5,725	10,500	63-24	Yes	0-5-0-0-2-1	685	32	732	461	221	1.6	3-1272	460	41
Decatur, Ill.	81	4,230-4,560†	6,741	56-24	No[14]	1-4-0-0-1-1	393†	....	....	224	436	5.7	5-2096	824	52
Dubuque, Iowa	74	4,350-4,800	8,220	65-24	No[14]	0-5-0-1-0-1	365	0	405	64	253	4.2	3-1296	407	46
Durham, N. C.	116	2,880-3,900	7,560	72-24	Yes D	2-7-0-0-1-1	407	45	495	304[7]	522	5.9	3-1436	492	55
E. Chicago, Ind.	120	5,100-5,400	9,100	56-24	120[11]	1-6-0-0-0-1	699	47	815	433	224	4.1	4-1827	534	54
East Orange, N. J.	159	4,698-5,508	9,900	56-10	100	0-5-0-0-0-3	882	0	933	....	330	3.8	2-865	275	51
E. St. Louis, Ill.	85†	....-....	....	56-24†	...	1-6-0-0-1-1†	....	....	....	341	534	5.9	5-2151	772	51
Evanston, Ill.	102	4,602-5,628	9,516	56-24	240[20]	0-5-0-0-1-2	586	0	612	206	343	4.6	3-1482	334	35
Fort Smith, Ark.	87	3,180-3,360	....	72-24	No[14]	3-6-0-0-1-1	320	0	361	375	214	3.6	4-1944	585	49
Gadsen, Ala.	88	3,540-4,080	5,580	56-..	120[19]	4-7-0-0-0-1	....	....	....	208	208	3.2	6-2866	1,219	47
Galveston, Tex.	106	3,900-4,272	7,320	56-24	No	0-5-0-1-1-1	407	0	441	....	....	..	5-2170	643	51
Glendale, Calif.	155	5,328-6,408	12,816	67-24	No	0-8-0-0-0-2	986	51	1,107	126[7]	326	3.4	3-1479	367	46
Green Bay, Wis.	97	....-....	8,160†	72-24	60[21]	0-4-0-1-0-2	....	....	....	114	281	5.4	4-1904	562	54
Greensboro, N. C.	151	3,480-4,452	8,830	72-24	Yes D	2-12-0-0-1-2	637	0	939	286[7]	621	8.4	3-1303	459	51
Greenville, S. C.	92	3,150-....	5,900	72-11	Yes D	0-7-0-0-1-1	382	....	447	240	420	6.7	4-1642	611	59
Hamilton, Ohio	107	4,801-5,262	8,289	56-24	100	0-6-0-0-0-2	577	0	615	70[7]	327	5.7	4-1638	475	58
Hammond, Ind.	140	4,980-5,460	8,610	56-..	125	0-0-0-7-0-2	744	0	....	81[7]	313	2.8	4-1970	596	53
Hampton, Va.	32	3,700-4,150	7,060	84-24	Yes D	5-7-1-0-0-0	142v	45	262	277	152	2.5	6-2830	1,096	55
Harrisburg, Pa.	106	3,684-3,978	5,497	56-10	60	0-10-0-0-0-3	396	0	706	86	333	3.8	5-2088	1,007	55
Hoboken, N. J.	150†	4,500-5,200	7,750	56-10†	...	0-6-0-5-0-3†	798	0	817	456	433	8.5	4-1645	543	59
Holyoke, Mass.	150	3,800-4,200†	6,825	56-10	Yes	0-7-0-0-1-2	441†	0†	441†	166[7]	617	11.3	2-A-Note 2		
Huntington, W. Va.	135	4,170-4,320	7,980	60-24	Yes D	0-12-0-0-0-3	597	77	720	534	232	2.7	5-2057	895	35
Inglewood, Calif.	73	5,574-6,720	12,600	68-24	D‡	0-6-0-0-0-1	528	33	662	154[7]	163	3.5	4-1726	371	53
Irvington, N. J.	123	4,500-5,500	8,800	56-10	No	0-5-0-0-0-3	....	....	....	104	171	2.9	2-941	244	50
Jackson, Mich.	79	4,343-....	9,168	68-24	80	0-5-0-0-1-1	445	0	473	359	320	6.3	4-1648	583	52
Jackson, Miss.	134	3,894-4,320	7,680	72-24	Yes D	0-9-0-0-3-1	567	0	605	132	407	3.3	4-1750	621	56
Johnstown, Pa.	106	3,684-4,140	5,724	56-10	No	0-7-0-0-1-1	445	26	....	32	159	2.5	4-1999	749	58
Joliet, Ill.	91	4,380-4,705	6,105	56-24	No	0-7-0-0-0-2	436	....	475	328	70	1.3	5-2138	732	56
Kalamazoo, Mich.	130	4,524-5,304	9,215	70-24	Yes D	0-9-0-1-1-1	662	51	775	224[7]	172	2.1	3-1249	362	33
Kenosha, Wis.	110	5,016-5,196	10,266	68-24	120	0-6-0-0-0-3	612	105	743	224	274	5.0	4-1559	468	57
Lakewood, Ohio	69	4,071-5,052	8,886	63-24	350[10]	0-3-0-0-0-1	370	0	429	177	96	1.4	3-1408	328	50
Lancaster, Pa.	91	3,800-4,500	6,000	56-10	Yes D	0-6-0-0-0-2	418	0	467	102	284	4.1	4-1704	633	59

Lansing, Mich.	203	$4,865-5,436	$10,609	65-24	150[13]	0-9-0-0-0-4	$ 1,142	$ 73	$1,348	$ 263[7]	409	3.5	3-1330	425	50
Laredo, Texas	91	2,340-2,340	4,980	72-24	No[15]	4-2-0-0-0-1	224	0	258	55	101	2.0	6-2563	692	51
Lawrence, Mass.	204	4,483-4,483	6,361	48-10	. . .[14]	0-9-0-0-0-3	952	0	983	77	101	1.3	3-B-Note 2		
Lexington, Ky.	139	3,870-4,236	7,200	60-24	120[23]	0-8-0-1-1-1	628	56	744	341	479	8.8	3-1446	340	54
Lima, Ohio	59	4,158-4,476	6,972	63-24	Yes D	1-4-0-1-1-1	257	0	277	244	312	5.4	5-2102	787	52
Lincoln, Neb.	149	4,005-4,290	6,750	72-24	60[14]	0-10-0-1-1-2	565	0	609	670	363	3.7	4-1886	576	58
Lorain, Ohio	83	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	75[10, 22]	0-7-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	173	119	1.9	4-1756	633	50
Lowell, Mass.	230	3,900-4,700	7,125	48-10	Yes	0-11-0-0-0-4	1,104v	0	1,115	245[7]	432	4.5	4-B-Note 2		
Lubbock, Texas	153	3,780-3,780	7,680	63-24	Yes D	0-9-0-0-0-2	642	0	727	. . . .	710	10.0	4-1972	662	55
Lynn, Mass.	. . .	4,490-4,765†	7,210†	. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	1,357†	0†	1,409†	. . . .	591	5.9	3-B-Note 2		
McKeesport, Pa.	84	4,380-4,380	5,700	40-8	50[13]	0-6-0-0-0-2	366	0	378	343	197	3.7	6-2588	374	33
Macon, Ga.	121	3,600-. . . .	6,600	72-24	75	0-7-0-0-0-2	472	0	519	199	298	4.3	4-1633	501	55
Madison, Wis.	215	4,788-5,184	11,184	63-24	60[11]	0-9-0-0-1-5	1,198	191	1,450	216[9]	. . . .	. .	3-1461	528	40
Malden, Mass.	165	3,952-4,862†	7,500†	48-10	Yes D[18]	0-5-0-0-0-3	816†	0†	857†	454[6]	101	1.7	3-B-Note 2		
Manchester, N. H.	220	3,661-3,991	6,208	48-10	50[13]	0-11-0-1-0-5	765	0	811	341[9]	271	3.3	3-1472	436	59
Medford, Mass.	158	4,350-5,040	7,875	48-10	24	0-6-0-0-0-2	837	0	859	629	245	3.7	3-B-Note 2		
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	106	4,400-4,650†	9,500†	51-10	125	0-6-0-0-0-3	600†	0†	661†	112	157	2.2	3-1329	530	56
Muncie, Ind.	97	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	67-24	Yes D	1-8-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	211[7]	. . . .	. .	5-2388	955	57
New Britain, Conn.	160	4,468-4,692	8,286	56-10	100	0-8-0-0-0-2	781v	0	826	132	117	1.3	4-B-Note 2		
New Rochelle, N. Y.	142	4,600-5,600	11,140	56-10	125	0-6-0-0-0-3	820	105	1,050	76	162	5.1	3-1369	423	56
Newton, Mass.	240†	4,350-4,800	8,600	48-10†	. . .	0-10-0-0-0-3†	1,174	0	1,286	333[6]	561	6.2	2-A-Note 2		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	189	4,607-5,410	8,840	56-24	Yes D	0-9-0-0-0-4	1,111	27	1,189	1,275	330	3.6	3-1493	491	55
Oak Park, Ill.	80	4,512-5,400	9,240	56-24	50[23]	0-3-0-0-0-2	455	0	472	153	231	3.7	3-1472	367	47
Ogden, Utah	73	3,690-4,500	7,500	72-24	300[13]	0-0-0-5-2-1	351	0	435	266	237	4.2	4-1976	659	53
Orlando, Fla.	104	3,600-4,200†	8,400	72-24	Yes D	0-6-0-0-0-1	378	26	435	226	120	1.3	4-1543	497	57
Passaic, N. J.	110	4,500-5,600	8,600	56-24	No	0-6-0-0-0-2	643	27	699	448[7]	46	0.8	5-2237	924	58
Pawtucket, R. I.	137	3,848-4,160	6,812	56-10	30[10]	0-4-0-0-2-1	556	0	596	307	372	4.4	4-B-Note 2		
Pittsfield, Mass.	133	4,160-5,094	8,190	48-10	Yes D[26]	0-6-0-0-0-2	644	0	668	. . . .	256	4.6	4-B-Note 2		
Pontiac, Mich.	127	4,888-5,200	9,022	63-24	Yes D	0-6-0-0-2-1	703	60	820	514	399	5.5	4-1888	787	57
Port Arthur, Tex.	78	3,941-4,233	7,834	60-10	Yes D	0-5-0-0-1-1	347	0	375	402	78	1.4	6-2664	1,049	48
Portland, Me.	216	3,681-4,437	7,987	63-10	Yes D[26]	2-9-1-0-1-5	892v	48	1,033	114	427	5.0	2-A-Note 2		
Portsmouth, Va.	130	3,720-4,320	7,800	72-24	Yes D	0-11-0-0-0-2	464	0	489	239[9]	344	4.8	5-2064	782	55
Pueblo, Colo.	113	4,218-4,734	8,100	68-24	60	4-4-0-1-0-2	528	21	607	134[6]	304	3.0	4-1601	479	55
Quincy, Mass.	214	4,200-5,000	8,500	48-10	Yes	0-7-0-0-0-5	1,100	0	1,159	275	422	5.0	3-B-Note 2		
Racine, Wis.	134	4,812-5,160	9,936	70-24	65	0-6-0-1-1-2	696	154	880	157[6]	212	2.5	3-1226	426	48
Raleigh, N. C.	123	3,258-4,560	7,488	72-24	Yes D	1-8-0-0-1-1	478	0	524	410	428	4.7	3-1340	449	56
Richmond, Calif.	141	6,180-6,768	12,636	63-24	No[14]	2-5-0-0-0-2	932	0	1,025	177[7]	103	1.0	3-1447	324	52
Riverside, Calif.	113	5,046-6,000	9,780	67-24	No[14]	0-0-0-8-0-1	652	5	765	. . . .	177	2.0	4-1757	569	59
Roanoke, Va.	135	4,040-4,320	7,541	73-24	100	2-9-0-0-0-2	617v	28	694	210	182	2.0	3-1478	474	49
Saginaw, Mich.	146	5,050-5,320	10,000	63-24	Yes D	0-9-0-0-1-2	828v	45	919	280[6]	235	2.5	3-1497	378	44
St. Joseph, Mo.	124	3,354-3,540†	5,490	72-24	No	0-10-0-0-1-1	453	90	603	. . . .	384	5.1	6-2603	948	47
St. Petersburg, Fla.	168	3,692-4,940	9,516	72-24	Yes D	0-6-0-0-0-2	582	0	717	359[7, 8]	352	3.7	4-1943	734	58
San Angelo, Tex.	76	3,660-3,660	7,200	63-24	50[10]	1-7-0-0-1-0	294	0	316	389[7]	246	3.5	6-2624	939	55
San Bernardino, Calif.	123	4,836-5,832	11,244	63-24	No[14]	4-8-0-0-0-1	765	0	803	248[7]	314	3.3	4-1731	473	55
San Mateo, Calif.	99	5,616-6,324	11,184	63-24	100	0-6-0-0-1-1	626	22	723	119[7]	290	4.1	4-1688	415	59
Santa Ana, Calif.	127	5,280-6,180	12,360	67-24	Yes D	0-7-0-0-0-2	693	38	833	108[7]	230	5.1	3-1491	421	54
Santa Monica, Calif.	97	5,820-6,984	12,432	60-24	No	0-5-0-0-0-1	647	1	743	235	315	3.6	3-1469	345	50
Schenectady, N. Y.	201	4,330-4,651	8,925	56-24	50[10]	0-11-0-0-0-4	979v	. . . .	1,020	754	252	2.5	3-1496	500	53
Sioux City, Iowa	113	4,080-4,620	7,680	68-24	75	2-6-0-0-2-1	516	0	657	982	394	4.2	4-1830	685	47

Table XV—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1959 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hi-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires Total Number	Per 1,000 Population	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Sioux Falls, S. D. .	72	$3,804-4,752†	$ 7,536†	71-24	Yes	0-4-0-0-2-1	$ 353†	$ 0†	$ 382†	$ 233	160	3.1	5-2126	702	50
South Gate, Calif. .	67	5,070-6,324	11,928	60-24	No	0-3-0-0-0-1	440	....	502	134[7]	221	4.1	4-1622	374	58
Springfield, Ill. .	107	4,200-4,842	7,092	56-24	No	0-7-0-0-0-2	520	....	583	401	507	5.9	5-2408	923	49
Springfield, Mo. .	121	3,380-4,550	7,300	72-24	60	0-8-0-0-2-2	488	0	524	194[6]	434	4.1	4-1959	579	58
Springfield, Ohio .	122	....-5,000	8,323	63-24	100[13]	0-8-0-0-0-3	613	0	701	39	379	4.7	4-1820	470	54
Stamford, Conn. .	190	4,615-5,400	10,000	42-. .	Yes D	1-4-0-0-0-4	894	95	1,044	702	131	1.8	4-B-Note 2		
Stockton, Calif. .	157	5,316-6,312	12,504	60-24	No[14]	0-9†-0-0-1-1	974	18	1,071	237[7]	331	3.7	3-1379	303	52
Terre Haute, Ind.	146	4,240-4,420	6,100	72-24	100	1-9-0-0-2-2	633	115	824	348	481	6.0	3-1491	578	33
Topeka, Kan. . . .	155	4,056-4,356†	8,400†	72-24	No[13]	3-6-1-1-0-2	632†	54†	826†	324[7]	....	. .	3-1391	432	31
Troy, N. Y.	183	3,635-3,800†	5,600†	56-24	No	0-11-0-0-0-3	711†	0†	729†	....	481	6.7	4-1700	593	56
Union City, N. J.	115	4,900-5,300	7,900	56-24	No	0-5-0-0-0-3	645	54	699	....	....	. .	3-1430	524	55
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	17	....-....	....	55-10	No	10-2-0-0-1-4	....	....	....	89	244	1.3	5-2308	961	46
Waco, Texas . . .	130	3,528-3,600	7,380	63-24	Yes D	0-7-0-0-1-2	458	0	496	309[7]	421	3.8	5-2303	554	48
Waterloo, Iowa . .	110	4,285-4,895	....	68-24	150[10]	1-7-0-0-1-1	512	0	576	582[6]	361	4.8	3-1307	475	50
Wheeling, W. Va.	102	4,088-4,568	6,329	60-24	No[16]	0-9-0-0-0-2	457	0	486	87	183	3.1	5-2121	664	59
Wichita Falls, Tex.	118	3,600-3,600	7,800	63-24	Yes D	0-9-0-0-0-2	510	0	573	....	....	. .	6-2841	991	48
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	115	3,534-4,008	5,782	56-10	. . .	0-8-0-0-0-5	467	10	515	107	160	2.1	5-2147	752	53
Winston-Salem, N. C.	140	3,240-4,140	9,426	66-24	Yes D	0-8-0-0-0-2	625	0	702	559[7]	513	5.9	3-1355	478	56
Woonsocket, R. I.	124	3,380-3,900	....	56-10	25[14]	0-7-0-0-0-3	509	0	534	263	248	4.9	4-B-Note 2		
York, Pa.	66	....-....	....	56-10	D[13]	4-10-0-0-1-2	....	....	....	228[7]	179	3.0	5-2382	860	56
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Texas . .	102	4,176-4,524	8,520	70-24	Yes D	1-6-0-0-1-2	420	0	478	820	458	9.7	5-2093	534	48
Abington tp, Pa. .	1	....-....	5,300	. .-. .	. . .	....	0	18	84	....	....	. .	5-2126	688	48
Albany, Ga.	77	3,180-3,840†	6,900	72-24	Yes D	1-7-0-0-0-1	299†	0†	353†	100	374	8.1	3-1429	579	59
Alexandria, La. .	90	....-....	....	60-10	Yes D	4-2-0-0-0-1	....	....	....	323[7]	94	1.9	4-1884	732	54
Aliquippa, Pa. . .	17	....-....	....	72-24	150	0-3-0-0-0-1	....	....	....	19[7]	80	3.1	6-Note 4		
Alliance, Ohio . .	29	....-4,800	5,580	56-24	Yes	0-2-0-1-1-1	132	0	142	37	69	2.2	6-2525	1,007	49
Alton, Ill.	42	....-5,280	6,960	56-24	Yes	1-5-0-0-0-1	226	23	257	226	206	5.7	5-2225	835	58
Amsterdam, N. Y.	66	3,710-4,010	5,300	62-24	Yes	1-3-0-0-1-1	283	0	293	186	93	2.9	4-1830	679	41
Anaheim, Calif. .	100	5,160-6,000	12,000	67-24	Yes D	0-8-0-0-0-1	444v	0	489	....	....	. .	5-2064	652	58
Anderson, Ind. . .	93	....-....	....	63-24	125	1-5-0-0-1-1	....	....	....	323[7]	383	7.2	5-2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Mich.	70	4,458-5,154	9,702	63-24	70	2-4-0-0-2-2	362	5	397	241	362	5.3	5-2434	796	59
Anniston, Ala. . .	32	....-3,790	5,736	72-24	120	0-5-0-0-0-1	132	11	159	173	175	5.0	6-2654	1,041	50
Appleton, Wis. . .	58	4,470-....	7,500	73-24	75	0-5-0-0-0-2	301	72	395	77	201	5.9	4-1644	478	53
Arcadia, Calif. . .	48	5,154-6,132	10,080	72-24	No	0-0-1-3-0-0	294	0	351	279[6]	126	3.1	5-2350	687	53
Arlington t, Mass.	102	4,304-4,904	7,804	48-10	Yes D	0-3-0-1-0-2	531	0	564	94[7]	79	1.6	3-B-Note 2		
Ashland, Ky. . . .	36	....-4,080	5,892	63-24	120	5-0-0-0-0-1	145	13	194	....	....	. .	4-1934	746	53
Athens, Ga.	. . .	3,300-3,600†	5,400†	. .-. .	. . .	....	161†	0†	169†	....	....	. .	5-2006	888	58

Auburn, N. Y. . .	78	$3,500-4,000	$ 6,200	60-10	150	0-4-0-0-1-1	$ 330	$ 0	$ 363	$ 86[6,7]	161	4.4	4-1788	489	59
Bakersfield, Calif.	129	5,070-6,024	10,566	72-24	Yes	0-9-0-0-0-3	740	19	914	157[7]	220	4.1	2-936	85	56
Bangor, Me. . . .	78	. . . .-4,160	7,060	63-10	Yes D	2-4-0-0-1-2	325	15	410	208	60	1.9	3-B-Note 2		
Barberton, Ohio .	37	4,656-5,112	7,200	63-24	No[14]	0-3-0-1-0-0	191	0	217	142	142	3.9	5-2146	922	49
Battle Creek, Mich.	87	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	67-24	Yes D	1-5-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	57	143	2.6	4-1801	740	46
Belleville, Ill. . .	39	4,200-4,447	5,600	56-24	75	0-3-0-0-0-1	173	26	212	68	154	4.7	6-2555	876	51
Belleville, N. J. .	58	4,600-5,500	7,500	56-10	Yes	0-4-0-0-0-1	331v	0	. . . .	163	109	3.1	4-1680	613	59
Bellingham, Wash.	57	4,140-4,800	6,300	56-24	40	0-5-0-1-1-1	280	17	389	233	56	1.5	4-1755	792	45
Belmont t, Mass. .	54	4,700-4,900	8,050	56-10	Yes D	0-3-0-0-0-1	280	0	300	63[7]	160	5.3	4-B-Note 2		
Beloit, Wis.	46	4,560-5,340	7,320	67-24	25	0-3-0-0-0-1	247	71	318	480	182	5.2	4-1767	674	56
Bessemer, Ala. .	37	3,960-4,668	6,252	56-24	25	0-0-1-5-0-0	164	1	184	81	102	2.9	6-2722	1,037	54
Beverly, Mass. .	85	3,926-4,706†	6,000†	56-10	25[13]	1-5-0-0-0-3	386v†	0†	422†	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-B-Note 2		
Beverly Hills, Calif.	101	5,424-6,552	12,000†	62-24	No	0-7-0-0-0-2	639	11	759	328	98	3.1	3-1419	316	58
Bllings, Mont. . .	67	4,380-4,500†	6,840†	40-8	Yes	1-5-0-1-0-2	306†	0†	327†	116[7]	194	3.5	4-1870	748	59
Biloxi, Miss. . . .	38	3,060-3,060	4,812	84-24	Yes	5-1-0-0-0-1	123	0	138	226	81	2.2	6-2968	1,092	53
Bloomfield, N. J. .	87	4,470-5,700	9,000	56-10	Yes	0-3-0-1-1-1	466	0	487	70	228	4.7	3-1301	518	58
Bloomington, Ill. .	47	4,614-4,776	6,910	56-24	Yes	0-0-0-3-1-1	222	0	237	62[7]	191	5.6	5-2135	823	58
Bloomington, Ind. .	38	4,420-4,680	6,000	63-24	125	5-0-0-0-0-1	169	0	191	64	155	3.4	7-3039	1,196	42
Boise City, Idaho .	76	3,720-4,500	6,300	70-24	60[10]	2-5-0-0-0-1	322	11	360	355[7]	92	2.6	3-1394	370	58
Bremerton, Wash. .	50	4,656-4,956	6,636	56-24	80	2-3-0-0-1-1	254	10	324	25	250	8.9	3-1429	499	48
Bristol, Conn. . .	61	4,500-4,800	8,000	56-14	Yes D	0-6-0-1-0-0	303v	5	331	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-B-Note 2		
Brownsville, Tex.	68	2,844-2,844	5,280†	72-24	Yes	2-4-0-0-0-2	211†	14†	252	14[7]	91	2.5	7-2961	823	49
Burlington, Iowa .	41†	4,554-4,554	5,544	68-24†	. . .	0-4-0-0-0-1†	198	0	229	48	69	1.8	4-1991	711	55
Burlington, Vt. . .	58†	3,172-3,562†	6,440†	66-24†	. . .	2-3-0-0-0-1†	222†	0†	246†	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-B-Note 2		
Butte, Mont. . . .	47	4,470-4,740	7,104	40-8	Yes	3-0-0-0-0-1	242	14	278	. . . .	. . . .	. .	6-2969	1,230	59
Champaign, Ill. .	44	3,990-4,728	6,924	56-24	No	1-4-0-1-0-1	185	13	219	162	220	5.6	5-2274	948	56
Charlottesville, Va.	15	3,420-3,720	4,580	84-24	Yes D	3-3-0-0-0-1	49	0	64	96[7]	176	6.8	6-2526	1,103	57
Chelsea, Mass. .	82†	4,320-4,680†	7,160†	56-10†	. . .	0-5-0-0-0-2†	414†	0†	716†	495	72	1.9	3-B-Note 2		
Cheyenne, Wyo. .	52	4,200-4,620	6,600	70-24	Yes	2-3-0-0-0-1	234	0	253	107	175	4.4	6-2874	1,235	59
Chicopee, Mass. .	120	4,225-4,225†	6,750†	48-10	Yes	1-5-1-0-0-2	434†	0†	461†	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-B-Note 2		
Chula Vista, Calif.	28	5,130-6,084	9,432	72-24	Yes	0-3-0-0-0-0-†	181	16	265	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2491	774	59
Clarksburg, W. Va.	37	3,600-4,100	5,100	60-24	Yes D	0-4-0-0-0-1	143	0	158	161	196	5.9	6-2581	969	46
Clinton, Iowa . . .	39	4,229-4,626	5,700†	68-24	Yes	1-1-2-0-0-1	176	34	237	32	165	4.7	5-2145	618	46
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	79	4,188-5,028	9,444	67-24	105	0-7-0-0-0-1	419	0	. . . .	130	306	6.8	4-1682	627	40
Columbia, Mo. . .	35	3,156-3,624	6,900	. .-24	Yes D	2-4-0-0-0-1	140	6	166	58[7]	68	1.4	7-Note 2		
Concord, N. H. . .	52	3,530-4,010	6,950	72-24	Yes D	1-6-0-0-1-2	222v	0	256	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-1578	603	50
Council Bluffs, Iowa	61	4,356-4,512	6,456	68-24	75	4-1-0-0-0-1	273	0	343	148	152	2.8	4-1950	750	51
Culver City, Calif.	47	5,868-6,900	11,520	63-24	No	0-3-0-0-0-0	321	8	351	. . . .	. . . .	. .	3-1473	347	57
Cumberland, Md. .	61	3,600-4,038	5,946	60-14	Yes D	3-4-0-0-0-1	223	0	251	. . . .	175	4.7	5-2259	851	59
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	48	4,968-5,868	7,428	72-24	Yes	0-3-0-1-0-0	244v	0	324	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-1802	658	54
Danville, Ill. . . .	51	4,668-4,668	5,940	56-24	100	0-5-0-0-0-1	234	27	279	279	254	6.2	6-2727	890	51
Danville, Va. . . .	65	3,540-4,164	7,100	76-24	Yes D	1-5-0-0-0-1	271	47	343	318	238	6.9	4-1771	616	56
Daytona Beach, Fla.	59	3,500-4,224	6,744	72-24	Yes D	0-5-0-0-0-1	229	67	316	. . . .	108	3.7	5-2284	755	57
E. Cleveland, Ohio	43	4,800-5,700	9,500	64-24	Yes D	0-1-0-2-0-0	251	0	262	88	61	1.5	4-1933	703	41
E. Hartford t, Conn.	. . .	4,756-4,921	8,040	. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	320v	3	352	118	107	2.7	4B-Note 2		
E. Providence t, R. I.	95	3,770-4,238	6,786	56-14	50	0-5-0-0-1-2	427	28	501	145	139	2.8	4-B-Note 2		
Easton, Pa.	50	3,840-4,381	5,885	56-10	Yes D	2-3-0-0-0-1	211	0	222	406[7]	101	2.9	5-2272	858	54
Eau Claire, Wis. .	53	4,125-5,117	8,060	72-24	Yes D	0-5-0-0-0-2	271	98	391	25[6]	127	3.5	4-1616	543	51
Elgin, Ill.	48	4,170-4,980	7,020	56-24	20	0-5-0-0-0-1	235	0	257	111	67	1.3	4-1947	796	57

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1959 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points		
							Salaries and Wages	Hi-drant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Elkhart, Ind.	70	$. . . .-. . . .	$	67-24	100	0-5-0-0-0-1	$	$. . . .	$. . . .	$ 59	234	6.5	4-1973	528	48
Elmhurst, Ill.	11	4,950-4,950	2,200	56-24	Yes	2-0-0-2-0-0	71v	0	103	64⁷	73	2.1	6-2769	1,025	56
Elmira, N. Y.	110	4,056-4,680	7,000†	56-10	Yes D	0-4-0-0-0-2	476	0	1,003	313⁷	150	2.9	4-1840	701	58
Elyria, Ohio	54	4,250-4,620†	6,093†	63-24	Yes	0-3-0-1-0-1	260†	0†	270†	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2335	864	38
Enid, Okla.	45	3,420-3,660	6,240	72-24	50	4-1-0-0-0-1	160	0	171	194⁷	196	4.3	5-2447	940	59
Euclid, Ohio	57	4,476-5,733	9,371	56-24	50	0-4-0-1-0-1	335	0	349	33	218	3.4	5-2424	854	53
Eugene, Ore.	82	3,854-4,488	8,436	56-24	60	0-6-0-0-0-1	351	24	469	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-1762	640	50
Everett, Mass.	128	. . . .-. . . .	6,552†	48-10	35	0-6-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	200⁷	137	3.0	3-B-Note 2		
Everett, Wash.	73	4,848-5,328	7,140	56-24	Yes D	0-4-0-1-0-1	370	16	466	71⁷	182	4.8	3-1335	529	47
Fairfield t, Conn.	46	3,944-4,776†	7,176†	56-10	75	2-3-0-0-0-2	198†	117†	381†	151	194	4.2	5-C-Note 2		
Fairmont, W. Va.	38	3,870-4,020	4,620	60-24	100	0-5-0-0-0-1	152	0	176	94	107	3.7	6-2905	1,214	50
Fargo, N. D.	70	4,248-4,800	8,652	56-24	Yes D	0-4-0-0-1-1	313	40	379	172⁶	149	3.9	4-1703	604	50
Fayetteville, N. C.	66	3,016-4,030	6,760	84-24	Yes D	2-3-0-0-0-1	245	0	303	379	190	5.5	3-1350	483	58
Ferndale, Mich.	40	5,184-5,736	7,836	63-24	Yes D	0-3-0-0-1-0	231	0	258	231	119	3.5	4-1678	740	57
Fitchburg, Mass.	112	4,044-4,400	6,900	56-10	Yes D	0-5-0-0-0-3	523v	0	548	46⁹	123	2.9	4-B-Note 2		
Fond du Lac, Wis.	47	4,380-4,920	7,107	70-24	75	1-3-0-0-0-1	223	71	306	85	145	4.8	4-1877	736	53
Fort Dodge, Iowa	31†	4,350-4,890	6,210†	68-24†	. . .	0-4-0-0-0-1†	144	0	169	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-1749	781	53
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	135	3,692-4,979	7,917	56-24	Yes D	0-6-0-0-0-2	580	0	628	178⁷	122	1.2	4-1854	561	52
Framingham t, Mass.	. . .	4,790-5,090	7,940	. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	450	0	494	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-B-Note 2		
Fullerton, Calif.	70	5,160-6,000	10,560	67-24	75	0-0-1-5-0-1	336v	13	431	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2459	695	54
Gainesville, Fla.	54	3,130-3,840	6,420	72-24	Yes D	0-0-2-2-0-1	195	12	232	29	123	3.5	5-2105	833	57
Galesburg, Ill.	31	3,900-4,860	6,420	56-24	Yes	0-3-0-0-0-1	142	0	154	2,827	136	4.4	6-2641	938	54
Garfield, N. J.	0†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	25	0-3-1-0-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	40	44	1.6	5-2290	794	53
Gloucester, Mass.	57	3,750-4,100	6,230	56-10	Yes D	1-4-0-0-1-1	247v	0	273	330	194	7.8	4-B-Note 2		
Grand Forks, N. D.	39	3,678-4,344	. . . .	60-24	Yes D	0-3-0-0-0-1	160	0	172	154	171	4.5	Data not Available		
Granite City, Ill.	. . .	5,235-5,460	6,900	. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	176	13	209	. . . .	. . . .	. .	7-3071	1,204	51
Great Falls, Mont.	60	4,785-4,845†	6,750†	50-24	50	0-4-0-0-0-1	306†	7†	348†	79	128	3.3	5-2204	872	59
Greenville, Miss.	33	3,300-4,560	6,900	84-24	Yes	1-3-4-0-0-0	119	0	132	46⁷	195	6.5	5-2267	843	59
Greenwich t, Conn.	47	4,654-4,694	10,998	56-10	Yes D	4-10-0-0-0-6	263	60	389	263	181	4.5	5-C-Note 2		
Hackensack, N. J.	66	4,500-5,400	8,400	56-10	60	0-3-0-1-0-1	373	50	452	207⁷	80	2.4	3-1035	385	49
Hagerstown, Md.	21	4,032-4,032	6,000	84-24	Yes D	0-5-0-1-0-2	86	24	187	72⁶	262	7.2	6-2816	1,101	47
Hamden t, Conn.	66	4,550-4,950	7,500	56-10	Yes	5-5-0-0-1-1	345	43	450	104	30	0.7	5-C-Note 2		
Hamilton tp, N. J.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	25-10-1-0-1-1†	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	C-Note 5		
Hamtramck, Mich.	74	5,106-5,938	9,200	56-24	Yes	0-3-0-1-0-0	387	0	454	256	188	4.4	4-1904	745	58
Hattiesburg, Miss.	40	3,265-3,896†	4,812†	72-24	Yes	4-0-1-0-0-0	133†	0†	145†	166	122	4.2	6-2778	970	58
Haverford tp, Pa.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	9,000	. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	15	36	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2088	904	47
Haverhill, Mass.	125	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	Yes	0-5-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	577⁷	479	10.1	4-B-Note 2		
Hayward, Calif.	65	5,496-6,516	12,276	67-24	100	1-4-0-0-0-1	386	0	446	104	188	2.8	5-2157	666	59
Hazleton, Pa.	32†	3,556-3,856	4,020	56-10†	. . .	1-4-0-1-1-2	117	0	129	330	59	1.7	5-2108	793	57

Hempstead, N. Y.	9†	$. . . .-. . . .	$	. .-. .	Yes D	0-8-0-0-0-2	$ 37v	$ 0	$ 99	$ 142	145	4.3	5-2420	937	34
High Point, N. C.	73	3,288-4,140	6,900	72-24	Yes D	0-5-0-0-1-1	274v	31	340	104	296	7.4	4-1725	451	54
Highland Park, Mich.	109	5,897-5,897	10,258	56-24	100	0-3-0-0-0-2	649	0	723	96[7]	225	4.9	4-1514	633	58
Hot Springs, Ark.	45	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	100	1-5-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	89[7]	151	4.7	5-2472	871	51
Huntington Pk., Calif.	56	5,688-6,660	10,512	62-24	No[14]	0-3-0-0-0-2	356	1	408	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-1881	482	51
Hutchinson, Kan.	56	3,516-4,020	8,508	84-24	Yes	0-4-0-1-0-1	243	39	309	164	159	4.3	4-1848	568	37
Independence, Mo.	57	4,224-4,224	6,000	72-10	35	0-7-0-0-0-1	224	39	301	114	173	2.6	5-Note 2		
Iowa City, Iowa .	21	4,254-4,620	6,048	68-24	Yes D	0-0-1-1-0-1	119	20	141	64	102	2.9	6-2857	1,096	46
Ithaca, N.Y.	42	4,052-4,740	6,238	56-10	Yes	2-5-0-0-0-2	199v	0	222	163	56	1.9	5-2139	845	56
Jackson, Tenn. . .	53	3,060-3,420†	3,420†	84-24	Yes D	0-5-0-0-0-1	187†	0†	199†	52	400	. .	5-2466	973	37
Jamestown, N. Y.	86	4,118-5,242	7,030	56-10	Yes	1-4-0-0-1-1	418	30	479	226[7]	128	3.0	3-1316	433	41
Jefferson City, Mo.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	12[7]	114	3.4	6-Note 2		
Johnson City, Tenn.	35	3,000-3,300	. . . .	72-24	Yes D	0-4-0-1-0-1	120	0	157	34	108	2.8	5-2169	662	52
Joplin, Mo.	55	3,744-3,969	5,400	72-24	No	2-5-0-0-0-1	219	14	244	96	234	5.8	6-2690	940	48
Kankakee, Ill. . .	37	4,200-4,620†	6,600†	56-24	100	0-2-0-1-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	240†	108	93	3.1	6-2754	1,113	53
Kearny, N. J. . . .	114†	5,136-5,671	8,560	56-24†	. . .	0-5-0-0-0-3†	670	0	686	62	101	2.5	2-892	297	51
Kettering, Ohio .	5	. . . .-. . . .	7,280	42-. .	Yes	0-4-0-0-0-0	41v	0	71	. . . .	. . . .	. .	Data not available		
Key West, Fla. . .	40	2,958-3,498†	5,732	60-24	Yes D	1-4-0-0-0-1	151	4	179	78	35	0.7	6-2590	672	56
Kingston, N. Y. .	49†	4,640-5,000	6,800†	56-10	. . .	3-5-0-0-0-2†	251	0	275	23[7]	160	5.2	4-1501	619	41
Kokomo, Ind. . . .	76	4,800-. . . .	6,420	67-24	125	0-4-0-0-1-1	450†	94†	559†	79[7]	339	8.8	5-2401	884	51
La Crosse, Wis. .	93	4,200-4,920	8,340	67-24	Yes	1-4-0-1-1-1	465	95	. . . .	217	293	5.6	3-1434	368	38
La Grange, Ga. .	27	3,000-3,360	5,700	84-24	Yes D	0-2-0-0-0-2	90	37	178	54	44	1.8	5-2329	822	58
Lackawanna, N. Y.	87	4,900-4,900†	6,500†	48-8	No	0-4-0-0-0-2	438†	35†	500†	107	31	1.0	5-2140	888	53
Lafayette, Ind. . .	80	4,668-4,688†	. . . .	67-24	100	4-6-0-0-0-1	396†	0†	428†	53	62	1.6	5-2374	844	34
Lafayette, La. . .	48	3,600-4,200†	6,554†	60-10	Yes	1-4-0-0-0-1	201†	21†	240†	324	135	4.0	5-2090	900	58
Lake Charles, La.	78	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	Yes	0-7-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	389	242	5.9	5-2440	952	52
Lakeland, Fla. . .	58	3,410-3,848	7,800	72-24	Yes D	1-3-0-0-0-1	235	0	276	46	105	3.4	5-2241	885	55
Laurel, Miss. . .	31	3,600-. . . .	4,999	72-24	50	2-2-0-0-0-1	114	0	114	57	130	5.2	7-3027	1,146	58
Lawton, Okla. . .	45	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-24	Yes	2-4-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	187	324	6.5	6-2654	944	48
Lebanon, Pa. . . .	21	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	Yes	1-6-1-0-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	30	81	2.6	5-2317	965	53
Lewiston, Me. . .	67	3,354-3,848†	. . . .	72-24	Yes	0-6-0-0-0-2	259v†	11†	312†	177	160	3.6	4-B-Note 2		
Lincoln Park, Mich.	31	5,420-5,745	8,100	63-24	120	1-3-0-1-0-0	175	8	203	83	138	2.7	5-2404	1,134	54
Linden, N. J. . . .	107	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	Yes D	0-4-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	215	166	4.4	3-1497	419	50
Lockport, N. Y. .	55	4,201-4,992	6,219	56-10	Yes	0-3-0-0-0-1	254†	0†	267†	257	115	4.3	4-1858	580	55
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	16	. . . .-. . . .	7,250	84-24	No	2-12-1-1-1-4	85v†	26†	130†	127	122	3.4	5-2256	678	47
Lynchburg, Va. .	77	3,588-4,004	7,176	84-24	Yes D	0-7-0-0-0-1	325	26	375	224[9]	208	4.4	3-1436	550	55
Lynwood, Calif. .	25	5,244-6,276	10,320	67-24	No	0-0-0-3-0-0	155	0	164	98[7]	89	3.5	4-1937	554	53
Manchester t, Conn.	33	5,116-5,866	7,982	56-10	Yes D	0-5-0-0-1-1	171	34	278	86	106	2.5	5-C-Note 2		
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	25	5,004-5,964	9,576	72-24	85	0-4-0-0-0-0	148v	0	169	. . . .	. . . .	. .	6-2897	798	32
Manitowoc, Wis. .	49	4,296-4,680	6,650	74-24	50	0-3-0-0-1-1	229	63	302	118[9]	125	4.2	4-1896	618	58
Mansfield, Ohio .	60	3,948-4,308†	6,060†	56-24	Yes	0-7-0-0-0-2	226†	0†	295†	157	248	5.7	5-2234	788	59
Maplewood tp, N. J.	47†	4,200-5,748	8,448	56-10	. . .	0-3-0-0-0-1†	263	34	310	14	103	5.0	3-1231	436	47
Marion, Ind. . . .	. . .	4,080-4,200†	5,400†	. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	315†	0†	350†	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2340	898	48
Marion, Ohio . . .	40	4,200-4,440	5,670	72-24	100	0-4-0-1-0-1	173	36	224	84	167	4.4	5-2154	816	58
Mason City, Iowa	39	4,140-4,380	6,740	68-24	75	0-2-0-1-0	. . . .	0	. . . .	176	84	2.7	4-1750	602	54
Massillon, Ohio .	32	4,235-4,470†	5,700†	56-24	50	1-3-0-0-0-1	149†	0†	161†	55	98	2.8	5-2261	735	46
Maywood, Ill. . . .	29	4,600-5,000	7,500	56-24	No	0-3-0-0-0-1	153	0	174	46	50	1.7	6-2809	1,171	44
Melrose, Mass. .	52	3,986-5,000	7,903	56-10	Yes	0-4-0-1-0-1	267	11	300	182	31	1.0	4-B-Note 2		
Meriden, Conn. .	72	3,996-4,640	7,632	56-10	50	1-3-0-0-0-1	319v	0	448	275	181	3.5	4-B-Note 2		

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1959 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hi-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires Total Number	Building Fires Per 1,000 Population	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Meridian, Miss.	59	$3,312-3,960	$ 7,200	84-24	Yes D	0-7-0-0-0-1	$ 231	$ 0	$ 241	$ 105[7]	205	4.0	5-2143	801	53
Miami Beach, Fla.	126	4,332-5,400	10,190	56-24	Yes D	0-4-0-1-0-1	662	5	737	330[7]	261	5.7	3-1324	393	55
Michigan City, Ind.	64	4,618-4,618	5,897	63-24	100	1-5-0-0-0-1	371	68	516	452	211	6.0	5-2085	810	52
Middletown, Conn.	27	4,150-5,028	7,150	56-. .	Yes D	1-4-0-0-0-1	152v	0	165	....	....	..	4-B-Note 2		
Middletown, Ohio	68	4,680-5,382	8,464	56-24	Yes D	0-4-0-0-0-1	356	0	376	255	244	5.4	4-1593	482	55
Milford t, Conn.	69	3,900-4,680	7,540	56-10	Yes D	2-8-0-0-0-1	317v	0	404	84	86	2.0	5-C-Note 2		
Mishawaka, Ind.	62	5,119-. . . .	6,428	72-24	100	1-4-0-0-1-1	304	0	331	207	121	3.7	4-1604	617	55
Moline, Ill.	63	4,101-4,527	6,169	56-24	60	0-0-0-5-0-1	290	0	322	76	211	4.9	4-1758	746	57
Monroe, La.	123	3,600-6,867	6,866	60-24	Yes	0-7-1-0-0-1	515	0	548	301[7,9]	232	6.1	3-1332	321	57
Montclair, N. J.	90	4,000-5,650	....	56-10	Yes D	0-5-0-2-0-2	518	40	562	222	340	7.4	3-1150	390	48
Montebello, Calif.	47	5,346-6,444	10,800	72-24	72	0-0-0-3-0-1	294	2	343	136	90	2.8	6-2595	738	39
Monterey Park, Cal.	40	5,250-6,180	....	67-24	No	0-4-0-0-0-0	225	0	239	17	102	2.7	5-2276	617	59
Morgantown, W. Va.	33	3,384-3,708	4,704	60-24	No[14]	2-0-2-4-0-1	129v	5	160	....	....	..	6-2924	1,008	48
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	9	4,236-4,800	7,104	44-8	65	0-3-0-0-0-1	56v	16	81	127	122	3.4	4-Note 4		
Muskegon, Mich.	84	4,550-4,900	8,027	63-24	Yes D	0-5-0-1-0-1	420	27	484	172	117	2.3	4-1837	598	54
Muskogee, Okla.	59	3,090-3,252	6,324	56-10	120	0-4-0-0-0-1	214	0	239	82[7]	141	3.1	4-1876	683	56
Nashua, N. H.	82	3,905-4,070	8,000	72-24	Yes	9-1-0-0-1-2	342v	....	432	488[7]	216	6.2	4-1552	516	50
National City, Calif.	24	4,936-6,096	9,000	72-24	Yes	0-2-0-0-0-0	148	14	170	39	58	1.7	6-2816	897	52
New Albany, Ind.	45	. . . .-. . . .	....	72-24	100	1-3-0-0-0-1	....	....	....	218	211	7.2	6-2802	942	46
New Brunswick, N. J.	76	4,600-5,500	7,700	56-10	No	0-4-0-0-0-1	448	10	505	223	180	4.7	4-1823	577	57
New Castle, Pa.	58	3,936-4,204	4,872	56-10	No	7-0-0-0-0-1	245	19	275	138[7]	390	7.1	6-2694	991	54
New Kensington, Pa.	...	4,432-4,432†	4,900	48-8†	...	3-2-0-0-0-1†	28	11	47	65	55	2.0	4-1743	536	41
New London, Conn.	48	4,728-5,014	7,240	48-10	100	1-7-0-0-0-2	242v	0	281	178[6]	151	4.7	5-B-Note 2		
Newark, Ohio	45	3,900-4,320	5,700	56-24	50	3-1-0-0-0-1	....	....	....	31	171	5.0	6-2706	1,053	55
Newburgh, N. Y.	77	4,600-5,000	7,000†	56-10†	Yes	0-5-0-0-0-2	383v	0	405	76	162	5.1	3-1172	430	42
Newport, Ky.	50	3,416-3,795	6,600	63-24	Yes	0-2-0-0-1-1	216	0	246	....	....	..	4-1967	842	51
Newport, R. I.	76	3,564-3,867	6,156	56-10	75	0-6-0-0-0-2	326v	26	369	68	192	5.1	5-C-Note 2		
Newport News, Va.	118	3,840-4,480	8,880	72-24	Yes D	2-10-0-0-1-3	514	58	669	425	662	5.3	3-1294	509	56
Norman, Okla.	28	3,060-3,360	5,160	72-24	60	2-3-1-0-0-1	92	0	99	26[7]	80	2.0	6-2757	701	39
Norristown, Pa.	...	. . . .-. . . .	....	. .-. .	...	....	7v†	0†	127†	....	....	..	4-2109	864	47
North Bergen tp, N. J.	...	. . . .-. . . .	....	. .-. .	...	....	....	....	....	539	105	2.3	4-1794	658	55
N. Little Rock, Ark.	70	3,587-4,050	6,000	72-24	60	0-0-1-5-0-1	296	10	364	699	238	4.0	5-2278	759	56
Northampton, Mass.	58	3,915-4,540	6,364	48-10	Yes	2-1-0-0-0-1	271v	0	287	....	171	5.7	5-B-Note 2		
Norwalk, Conn.	105	4,100-5,300	9,700	42-10	Yes D	1-6-1-0-1-2	560v	10	644	....	266	4.1	4-B-Note 2		
Norwich, Conn.	52	4,101-4,725	6,240	56-10	65	5-0-0-0-0-1	239v	1	508	51	129	4.6	4-B-Note 2		
Norwood, Ohio	58	5,675-6,050	8,170	63-24	100	0-4-0-1-0-1	356	9	392	24	134	3.5	4-1899	650	54
Nutley, N. J.	20	. . . .-. . . .	....	56-10	100	0-3-0-0-0-1	....	....	....	23	18	0.7	4-1662	819	49
Odessa, Tex.	99	4,020-4,200	8,700	72-24	Yes D	0-10-0-0-0-2	426	0	471	94[6,7]	371	4.9	5-2147	892	59
Ontario, Calif.	53	5,046-5,916	10,180	72-24	Yes	0-5-0-0-0-1	298	0	363	156[7]	142	6.2	5-2311	626	56

Orange, N. J. . . .	64	$. . . .-. . . .	$	56-10	75	0-3-0-0-0-1	$	$. . . .	$. . . .	$ 158	181	4.6	4-1628	537	41
Oshkosh, Wis. . .	81	3,960-4,632	7,560	72-24	No	0-6-0-1-0-1	379	78	495	321[6]	180	3.8	3-1449	398	37
Ottumwa, Iowa . .	41	4,110-4,800	6,924	68-24	Yes D	2-3-0-0-0-1	208	41	261	36	123	3.7	5-2459	1,026	51
Owensboro, Ky. .	68	3,690-3,780	5,940	56-24	25	1-3-0-0-0-1	254	0	266	78[9]	293	8.6	5-2484	1,034	58
Oxnard, Calif. . .	35	4,818-5,712	9,528	72-24	Yes	1-3-0-0-0-0	229	4	251	43[7]	99	2.7	4-1917	480	57
Paducah, Ky. . . .	78	3,240-3,480	5,400	63-24	60	0-0-0-5-0-1	268	45	330	342	290	9.0	4-1790	597	54
Palo Alto, Calif. .	64	5,448-6,624	10,920	63-24	Yes	1-4-0-0-0-1	364	18	407	466	254	4.7	3-1405	380	54
Panama City, Fla.	36	3,081-3,484	5,668	66-24	Yes D	0-0-0-4-0-0	131	13	163	216	77	2.2	6-2534	717	56
Parkersburg, W. Va.	47	3,300-3,600†	5,280†	60-24	Yes	1-4-0-0-0-1	185†	0†	218†	166[7]	78	1.2	5-2034	917	40
Parma, Ohio . . .	52	4,699-5,575†	7,865†	63-24	Yes D	0-3-0-1-0-1	182†	2†	606†	49	68	2.4	4-1897	601	51
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	4-7-0-1-0-0	. . . .	30	51	. . . .	. . . .	. .	6-2662	982	28
Pensacola, Fla. .	112	3,834-. . . .	8,736	56-24	Yes D	0-6-0-0-0-2	525	0	705	1,619	193	3.7	4-1703	543	50
Perth Amboy, N. J.	55	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	No	0-6-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	229	180	4.4	5-2213	906	56
Petersburg, Va. .	51	3,700-3,960	6,024	84-24	Yes D	3-4-0-1-1-1	202	0	226	55	474	13.5	4-1543	427	56
Pine Bluff, Ark. .	51	3,183-3,445	5,600	72-24	185	3-2-1-0-0-1	156	0	233	167[8]	252	6.8	6-2486	873	59
Plainfield, N. J. .	78	4,500-5,560	9,000	56-. .	63	0-4-0-0-0-2	455	86	572	. . . .	174	4.1	3-1493	466	55
Pocatello, Idaho .	29	4,410-4,560	6,000	72-24	120	0-3-0-0-0-1	133	0	152	5	128	4.9	5-2476	983	54
Pomona, Calif. . .	74	5,046-5,916	10,188	72-24	No	1-5-0-0-0-1	437	8	464	73[7]	123	2.0	6-2553	913	49
Port Huron, Mich.	60	4,438-4,900	6,500	63-24	100	0-4-0-0-1-1	303	0	333	156[7]	106	2.7	4-1991	655	56
Portsmouth, Ohio	49	4,220-4,620	6,600	72-24	Yes	0-4-0-1-0-1	229	0	270	201	177	4.8	4-1576	597	55
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	71	4,620-5,250†	7,759†	56-10	Yes	0-7-0-0-0-2	384v†	0†	422†	238	231	5.6	4-1564	587	50
Provo, Utah	30	3,438-4,200	6,550	56-24	300	0-4-0-0-0-1	128v	0	149	43	98	2.4	5-2443	771	53
Quincy, Ill.	56	4,000-4,200†	5,000†	56-24	No	0-5-0-0-0-1	238†	0†	258†	183	118	2.6	5-2237	733	55
Rapid City, S. D.	44	3,600-. . . .	6,600	66-24	Yes	3-2-0-0-0-1	176	0	197	717	99	2.3	6-2710	1,009	56
Redondo Beach, Calif.	39	5,472-6,468	11,130	68-24	Yes D	0-4-0-0-0-0	256	11	282	56	146	3.1	5-2377	753	55
Redwood City, Calif.	50	5,124-6,228	11,196	65-24	50	2-3-0-1-1-1	327	0	368	75	94	3.7	3-1437	520	54
Reno, Nev.	99	4,410-5,040	8,149	62-24	180	0-8-0-0-0-2	503	22	598	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-1980	605	45
Revere, Mass. . .	117	4,250-4,860†	6,950†	48-10	30	0-5-0-0-0-2	545†	0†	569†	372	61	1.6	4-B-Note 2		
Richfield, Minn. .	14	5,090-. . . .	7,560	67-24	No	0-0-3-1-0-0	68v	0	74	. . . .	. . . .	. .	9-Not Graded		
Richmond, Ind. . .	65	4,300-. . . .	6,000	63-24	100	1-6-0-0-0-1	294	50	372	65	237	6.0	4-1868	689	40
Rochester, Minn.	72	5,245-5,245	7,897	58-24	60	3-3-0-0-1-2	361	18	469	67	305	6.8	4-1751	675	57
Rock Island, Ill. .	59	4,080-4,968	6,996	56-24	Yes D	0-5-0-0-0-1	277	0	324	204	632	2.8	4-1895	582	58
Rocky Mount, N. C.	41	3,292-3,520	6,056	84-24	Yes D	1-4-0-0-0-1	144v	6	197	69[7]	101	3.1	5-2167	770	58
Rome, Ga.	68	3,282-3,462	6,600	72-24	Yes D	1-7-0-0-0-1	245	0	295	349[7]	180	6.1	4-1774	501	57
Rome, N. Y. . . .	63	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	Yes D[20]	0-4-0-1-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	81	153	3.3	4-1797	898	48
Roswell, N. M. . .	31	3,024-3,600	6,588	84-24	Yes D	0-4-0-0-0-0	111	0	125	379	241	9.4	6-2733	1,007	53
Royal Oak, Mich.	80	5,005-5,616	8,684	56-24	50	3-4-0-0-0-1	403v	10	437	518	231	3.0	4-1827	702	56
St. Cloud, Minn. .	33	3,660-4,260	5,820	65-24	Yes D	1-3-0-0-0-1	139v	34	214	225[7]	139	4.0	Data not available		
St. Louis Park, Minn.	19	4,896-5,856	8,112	61-24	60	2-2-0-0-1-0	114	0	126	69	210	4.9	6-2783	1,039	54
Salem, Mass. . . .	97†	3,848-4,628	7,013	56-10†	. . .	0-6-0-0-0-2†	490	23	512	176[7]	78	1.9	2-A-Note 2		
Salem, Oregon . .	82	3,860-4,560	7,472	56-24	60	3-3-0-0-0-1	377	61	438	112	250	5.1	4-1932	447	51
Salina, Kan.	48	3,540-3,960	7,200	72-24	100	3-3-0-1-0-0	201	1	219	420	171	0.6	5-2353	675	29
San Leandro, Calif.	67	5,628-6,840	12,576	67-24	100	0-0-0-5-2-1	435	0	500	291	196	7.2	4-1916	531	55
Sandusky, Ohio . .	37	4,560-4,800	6,720	63-24	100	2-3-0-0-0-2	181v	0	200	127	85	2.8	5-2337	875	45
Santa Barbara, Calif.	77	4,526-5,396	9,852	72-24	No[14]	0-7-0-0-0-1	439	0	644	122[7]	240	4.0	3-1381	359	55
Santa Fe, N. M. .	15	3,600-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Yes	1-4-0-0-0-1	36	5	47	31	40	1.1	7-3464	1,228	59
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	72†	4,500-5,300	10,500	56-24	. . .	0-2-0-1-0-1†	392	0	422	304	329	9.1	3-1474	483	48
Sharon, Pa.	28	4,560-5,004†	6,558†	56-24	Yes D	3-1-0-0-0-1	137†	19†	165†	. . . .	. . . .	. .	6-2572	971	55
Sheboygan, Wis. .	63	4,202-4,742	8,445	72-24	60[13]	0-3-0-0-1-1	317	80	430	149	443	9.8	4-1625	609	54

Table XV—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1959 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points		
							Salaries and Wages	Hi-drant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Skokie, Ill.	44	$5,280-5,520	$ 8,280	56-24	No	0-1-0-0-0-1	$ 197	$ 0	$ 212	$....	....	..	6-2647	1,069	58
S. San Francisco, Calif.	43	5,100-6,204	10,272	60-24	Yes	0-4-0-0-0-1	250	39	290	....	....	..	3-1452	561	53
Spartanburg, S. C.	64	3,180-3,720	5,340	72-10	Yes	1-4-0-0-0-2	237	0	250	233	160	3.1	4-1953	857	58
Steubenville, Ohio	59	....-....	....	56-24	50	0-4-0-0-1-1	....	....	....	....	....	..	5-2367	901	45
Stratford t, Conn.	64	4,219-4,930	7,530	56-10	Yes	2-5-1-0-0-1	316	....	....	47	119	2.6	6-C-Note 2		
Superior, Wis.	74	4,515-5,010	7,216	67-24	Yes	1-3-0-1-0-1	387	86	540	563	287	7.6	4-1705	288	53
Tallahassee, Fla.	71	3,780-4,132	8,500	66-24	Yes	5-4-0-0-0-1	301	27	375	150[9]	131	4.8	3-1203	487	57
Taunton, Mass.	85	3,730-3,730†	5,376	56-10	No[14]	0-0-3-4-0-2	426	0	493	190	187	4.4	4-B-Note 2		
Teaneck tp, N. J.	58	4,524-5,880	8,305	63-..	100	0-3-0-0-0-1	303	64	415	170	247	6.2	3-1291	554	59
Temple, Tex.	40	2,994-3,420	7,200	72-24	...	2-5-0-0-0-1	125	0	126	161[7]	68	2.7	6-Note 1		
Torrance, Calif.	86	5,988-6,552	12,120	68-24	Yes	0-5-0-0-0-1	616	0	665	174	212	2.1	5-2350	831	57
Torrington, Conn.	56	4,167-4,544†	....	56-10	Yes D	4-0-0-0-0-1	274†	62†	368†	95	43	1.6	5-B-Note 2		
Tucson, Ariz.	195	4,050-4,800	9,900	61-24	Yes	4-8-0-0-0-3	623	44	777	237	300	6.7	4-1988	700	48
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	72	3,504-3,792†	....	70-24	Yes D	4-4-0-1-0-1	237†	0†	266†	66	224	4.8	4-1781	589	57
Tyler, Tex.	69	3,810-3,900	7,056	72-24	Yes D	3-4-0-0-0-1	274	0	322	252[7]	251	6.3	6-2536	849	58
Union tp, N. J.	63	5,400-6,500	8,400	56-10	Yes	0-3-0-0-0-2	384v	131	530	196	258	5.2	4-1774	585	56
University City, Mo.	36	4,308-4,896	7,560	72-24	Yes	0-3-0-0-0-1	167v	23	208	17	62	1.1	6-Note 2		
Vallejo, Calif.	90	5,106-6,060	10,092	67-24	Yes	2-6-1-0-0-1	437	0	474	146	208	8.7	4-1563	429	55
Valley Stream, N. Y.	...	....-....	....	..-..	...	....	....	....	....	210	35	1.3	4-1985	847	59
Vancouver, Wash.	72	4,272-5,064†	7,122†	56-24	Yes D	1-5-0-1-0-1	338†	2†	364†	41	202	4.8	3-1406	460	57
Vicksburg, Miss.	41	3,060-3,300	4,800	80-24	Yes	3-1-0-0-0-1	132	0	148	193	204	5.8	5-2386	1,154	56
Vineland, N. J.	12	3,840-4,800	....	56-24	Yes D	6-1-0-0-0-1	65v	11	121	....	....	..	6-2550	1,073	56
Waltham, Mass.	148	4,000-4,500	7,800	48-10	50	2-6-0-0-0-2	659	4	787	274	244	4.6	4-B-Note 2		
Warren, Ohio	85	4,548-5,040†	7,896†	56-24	Yes	0-5-0-0-1-1	387†	0†	400†	161	128	2.0	4-1986	779	58
Warwick, R. I.	82	....-....	....	56-10	Yes D	2-5-0-0-0-3	....	....	....	175	274	6.4	5-C-Note 2		
Washington, Pa.	31†	3,600-4,250†	5,200†	56-10†	...	0-4-0-0-0-1†	130†	9†	144†	82	99	3.8	7-Note 4		
Watertown t, Mass.	103	4,415-4,835	7,345	48-10	Yes D	1-5-0-0-0-2	517	0	567	176	111	3.9	3-B-Note 2		
Watertown, N. Y.	72	4,150-5,050	7,350	59-24	50	0-4-0-0-0-2	326	0	385	70[7]	146	3.8	3-1316	367	54
Waukegan, Ill.	63	5,241-5,241	6,874	56-8	Yes D	0-4-0-0-0-2	....	....	....	96	196	3.9	4-1886	741	57
Wausau, Wis.	46	4,145-4,372	6,489	72-24	40	0-0-0-4-0-1	204	58	273	377	104	3.2	4-1831	584	52
Wauwatosa, Wis.	78	5,113-5,598†	9,672†	70-24	90	0-4-0-0-0-2	410†	32†	613†	190	182	3.3	3-1404	398	52
West Allis, Wis.	119	5,679-5,952	11,014	67-24	Yes D	0-4-0-0-0-2	722	0	743	98	147	2.3	3-1478	344	55
West Covina, Calif.	37	5,166-6,120	9,996	62-24	100	0-2-0-0-0-0	198	17	264	....	....	..	5-2427	695	57
W. Hartford t, Conn.	83	4,484-5,146	9,357	56-10	Yes D	0-4-0-0-0-2	479	8	533	107[6]	71	1.2	5-C-Note 2		
West Haven t, Conn.	36	....-....	....	56-10	100[10]	3-3-1-0-1-2	....	....	....	50	51	1.3	5-C-Note 2		
West New York, N. J.	84	....-....	....	56-10	No	0-4-0-0-0-1	....	....	....	707[7]	142	3.6	3-1320	609	48
West Orange, N. J.	74†	4,700-5,600	7,950	56-10	...	0-2-0-2-0-1†	421	74	505	....	150	4.7	4-1820	626	57
West Palm Beach, Fla.	73	3,870-4,368	7,571	56-24	Yes	2-4-0-0-0-1	334	38	407	136	63	0.9	4-1654	641	55
Weymouth t, Mass.	85	....-....	....	56-10	40	0-5-0-0-0-2	....	....	....	157[6]	105	2.2	4-B-Note 2		

Whittier, Calif. .	51	$5,364-6,156	$ 9,900	72-24	Yes	1-4-0-1-0-1	$ 319	$ 0	$ 378	$ 38	94	2.7	4-1855	597	56
White Plains, N. Y.	144	4,500-5,750	8,200	56-24	No	0-7-0-0-0-3	858	15	917	294[7]	281	6.5	2-976	316	56
Wilkinsburg, Pa. .	36	4,200-4,620	7,200	72-24	100	0-3-1-0-0-1	170	10	195	18	83	2.4	5-2152	838	58
Williamsport, Pa. .	69†	3,763-. . . .	5,185	56-10†	. . .	0-7-0-0-0-1†	262	22	323	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2383	811	40
Wilmington, N. C.	82	3,660-3,900	6,924	72-24	Yes D	0-0-0-0-1-0	334	0	395	. . . .	. . . .	. .	3-1430	577	57
Winona, Minn. . .	44	4,440-4,440	5,820	68-24	120	0-3-0-0-0-2	187	0	209	99[7]	89	3.3	Data Not Available		
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	100	1-2-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	C-Note 5		
Wyandotte, Mich.	56	4,945-5,539	8,976	. .-24	90	1-2-0-0-0-1	343	0	365	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2118	816	51
Yakima, Wash. . .	80	4,320-6,144	8,000	56-24	Yes D	0-2-0-2-0-1	419	0	460	151	296	6.6	3-1446	412	58
Zanesville, Ohio .	44	3,427-4,027	5,100	56-24	No[14]	0-6-0-0-0-1	175	0	194	435	224	5.6	6-2801	968	44

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[1] Only the total or final class is available for Temple, Texas.

[2] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association (covering all states in New England except New Hampshire) supplied only the total or final classification as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the national board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to the minimum rates on dwelling house property, "A" being the best and "F" the poorest.

[3] The rating organization in Missouri supplied only the total or final class for most cities under 50,000.

[4] The rating organization in Pennsylvania supplied only the total or final class for Aliquippa, Mount Lebanon Township, and Washington.

[5] The rating organization in New Jersey uses letters instead of figures for Hamilton and Woodbridge Townships. This system also is used for all cities under 25,000 population and provides only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board grading schedule, a class "B" city 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A class "A" city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a class 2 city elsewhere, a class "B" city the same as a class 3 city, and so on.

[6] Estimated.

[7] Buildings and contents only.

[8] Insured loss only.

[9] Subject to change.

[10] City also issues boots, rubber coats, and helmets.

[11] City makes initial issue of helmets, rubber coats, boots, and dress uniforms.

[12] City makes initial issue of helmets, boots, and rubber coats.

[13] City also issues helmets and coats.

[14] City supplies helmets.

[15] City supplies helmets and boots.

[16] City supplies boots.

[17] City supplies fire-fighting coat.

[18] Firemen supply first uniform.

[19] City issues boots and fire-fighting coat.

[20] City pays only part of the cost of uniforms.

[21] Initial clothing allowance, $100.

[22] Initial clothing allowance, $150.

[23] Initial clothing allowance, $200.

[24] Initial clothing allowance, $250.

[25] Initial clothing allowance, $300.

[26] City pays only part of cost of dress uniforms.

Table XVI

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1960

This table includes 412 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. All data were reported by city officials late in 1959 or early in 1960 except the insurance grading data which were supplied by state rating agencies or by state officials. Employees: to the left, number of full-time paid employees including civilians; to the right, number of part-time firemen (paid call men and unpaid volunteers). Salary of Firemen – Entrance, Maximum: entrance figure is total salary paid to full-time fireman during his first 12 months on duty; maximum figure is the highest yearly salary paid to a full-time fireman not holding any promotional rank. Duty Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift: to the left, average hours in the regular duty week for full-time firemen; to the right, number of hours on duty for a regular shift, either 24 hours on and 24 hours off or some other plan. Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance: "Yes," city furnishes at least helmets, boots, and rubber coats; "D," city furnishes dress uniforms; dollar amount indicates annual clothing allowance in lieu of clothing or uniforms; double dagger (‡) indicates city furnishes original issue only or pays allowance only once. Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment: first column, number of pumpers; second column, number of pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints); third column, number of service and aerial ladder trucks. Fire-Department Expenditures: figures are for calendar year 1959 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. Salaries and Wages: followed by "v" when figure reported includes payments made to part-time firemen. Total Expenditures: includes equipment and all other payments except hydrant rental and payments into retirement funds or those made directly by cities to retired employees. Fire Insurance Class, Deficiency Points: last four columns show in order total or final fire insurance class, total points of deficiency for the city, number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and year last grading was made. See Table VI for population figures. Single dagger (†) indicates 1958 figures; notes on fire insurance grading shows at the end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported; superior numerals (1) indicate footnotes.

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Ada, Okla.	18-7	$3,000-3,300	$4,500	84-24	Yes	5-0-1	$ 53.3	$ 61.7	6-2753	886	56
Adrian, Mich.	27-0	4,170-4,800	6,000	65-24	Yes D	3-0-1	131.3	138.3	6-2526	941	52
Aiken, S. C.	4-17	3,300-3,780	7,560	84-24	Yes D	3-0-0	25.9	29.3	6-2810	1091	58
Albany, Calif.	20-0	5,964-6,480	9,852	68-24	Yes‡	4-0-0	127.6	136.0	3-1443	354	54
Albany, Ore.	16-36	3,870-4,620	6,300	72-24	Yes	6-0-1	76.9v	105.8	5-2332	665	33
Albemarle, N. C.	19-14	3,660-3,720	5,400	84-24	Yes D	5-1-0	67.2v	82.9	5-2123	808	59
Albert Lea, Minn.	17-4	4,080-4,416	5,856	72-24	120[5]	3-1-0	81.7	92.6	6-2753	967	49
Alice, Tex.	15-50	. . . .-. . . .	4,728	72-24	Yes	5-0-0	63.5v	69.0	37-note 1		
Allen Park, Mich.	24-. .	5,396-5,841	8,069	63-24	120[5]	0-2-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2631	953	55
Alpena, Mich.	26-0	4,186-4,576	6,162	63-24	Yes D	3-0-0	121.4	133.0	6-2883	756	30
Ames, Iowa	21-0	4,182-4,728	6,840	67-24	Yes	2-1-0	94.5	107.8	6-2976	992	55
Amherst t, Mass.	15-. .	3,497-4,511	6,063	48-10	Yes D	4-0-1	70.8v	84.4	6-C-note 2		
Anchorage, Alaska	34-26	7,200-8,424	12,972	64-24	Yes	5-1-0	314.3v	343.0	4-1894	406	55
Andover t, Mass.	29-20	4,048-4,896	6,560	56-10	Yes D	4-0-1	140.1v	159.6	5-B-note 2		
Antioch, Calif.	19-27	5,232-6,360	8,346	63-24	Yes	0-3-0	110.9v	119.5	4-1949	669	59
Ardmore, Okla.	26-20	2,682-3,390	4,650	84-24	Yes	3-0-1	71.4	87.8	6-2642	814	53
Arkansas City, Kan.	17-13	3,660-3,720	4,572	72-10	Yes	5-1-1	64.6	69.3	5-2423	708	39
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	7-23	. . . .-5,280	7,560	56-24	50 D	3-1-0	45.5v	60.7	6-2693	1009	58
Asbury Park, N. J.	74-30	4,550-5,600	6,800	56-10	Yes	2-0-1	277.8v	295.0	D-note 2		
Ashland, Ohio	11-45	3,800-4,320	5,570	72-24	20	3-0-1	51.9v	82.3	6-2848	1013	57
Ashtabula, Ohio	36-10	4,030-4,675	6,525	56-24	50[1]	. -. -.	172.8	181.6	6-2581	966	49
Astoria, Ore.	27-1	4,470-4,650	6,600	72-24	No	0-4-0	136.0v	154.1	4-1920	842	34
Atchison, Kan.	19-8	3,180-3,780	6,400	72-24	Yes D	3-0-1	65.9	72.1	4-1700	571	39

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands) Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
Auburn, Me.	40-. .	$3,380-3,952	$5,720	72-24	75[4]	6-0-1	$159.3v	$186.5	4-B-note 2		
Augusta, Me.	35-30	3,380-4,030	. . . .	72-11	Yes D	4-0-1	137.4	159.3	4-B-note 2		
Aurora, Colo.	26-0	4,518-5,544	7,620	72-24	Yes D	0-5-0	124.8	108.7	6-2672	1024	57
Azusa, Calif.	17-13	5,070-6,024	. . . .	65-24	Yes D	2-3-0	92.1v	140.1	6-2678	867	39
Barre, Vt.	15-30	3,770-3,900	5,200	72-24	Yes D	2-0-2	62.4v	71.9	5-C-note 2		
Bartlesville, Okla.	36-0	3,516-3,960	5,856	72-24	Yes	4-0-1	137.0	145.8	6-2788	938	59
Batavia, N. Y.	35-0	4,020-4,752	6,408	56-10†	Yes	2-0-1	155.0	184.0	5-2452	647	56
Bath, Me.	12-59	3,265-3,914	5,322	78-24	Yes	3-0-1	52.8v	67.5	4-B-note 2		
Baytown, Tex.	19-85	4,260-4,500	6,600	72-12	Yes	0-7-1	87.4v	97.2	30-note1		
Bell, Calif.	19-0	5,256-6,084	9,000	66-24	No	2-0-0	115.5	126.4	5-2431	637	56
Bellaire, Ohio	7-20	3,900-3,900	4,500	72-24	25[4]	0-3-0	33.8v	36.7	7-3441	1424	58
Bellaire, Tex.	17-10	3,936-4,140	5,700	72-24	D[4]	4-0-0	73.6	94.7	29-note 1		
Bemidji, Minn.	. .-30	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	44-8†	No[4]	2-0-1	16.9v	19.8	Data not available		
Bend, Ore.	16-29	4,440-4,884	6,300	56-24	Yes	5-0-1	82.2v	84.6	5-2425	744	50
Benton Harbor, Mich.	37-0	3,834-4,383	6,600	64-24	Yes D[6]	3-0-1	161.2	183.6	5-2487	670	48
Berkley, Mich.	13-15	4,900-5,601	7,077	63-24	75	2-0-0	76.9v	84.2	6-2620	1059	56
Big Spring, Tex.	38-0	3,780-3,780	6,060	72-24	100	7-0-0	158.4	180.0	22-note 1		
Birmingham, Mich.	36-8	4,987-5,649	8,800	63-24	75[4]	2-1-1	186.9	201.7	5-2306	610	58
Bismarck, N. D.	25-0	3,390-4,380	7,140	56-24	Yes	2-0-1	113.0	128.0	6-2555	749	56
Bloomsburg, Pa.	0-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Yes	5-0-1	0.1v	10.8	5-2401	859	59
Bluefield, W. Va.	29-0	3,864-4,044	5,400	60-24	40[4]	3-0-1	138.4	143.9	6-2862	1069	55
Boone, Iowa	13-10	4,080-4,500	5,280	68-24	No[4]	4-4-0	62.4	68.9	6-2980	1203	38
Boulder, Colo.	30-0	3,810-4,464	6,780	72-24	120	0-4-0	138.3	152.8	7-3109	1428	57
Bowling Green, Ky.	10-16	3,120-3,120	. . . .	56-24	100	0-2-1	118.7	148.2	6-2640	1044	59
Bozeman, Mont.	12-0	4,350-4,500	6,240	48-24	Yes	1-1-0	57.1v	66.5	5-2412	1004	59
Brainerd, Minn.	5-40	4,505-4,452	5,962	40-8	Yes	1-0-1	34.8v	38.7	7-3264	1256	53
Brattleboro t, Vt.	10-50	. . . .-. . . .	5,200	84-24	Yes D	4-0-1	49.5v	68.2	6-C-note 2		
Brawley, Calif.	18-8	4,350-4,596	7,596	70-24	Yes	1-3-1	93.3v	113.7	5-2310	294	54
Bristol, Pa.	8-. .	3,906-3,906	4,614	48-8	Yes D	4-1-0	40.2v	46.9	4-1675	581	50
Bristol t, R. I.	. .-170	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Yes	4-0-1	4.0v	20.2	6-C-note 2		
Bristol, Va.	14-16	3,213-4,221	5,670	84-24	Yes D	3-0-2	57.3v	66.2	4-1852	688	55
Brookfield, Ill.	7-12	4,200-5,100	7,200	56-24	Yes D	3-1-0	41.3v	72.3	5-2240	856	52
Brownwood, Tex.	. .-16	2,740-2,920	4,084	72-24	60	5-. -0	79.8v	88.0	33-note 1		
Brunswick, Ga.	25-0	3,000-3,255	5,000	84-24	Yes D	0-3-0	90.9	101.4	6-2860	827	55
Brunswick t, Me.	10-32	3,328-3,640	4,500	84-24	Yes	2-0-1	341.v	58.2	6-C-note 2		
Bryan, Tex.	28-1	2,772-3,528	5,760	72-24	Yes	4-0-1	93.0	99.6	22-note 1		
Burlingame, Calif.	28-2	5,676-6,204	9,200	60-24	60[4]	2-0-2	193.6v	211.6	3-1428	411	51
Burlington, N. C.	41-20	3,336-3,876	7,068	84-24	Yes D	4-0-1	160.4	196.4	5-2028	755	55
Cadillac, Mich.	13-15	4,116-4,326	5,287	68-24	35[5]	4-3-1	59.8v	70.8	6-2788	904	54
Caldwell, Idaho	15-8	3,320-4,080	5,650	84-24	36[4]	3-0-0	63.3v	71.6	6-2727	819	47
Camden, Arkansas	17-19	3,120-3,120	4,440	72-24	120[4]	3-0-0	68.7	77.0	6-2867	1055	57
Carthage, Mo.	13-0	3,600-3,725	5,340	70-24	Yes[6]	3-1-0	52.5	51.5	6-note 2		
Casper, Wyo.	45-0	4,200-5,040	6,600	68-24	Yes D	0-4-1	226.9	247.3	5-2360	886	55
Cedar Falls, Iowa	21-15	3,792-4,406	6,100	60-24	100	3-1-0	83.9v	105.5	6-2896	1087	50
Central Falls, R. I.	25-16	3,432-3,848	5,408	65-10	35	1-0-1	96.3v	111.6	5-B-note 2		
Centralia, Ill.	14-4	4,700-4,700	5,242	56-24	100[4]	0-3-0	63.6	70.8	7-3306	1132	58
Chanute, Kan.	11-20	3,387-3,507	5,424	84-24	Yes	2-1-0	41.1	43.4	6-2751	996	39
Charles City, Iowa	8-14	3,900-4,656	5,040	68-24	Yes	3-1-0	40.2v	42.9	6-2989	1147	43
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	0-175	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	No	10-0-3	46.2v	53.2	5-2060	646	48
Chico, Calif.	23-38	4,182-4,968	9,060	68-24	40 D[4]	5-0-1	138.2v	166.7	3-1400	369	56
Chillicothe, Ohio	33-0	3,848-4,446	5,954	56-24	Yes D	4-0-1	132.6	151.0	6-2656	1039	53
Claremont, N. H.	13-34	3,887-3,952	5,200	72-24	Yes	3-0-1	60.9v	66.6	5-2303	681	52
Clayton, Mo.	22-0	4,790-4,790	7,500	67-24	120	1-1-0	111.2	122.1	6-note 2		
Clearwater, Fla.	61-0	3,588-4,238	8,700	72-24	Yes D	3-0-1	226.7	259.5	5-2478	827	58
Cleburne, Tex.	17-20	3,180-3,420	5,040	72-12	Yes D	6-0-1	63.1v	72.6	29-note 1		
Clovis, N. M.	10-10	3,000-3,300	4,800	84-24	120[4]	3-0-0	41.8	45.6	7-3429	1218	57
Collingswood, N. J.	6-100	4,000-5,850	. . . .	56-10	Yes D	4-0-3	33.5	46.11	C-note 3		
Colton, Calif.	29-13	4,824-5,652	8,892	72-24	No[4]	5-1-0	146.8	171.4	5-2487	570	56

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000 —Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points, Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Columbia, Tenn.	15-0	$2,850-3,600	$4,920	84†-24	Yes D[7]	3-0-1	$ 69.1	$101.9	7-3120	1164	46
Connersville, Ind.	26-0	3,720-4,080	5,940	63-24	125	1-2-1	116.3	132.8	6-2856	1058	50
Coral Gables, Fla.	49-0	3,744-4,784	8,580	56-24	Yes D	2-0-1	204.8	228.9	5-2412	765	56
Corning, N. Y.	28-. .	3,823-4,612	6,765	56-10	Yes D	2-0-2	120.3	141.7	4-1696	699	46
Corona, Calif.	11-14	4,416-5,160	7,416	72-24	60[4]	0-3-0	60.4v	84.2	6-2998	993	50
Coronado, Calif.	17-0	4,734-5,628	8,304	72-24	Yes	1-1-0	106.8	66.5	4-1999	746	54
Corsicana, Tex.	27-0	2,424-2,724	4,200	72-24	160	3-0-1	76.2	99.5	21-note 1		
Corvallis, Ore.	16-75	3,918-4,860	6,280	72-24	75[4]	4-1-1	79.3	99.7	4-1743	541	59
Daly City, Calif.	36-30	5,388-6,240	9,096	64-24	No[4]	5-5-1	182.2	201.2	6-2967	879	59
Danvers t, Mass.	28-23	4,250-4,550	6,450	56-10	25[4]	4-0-1	138.6v	145.4	5-B-note 2		
Decatur, Ga.	28†-0†	3,504-4,164	6,360	72-10	Yes D	3-0-0	113.0	129.0	5-2429	884	59
Delano, Calif.	7-27	3,780-. . . .	7,200	84-48	No	4-0-0	35.1v	48.2	4-1855	693	59
Delaware, Ohio	8-12	4,108-4,498	5,720	72-24	65	2-0-1	38.3v	41.6	6-2710	1894	51
Denison, Tex.	27-0	3,210-3,540	5,865	72-24	Yes	3-0-1	104.4	111.9	16-note 1		
Denton, Tex.	32-10	3,200-3,500	5,820	72-24	100	3-0-1	80.5	107.5	23-note 1		
Dormont, Pa.	4-20	4,320-4,740	. . . .	40-8	Yes	1-0-1	25.0v	32.0	4-1801	582	24
Dothan, Ala.	38-0	3,180-4,020	6,000	84-24	Yes	6-0-0	137.2v	153.7	6-2745	960	59
Dublin, Ga.	12-4	2,904-2,904	3,267	84-24	Yes	3-0-0	23.1v	25.7	7-3485	1378	55
Duncan, Okla.	16-3	3,360-3,480	4,572	78-24	100	4-0-0	56.8v	62.0	7-3466	1360	54
E. Detroit, Mich.	18-24	4,940-5,540	7,700	63-24	No	2-1-0	110.6v	126.1	6-7768	1044	55
E. Lansing, Mich.	27-0	4,340-5,110	. . . .	72-24	100	3-0-2	114.0	146.0	7-3175	1050	52
E. Liverpool, Ohio	31-0	4,146-4,260	5,400	56-24	100	5-0-1	125.1	146.0	6-2608	926	50
Edinburg, Tex.	0-35	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Yes	3-0-0	0.6v	5.7	29-note 1		
Edison tp, N. J.	26-221	4,500-5,500	7,000	48-10	65	0-12-0	142.5v	180.9	D-note 3		
El Cajon, Calif.	33-0	5,256-6,384	9,432	72-24	Yes	0-3-1	203.8v	233.2	6-2919	993	50
El Centro, Calif.	23-1	4,590-5,400	7,620	63-24	Yes	3-0-1	122.0	138.0	6-2857	601	54
El Cerrito, Calif.	28-0	5,196-6,324	9,816	67-24	Yes	4-0-0	172.7	225.0	4-1831	475	49
El Dorado, Kan.	15-12	3,220-3,708	5,172	72-10	Yes	2-0-0	51.8	57.5	6-2649	818	38
El Reno, Okla.	16-7	. . . .-3,180	4,500	66-24	80	4-0-1	40.5	43.1	6-2897	988	56
El Segundo, Calif.	39-10	5,406-6,408	9,231	67-24	36	3-0-1	205.6v	232.9	5-2366	603	52
Ellwood City, Pa.	4-35	4,080-4,260	5,376	56-24	50	3-0-1	18.9v	23.2	6-2899	1015	56
Elmwood, Park, Ill.	16-16	4,800-5,000	7,560	56-24	80	1-2-0	77.5v	84.7	4-1722	539	55
Emporia, Kan.	17-0	3,210-3,960	5,400	84-24	Yes D	3-1-0	60.8	70.2	6-2873	897	21
Englewood, Colo.	24-0	3,906-4,512	7,392	84-24	Yes	0-7-2	105.8v	130.8	6-2907	885	57
Englewood, N. J.	42-0	4,590-5,742	8,952	56-10	Yes	4-0-2	208.5	231.1	B-note 3		
Escanaba, Mich.	25-0	4,008-4,356	5,952	67-24	30	0-2-1	122.4	131.4	6-2635	825	58
Eureka, Calif.	43-200	5,037-5,484	7,560	64-24	300	6-0-2	235.1	273.4	5-2323	696	53
Fair Lawn, N. J.	0-125	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	100	0-0-1	11.1v	27.8	C-note 3		
Fairfield, Ala.	13-0	3,960-4,656	. . . .	72-24	90	2-0-0	44.0	46.5	6-2610	1088	55
Fairhaven t, Mass.	68-60	3,668-3,668	5,090	48-10	No	5-0-1	38.8v	48.7	5-C-note 2		
Fayetteville, Ark.	13-25	3,216-3,576	4,320	60-24	Yes D	4-2-1	44.4v	. . . .	6-2568	935	54
Fergus Falls, Minn.	2-29	3,660-4,020	. . . .	44-8	Yes	3-0-1	15.1v	24.1	6-2647	917	52
Ferguson, Mo.	10-8	4,392-4,680	6,240	74-24	Yes	3-0-0	30.2	51.4	6-note 2		
Florence, S. C.	37-0	2,880-3,480	5,520	84-24	Yes	5-0-1	121.0	133.8	5-2039	587	51
Forest Park, Ill.	16-5	5,390-5,390	7,590	56-24	Yes	0-3-0	82.1v	84.6	6-2683	887	54
Fort Collins, Colo.	19-0	3,900-4,080	. . . .	84-24	Yes D	4-0-1	76.8	90.2	6-2536	1031	58
Fort Madison, Iowa	16-25	3,600-4,080	5,040	68-24	Yes	2-0-0	68.6	79.7	6-2964	1134	49
Fort Pierce, Fla.	20-40	3,536-4,056	6,500	72-24	Yes D	0-4-0	81.1v	116.1	7-3295	. . . .	58
Frankfort, Ky.	23-0	2,860-2,860	4,320	72-24	150	4-4-1	62.7	67.8	7-3027	1127	55
Fredericksburg, Va.	11-44	3,500-3,800	5,000	63-24	Yes D	4-1-0	42.3	60.9	7-3284	1354	57
Fremont, Neb.	16-84	3,282-3,816	4,584	72-24	120	4-1-1	59.0v	63.4	6-2791	1083	48
Gainesville, Ga.	31-0	3,651-3,921	5,678	72-24	Yes D	5-0-2	114.9	132.2	5-2061	748	58
Gainesville, Tex.	11-29	2,999-3,191	. . . .	72-24	No	5-1-0	26.7	33.9	37-note 1		
Garden City, Kan.	0-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Yes	4-4-0	4.9v	9.0	7-3245	1255	39
Gardena, Calif.	38-0	5,364-6,360	10,320	67-24	120	0-3-0	229.1	239.6	6-2943	1057	51
Gardner, Mass.	36-48	3,901-4,365	5,812	56-10	Yes	6-0-2	163.6v	182.3	4-B-note 2		
Garland, Tex.	36-14	3,750-4,380	6,540	68-24	Yes	0-6-0	134.6v	152.5	29-note 1		
Gastonia, N. C.	44-0	3,060-3,600	6,610	72-24	Yes	4-1-1	173.4	187.4	5-2091	875	55
Goldsboro, N. C.	37-26	2,838-3,336	5,328	84-24	Yes	5-0-1	121.0	141.0	5-2228	823	48

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Goshen, Ind.	21-0	$4,686-4,686	$5,850	72-24	125	3-1-0	$ 93.4	$137.2	6-2551	998	43
Grand Island, Neb.	39-0	3,060-3,420	4,800	72-24	No	4-1-2	136.5	161.5	6-2684	1043	48
Grand Junction, Colo.	22-0	4,080-5,100	6,480	73-24	Yes	2-0-0	100.6	106.3	7-3132	1334	55
Grand Prairie, Tex.	22-20	3,750-....	6,312	72-24	100	4-0-1	101.7	115.8	22-note 1		
Great Bend, Kan.	15-15	3,510-3,960	6,000	72-24	Yes	3-1-0	76.8	75.8	6-2920	1094	41
Greeley, Colo.	25-0	3,300-4,140	5,400	76-24	Yes	5-0-1	101.5	120.0	6-2745	1115	51
Greenville, N. C.	18-36	....-....	....	84-24	Yes	4-0-1	71.2	80.6	6-2550	876	56
Greenville, Tex.	46-0	3,180-3,600	5,100	72-24	105	9-0-1	123.3	137.6	20-note 1		
Greenwood, Miss.	26-0	....-3,240	5,100	84-24	Yes D	0-4-0	89.4	101.1	5-2329	679	55
Greenwood, S. C.	18-11	3,172-3,468	5,096	84-24	Yes D	3-0-1	62.0v	74.2	5-2389	1066	59
Griffin, Ga.	28-0	3,000-3,600	5,320	64-24	Yes D	5-0-1	94.4	108.3	5-2086	726	54
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	25-0	5,111-5,899	8,384	63-24	Yes D	2-0-1	174.7	154.5	4-1863	720	43
Grosse Pt., Wds., Mich.	34-10	5,408-5,717	....	40-8	75	0-2-0	....[8]	....[8]	7-3039	1186	58
Guthrie, Okla.	13-11	2,928-2,928	3,750	84-24	Yes	3-0-1	34.9	37.4	6-2960	866	55
Hanford, Calif.	15-7	4,410-5,160	8,496	84-24	Yes	0-3-0	73.8v	83.4	4-1675	403	54
Harlingen, Tex.	41-22	3,240-3,240	5,580	72-24	46	8-1-1	134.9v	161.5	25-note 1		
Harrisonburg, Va.	7-100	3,000-....	4,380	54-24	Yes D	4-0-1	26.0v	37.3	6-2638	924	55
Harvey, Ill.	26-20	4,500-5,100	6,900	56-24	Yes D	2-0-1	137.9v	160.7	5-2390	727	59
Hastings, Neb.	19-22	3,780-4,140	6,000	66-24	No	4-0-1	70.1v	79.2	6-2638	904	53
Hawthorne, Calif.	36-10	5,364-6,312	9,200	67-24	Yes D	5-0-0	194.2v	231.7	4-1796	450	57
Hazel Park, Mich.	22-0	5,160-5,695	7,225	65-24	Yes	0-3-0	118.8	136.1	6-2553	884	55
Helena, Mont.	19-0	4,200-5,040	6,102	40-8	Yes	2-0-2	95.2	100.2	6-2791	1143	42
Henderson, Ky.	31-0	3,240-3,240	5,000	63-24	Yes	0-3-1	106.5v	123.9	6-2707	837	58
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	9-13	5,166-6,120	7,980	67-24	Yes	2-0-0	39.7v	48.8	7-3342	1456	54
Hickory, N. C.	36-26	3,100-3,600	6,000	84-24	Yes D	3-0-1	137.2v	175.1	4-1510	444	58
Highland Park, Ill.	23-0	4,472-5,252	8,970	56-24	75	2-0-1	126.6	139.7	5-2436	708	58
Hingham t, Mass.	37-48	4,068-4,700	7,377	56-10	Yes D	7-0-1	182.0v	220.5	5-B-note 2		
Hobbs, N. M.	20-11	3,684-3,732	6,000	84-24	Yes D	4-0-0	77.3v	84.8	7-3390	1411	58
Holland, Mich.	19-28	4,160-5,070	....	63-24	...	3-0-1	92.2v	108.8	5-2485	844	53
Hollywood, Fla.	55-0	....-....	8,700	56-24	Yes D	5-1-1	244.9	305.7	5-2012	681	56
Homewood, Ill.	0-30	....-....	....	..-..	No	3-0-1	5.4v	11.5	5-2405	822	58
Hopewell, Va.	18-25	3,313-3,719	5,569	72-24	Yes D	5-4-1	68.9	79.2	6-2815	1082	58
Huron, S. D.	6-39	3,480-3,720	....	72-24	Yes	2-2-0	31.6v	33.3	7-3061	1058	55
Hyattsville, Md.	9-42	3,800-4,000	5,500	66-10	Yes D	3-1-0	34.3	42.3	5-2180	867	51
Independence, Kan.	14-0	....-....	4,800	..-24	Yes	3-1-1	48.5	52.0	6-2628	880	41
Indiana, Pa.	..-..	....-....	....	..-..	Yes	2-1-3	1.8v	6.8	6-note 2		
Ironton, Ohio	16-0	3,570-3,824	5,342	56-24	60	1-1-0	65.5	71.1	6-2666	1099	50
Ironwood, Mich.	15-25	3,944-4,064	5,180	63-24	Yes D	3-0-1	66.5v	77.5	7-3197	1066	58
Janesville, Wis.	39-0	4,656-5,160	7,980	67-24	....[6]	4-0-1	201.0	226.0	5-2102	841	58
Jeffersonville, Ind.	27-0	....-3,960	5,200	63-24	Yes D	2-1-0	103.7	115.7	5-2353	782	40
Johnson City, N. Y.	40-0	4,054-4,654	6,554	56-24	50	3-0-1	178.2	189.5	4-1883	696	54
Johnstown, N. Y.	19-8	3,100-3,700	5,400	56-24	Yes	2-0-1	73.4v	87.4	6-2649	1038	55
Junction City, Kan.	18-15	....-....	4,800	84-24	Yes	3-1-1	62.4	91.0	6-2939	1085	42
Kearney, Neb.	0-50	....-....	....	..-..	Yes	2-0-0	0.8v	....	6-2690	899	53
Keene, N. H.	15-50	3,683-4,108	6,027	72-24	Yes D	4-0-1	....	....	5-2294	734	50
Kennewick, Wash.	13-20	4,560-5,920	6,000	69-24	Yes	5-2-0	64.3v	118.4	5-2474	773	58
Kingsport, Tenn.	23-0	3,162-4,344	5,460	84-24	Yes D	3-0-1	89.6	102.6	5-2075	773	53
Kingston, Pa.	11-60	3,663-3,663	4,542	48-8	Yes	2-0-1	46.4v	57.4	6-2791	990	56
Kingsville, Tex.	10-50	3,180-3,300	....	72-24	No	4-0-0	41.6v	53.0	30-note 1		
Kinston, N. C.	42-0	3,350-3,780	5,670	72-24	Yes D	4-0-1	133.3	174.7	4-1731	649	59
Kirkwood, Mo.	25-0	4,632-4,871	7,110	72-24	180	0-3-0	107.1	116.3	6-note 2		
Klamath Falls, Ore.	24-10	4,140-4,380	5,820	72-24	Yes D	4-0-1	109.9	135.2	5-2487	828	57
La Grange, Ill.	14-16	4,950-5,250	7,800	56-24	Yes D	2-1-0	78.0v	105.5	4-1973	740	59
La Mesa, Calif.	26-0	5,388-6,384	9,900	72-24	Yes	3-0-0	152.0	171.7	4-1882	448	55
La Porte, Ind.	35-0	4,320-4,500	5,580	63-24	125	3-0-1	143.1	160.6	5-2120	711	40
Lake Worth, Fla.	25-0	3,360-....	5,880	56-24	Yes D	0-3-1	102.9v	122.8	6-2891	996	56
Lamesa, Tex.	10-22	3,584-3,717	....	72-24	Yes D	4-0-0	37.6	50.2	28-note 1		
Lansing, Ill.	0-46	....-....	....	..-..	Yes D	0-4-0	8.1v	33.0	6-2764	865	53

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000 —Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Department Deficiency Points	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Laramie, Wyo.	18-8	$3,660-4,620	$5,700	72-24	Yes	3-1-1	$ 81.0v	$ 87.4	6-2536	1012	51
Las Cruces, N. M.	9-9	2,880-3,600	5,600	48-8	Yes D	0-2-0	49.0v	44.0	8-3865	1475	59
Las Vegas, Nev.	108-0	4,884-5,868	10,404	72-24	Yes D	7-0-1	562.8v	624.9	4-1719	532	58
Lawrence, Kan.	29-10	3,690-4,200	6,600	74-24	100	4-0-1	112.5	123.0	5-2326	769	29
Leavenworth, Kan.	24-0	. . . .-3,600	4,890	84-10	Yes	2-0-1	90.0	112.5	5-2297	718	40
Lewiston, Idaho	23-0	3,900-4,620	6,300	74-24	Yes D[7]	3-0-1	107.0	113.4	4-1816	603	58
Lexington, N. C.	26-19	3,168-3,960	6,000	84-24	165	3-0-2	79.1v	90.0	5-2252	709	59
Livonia, Mich.	55-18	5,097-5,738	8,355	63-24	Yes D	5-0-1	321.2v	354.4	6-2558	826	56
Lodi, Calif.	27-10	4,626-5,496	8,820	63-24	Yes	3-1-0	154.2v	173.2	4-1873	609	54
Lombard, Ill.	0-29	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Yes‡	3-0-1	6.0v	40.0	6-2932	1313	58
Long Beach, N. Y.	26-125	4,200-6,000	. . . .	56-24	Yes	5-0-2	160.0	187.3	6-2567	803	58
Longview, Wash.	33-0	4,360-4,872	6,660	56-24	Yes D	3-0-1	160.0	165.4	4-1963	673	46
Lufkin, Tex.	28-13	2,670-2,880	5,100	72-24	100	8-0-2	70.5v	80.8	20-note 1		
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	0-55	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	110	2-0-1	6.0v	28.0	D-note 3		
McAlester, Okla.	21-0	. . . .-2,700	4,200	76-24	120	5-0-1	61.7	69.1	6-3046	898	50
Madera, Calif.	15-11	3,924-4,764	6,384	63-24	Yes	2-1-0	56.9v	64.2	5-2375	922	47
Manhattan, Kan.	19-0	2,760-3,540	4,640	84-24	Yes D	3-1-0	60.4	126.1	6-2753	944	42
Mankato, Minn.	29-3	4,038-4,518	6,864	72-24	No[4]	1-0-2	136.7	152.5	5-2440	716	50
Maple Hgts., Ohio	27-20	4,574-4,574	. . . .	56-24	100	2-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2322	822	53
Marietta, Ga.	40-0	3,600-4,440	7,600	72-24	Yes D	5-0-1	182.3	208.9	4-1619	556	54
Marietta, Ohio	19-0	4,350-4,350	. . . .	56-24	Yes	4-0-1	79.0	85.8	6-2869	992	55
Marinette, Wis.	17-0	3,804-4,068	4,980	72-24	Yes	2-0-1	70.4	80.0	6-2899	905	46
Marquette, Mich.	25-0	3,600-4,020	. . . .	67-24	Yes	4-0-1	115.7	157.4	6-2855	954	38
Marshall, Tex.	28-0	. . . .-. . . .	5,220	72-24	Yes	6-0-1	95.5v	109.7	24-note 1		
Marshfield, Wis.	18-0	3,900-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	90	4-0-1	79.9	87.2	5-2352	713	53
Martinsville, Va.	18-35	3,570-4,140	5,780	84-24	Yes D	4-1-1	71.6v	79.2	6-2868	867	55
Mattoon, Ill.	24-0	3,900-4,500	6,000	56-24	Yes	4-0-1	106.5	120.5	6-2560	832	56
Medford, Ore.	39-14	3,870-4,680	7,380	72-24	85	0-5-1	186.8	21.6	5-2133	816	33
Menasha, Wis.	17-0	5,025-. . . .	6,503	65-24	Yes D[7]	.-.-.	97.8	107.4	6-2720	1016	56
Merced, Calif.	34-5	4,332-5,268	8,688	72-24	Yes	6-0-1	118.6	204.4	3-1230	291	56
Mesa, Ariz.	33-7	4,530-5,160	9,000	84-24	Yes D[7]	0-6-0	187.1v	201.1	6-2602	752	51
Mexico, Mo.	11-4	3,216-3,912	5,496	. .-24	Yes	4-1-0	38.1	41.2	7-note 2		
Miami, Okla.	22-0	3,170-. . . .	5,700	84-24	75	3-3-0	80.1	91.5	6-2914	1152	50
Middleborough t, Mass.	15-63	3,120-3,770	5,220	56-10	Yes D	5-1-2	64.0v	71.3	5-B-note 2		
Middletown, N. Y.	28-1,760	4,000-4,999	. . . .	56-12	No	5-1-2	137.3v	177.3	4-1572	459	56
Midland, Mich.	27-15	5,315-5,840	9,300	73-24	Yes D	5-0-0	166.0v	182.1	6-2647	946	58
Midland, Tex.	87-0	3,609-3,960	9,600	72-24	Yes D	10-0-1	361.5	387.8	25-note 1		
Midwest City, Okla.	19-10	3,735-4,212	5,892	84-24	Yes	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2934	1128	49
Millburn tp, N. J.	31-37	4,463-5,775	8,500	63-10	Yes D	3-1-1	186.0v	239.6	B-note 3		
Minot, N. D.	27-75	3,720-4,320	7,380	63-24	Yes D	3-0-1	111.7	125.3	6-2669	895	59
Mission, Tex.	3-25	3,000-3,000	. . . .	69-9	Yes	0-3-0	6.8	11.7	29-note 1		
Mitchell, S. D.	11-28	3,210-3,210	4,380	72-24	None	5-0-1	36.8v	42.0	6-2737	839	57
Moberly, Mo.	19-0	2,880-. . . .	4,680	96-24	Yes	0-2-0	60.0	63.0	6-note 2		
Modesto, Calif.	50-9	4,296-5,364	9,612	67-24	60	6-0-1	239.6v	262.1	2-958	182	53
Monmouth, Ill.	9-20	3,600-3,780	4,800	56-24	Yes[6]	3-0-3	35.0	46.0	6-2511	913	56
Monroe, Mich.	34-0	4,500-4,900	6,590	70-24	Yes D	4-0-1	169.9	186.6	5-2162	603	51
Monroe, N. C.	12-25	3,240-3,456	4,560	84-24	Yes D	3-0-1	41.6v	48.5	6-2784	1128	55
Monrovia, Calif.	29-0	5,232-6,060	9,396	67-24	Yes D[7]	2-0-1	170.9v	199.0	5-2202	655	59
Monterey, Calif.	40-10	4,566-5,412	9,264	69-24	Yes	1-5-1	225.7	246.8	3-1470	429	53
Moscow, Idaho	1-52	. . . .-. . . .	5,400	48-. .	Yes D	2-4-1	10.1	18.6	6-2675	890	36
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	22-0	. . . .-. . . .	7,371	65-. .	75	3-0-1	121.1v	136.6	6-2663	953	54
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	4-15	4,200-4,541	. . . .	84-24	Yes D	0-5-0	28.4v	31.2	7-3305	1149	29
Mtn. View, Calif.	21-25	5,364-6,360	8,520	68-24	90	5-0-1	87.5v	109.2	5-2453	734	53
Muscatine, Iowa	24-0	3,744-3,931	5,116	68-24	Yes	3-0-1	98.0	104.8	5-2433	908	49
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	17-0	. . . .-4,600	6,950	63-24	No[4]	2-0-0	83.1	93.0	6-2901	1183	54
Nacogdoches, Tex.	16-30†	2,700-3,060	4,380	. .-24	Yes D	6-0-1	49.2	62.6	23-note 1		
Nampa, Idaho	21-0	. . . .-. . . .	6,025	72-10	78	3-1-0	80.3	90.6	5-2226	526	56
Napa, Calif.	26-9	4,836-5,868	8,436	67-24	75	3-1-1	142.0	175.5	3-1313	372	51

Table XVI—Fire Department Data for Cities 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Naugatuck, Conn.	17-90	$4,541-4,541	$6,000	56-8	Yes D	4-0-1	$ 81.8	$ 95.6	6-C-note 2		
Needham t, Mass.	52-12	4,395-4,825	7,435	50-10	25	5-0-2	381.9v	373.7	4-B-note 2		
Neenah, Wis.	29-0	4,170-4,572	7,200	68-24	Yes	3-0-1	154.5	160.0	5-2298	764	56
New Braunfels, Tex.	77-60	3,270-3,360	3,960	72-24	Yes	3-0-1	53.3	69.8	16-note 1		
Newport Beach, Calif.	42-18	4,896-5,808	9,984	72-24	Yes D	5-0-0	245.3v	292.4	5-2266	573	57
Newton, Kan.	18-0	3,738-4,050	6,000	72-24	Yes D	3-1-0	74.4	83.0	5-2198	755	57
North Adams, Mass.	36-0	3,816-4,134	5,353	56-10	Yes	3-0-2	159.3	172.1	4-B-note 2		
North Miami, Fla.	30-0	3,861-4,732	6,604	56-24	Yes D	2-1-0	129.9	143.3	7-3244	1015	59
N. Plainfield, N. J.	17-17	4,524-5,564	7,150	56-10	75	2-0-1	97.3	....	D-note 3		
North Platte, Neb.	13-35	3,315-3,528	5,100	72-24	Yes D	2-1-2	46.3	56.4	6-2994	1149	51
Oak Lawn, Ill.	0-42	....-....	....	..-..	No	4-2-1	18.5v	36.6	6-2625	944	55
Ocala, Fla.	19-10	3,540-4,020	5,700	78-24	Yes D	3-0-1	84.7	98.9	6-2504	892	56
Oceanside, Calif.	23-10	5,130-6,084	8,318	72-24	Yes	0-2-1	120.0v	127.9	5-2372	823	48
Okmulgee, Okla.	24-0	2,820-3,120	4,980	72-24	No	3-0-0	71.2	74.9	6-2881	1238	46
Olean, N. Y.	31-0	....-....	5,600	56-10	60	3-0-1	....	....	4-1713	634	39
Orange, Calif.	22-12	4,500-5,400	8,940	72-24	85	3-0-0	85.7	101.3	6-2978	948	52
Orange, Tex.	36-14	3,720-4,020	....	72-24	Yes	5-0-1	143.9v	235.3	24-note 1		
Orangeburg, S. C.	24-6	3,240-3,600	6,000	81-24	Yes D	4-1-1	66.6	81.7	5-2080	689	58
Ottawa, Ill.	21-8	4,664-4,664	5,908	56-24	Yes	2-0-1	100.5v	114.3	6-2730	1026	53
Ottawa, Kan.	12-0	3,240-3,600	4,560	72-24	160	1-1-0	44.5	50.6	6-2709	1038	39
Painesville, Ohio	19-7	4,380-5,498	6,588	56-24	100	3-0-1	....	....	5-2482	883	56
Palestine, Tex.	15-0	3,300-3,480	4,092	72-24	Yes D	0-3-0	50.5	53.0	22-note 1		
Palm Springs, Calif.	24-0	4,566-5,472	8,424	66-24	No[4]	0-2-0	112.3	149.7	6-2971	789	51
Pampa, Tex.	32-2	....-3,960	6,000	72-24	Yes D	5-5-1	118.1	113.8	17-note 1		
Paris, Tex.	30-0	....-....	....	72-24	Yes	4-0-1	99.4	109.4	18-note 1		
Park Forest, Ill.	13-45	5,040-5,880	8,880	56-24	75	3-0-0	92.5v	101.5	6-2985	1157	53
Park Ridge, Ill.	9-19	4,710-5,700	....	56-24	Yes D	3-0-1	54.4v	66.5	5-2165	825	51
Parsons, Kan.	19-0	3,030-3,660	4,620	72-24	Yes	4-1-1	68.3	73.4	5-2427	893	39
Pendleton, Ore.	18-37	3,948-4,548	6,384	72-24	Yes D	4-0-1	74.2v	82.7	5-2320	834	33
Petaluma, Calif.	17-10	4,434-5,304	7,296	72-24	Yes	6-0-3	91.4v	108.2	3-1459	422	52
Piedmont, Calif.	21-0	4,968-6,168	....	67-24	Yes	2-0-1	131.0	139.3	3-1474	421	50
Piqua, Ohio	20-13	4,536-4,680	....	63-24	100	3-0-1	95.4	107.1	5-2176	713	59
Pittsburg, Calif.	18-8	5,070-6,024	9,576	56-24	96	3-1-0	114.3v	123.6	5-2092	921	53
Pittsburg, Kan.	25-0	3,210-3,480	5,400	84-24	Yes	5-0-1	89.4	108.4	6-2612	940	38
Plainview, Tex.	21-0	2,880-3,360	4,500	72-24	Yes D	4-0-0	71.0	83.9	30-note 1		
Plymouth t, Mass.	30-45	3,891-4,270	5,774	56-10	25	6-0-1	134.0v	163.8	5-B-note 2		
Ponca City, Okla.	36-0	3,600-3,900	6,600	60-10	Yes D	4-0-1	100.3	122.4	6-2943	1012	50
Port Angeles, Wash.	12-20	4,500-5,064	....	63-24	Yes	5-1-0	67.8	79.9	5-2339	913	40
Portsmouth, N. H.	25-32	4,000-4,489	6,488	74-24	50	5-0-1	123.9v	....	6-2944	1053	50
Pottstown, Pa.	8-200	....-....	....	75-12	Yes D	4-0-2	70.0v	73.1	5-2493	933	49
Puyallup, Wash.	11-27	3,680-....	6,840	56-24	Yes D	3-0-0	63.6v	72.1	5-2460	1023	54
Rahway, N. J.	47-20	4,524-5,814	7,718	56-10	75	4-0-1	271.8v	285.9	B-note 3		
Reading t, Mass.	32-15	3,900-4,680	6,500	56-10	Yes D	4-0-1	153.5v	203.4	5-B-note 2		
Red Wing, Minn.	14-30	3,900-4,560	5,600	84-24	120	4-0-1	62.4	68.8	4-1755	643	55
Redding, Calif.	18-35	4,536-5,364	7,800	68-24	Yes	3-0-1	94.4	112.9	3-1477	491	54
Redlands, Calif.	24-10	4,446-5,400	8,724	66-24	50	3-0-1	136.4	148.3	5-2360	667	55
Reidsville, N. C.	7-20	....-....	4,320	84-24	Yes D	4-4-1	27.5	33.9	6-2679	1044	56
Richmond, Ky.	16-12	2,520-2,760	3,000	72-24	Yes D	3-0-1	33.9	66.4	6-2783	809	59
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	11-0	....-4,530	6,030	84-24	150	1-0-0	51.4	64.3	6-note 2		
Ridgewood, N. J.	37-33	....-6,000	....	56-69	50[5]	5-0-1	208.1v	222.1	B-note 3		
River Rouge, Mich.	29-0	5,500-6,000	8,580	56-24	140	2-0-0	168.6	192.2	6-2868	1118	53
Rock Hill, S. C.	28-0	3,387-3,630	5,424	84-24	Yes D	5-0-1	104.0	119.0	5-2276	922	57
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	0-380	....-....	....	..-..	Yes D	5-0-2	5.9v	54.9	5-2076	804	33
Roseville, Calif.	11-25	4,140-4,980	7,248	56-24	60	3-1-0	58.8v	77.6	4-1841	631	55
Roseville, Mich.	16-14	5,058-5,658	....	63-24	50	4-0-0	109.7v	117.8	6-2830	1001	56
Ruston, La.	15-10	3,000-3,300	5,400	84-24	Yes	3-0-0	42.5	58.7	5-2157	777	56
Rutherford, N. J.	0-75	....-....	....	..-..	125	3-0-1	17.0v	27.5	C-note 3		
St. Augustine, Fla.	22-0	3,478-3,737	5,271	72-24	Yes D	4-0-1	76.8	91.0	5-2096	654	59

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands): Salaries and Wages	Fire Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands): Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Department Deficiency Points	Year
St. Charles, Mo.	21-0	$3,840-4,200	$4,380	84-24	Yes	5-1-0	$ 47.3v	$ 60.4	7-note 2		
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	49-0	4,950-5,700	8,650	63-24	100	4-0-1	276.4v	309.9	6-2681	801	54
St. Joseph, Mich.	18-0	4,092-4,500	7,356	63-24	Yes D	.-.-.	86.8	101.6	6-2849	904	32
Salinas, Calif.	38-12	4,860-5,496	10,098	72-24	50	5-0-1	215.4v	236.0	5-2280	755	54
Salisbury, Md.	21-75	2,938-3,770	5,200	48-8	Yes D	7-0-1	80-9v	87.7	6-2694	1098	58
Salisbury, N. C.	36-4	3,212-3,586	6,180	72-10	Yes D	5-0-2	129.5v	149.5	5-2014	679	54
San Benito, Tex.	4-32	3,000-3,000	4,800	48-8	Yes	0-3-0	15.3v	18.7	37-note 1		
San Bruno, Calif.	22-31	5,106-6,060	8,940	60-24	Yes	0-5-0	119.1v	132.3	4-1962	624	59
San Buenaventura, Cal.	40-0	4,920-5,856	9,528	72-24	Yes	3-0-1	212.1v	272.9	4-1919	374	52
San Carlos, Calif.	27-11	5,034-6,120	9,600	60-24	No	5-1-0	172.5	187.5	5-2272	660	58
San Fernando, Calif.	20-0	5,784-6,636	9,528	66-24	Yes	3-0-0	118.5	125.4	5-2394	649	50
San Gabriel, Calif.	28-0	5,196-. . . .	. . . .	69-24	35	2-0-0	177.6	199.6	5-2187	547	53
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	22-0	4,548-5,520	9,120	72-24	Yes	3-0-1	122.4	139.1	4-1811	578	57
San Marino, Calif.	22-0	4,968-6,156	10,380	68-24	Yes	2-0-1	145.0	159.6	4-1742	444	57
San Rafael, Calif.	33-15	5,046-5,820	7,860	72-24	120	3-0-1	171.3v	211.7	4-1844	694	47
Sanford, Fla.	22-0	3,629-4,073	6,189	84-24	Yes D	6-0-1	71.3	83.2	5-2316	824	58
Sanford t, Maine	8-36	3,640-3,640	. . . .	84-24	Yes	3-0-1	52.2v	65.7	6-C-note 2		
Sanford, N. C.	5-32	2,700-3,024	. . . .	48-24	No	3-4-0	21.9v	37.2	7-3121	1261	57
Santa Clara, Calif.	42-70	5,232-6,360	10,344	68-24	100	3-1-1	273.0v	302.6	3-1355	464	54
Santa Cruz, Calif.	35-0	4,760-5,628	. . . .	72-24	100	4-0-1	. . . .	224.7	3-1405	396	57
Santa Paula, Calif.	0-24	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Yes	0-3-0	10.4v	17.4	6-2749	932	51
Santa Rosa, Calif.	41-0	4,572-5,712	10,800	69-24	Yes	4-1-1	225.3	264.9	3-1466	360	55
Sarasota, Fla.	49-0	4,100-4,100	7,700	60-24	Yes D	7-0-1	186.9	219.4	6-2542	693	58
Saugus t, Mass.	28-1	4,685-4,685	6,085	48-10	50	3-0-1	137.0v	142.7	5-C-note 2		
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	25-8	3,740-4,360	6,419	63-24	Yes D	2-0-1	117.1v	124.6	6-2631	823	51
Scarsdale, N. Y.	32-25	5,050-5,850	7,800	56-10	Yes D	4-0-2	179.7	196.3	4-1755	598	36
Scottsbluff, Neb.	9-30	3,240-3,648	5,400	72-24	Yes D	3-1-0	34.7	42.6	6-2694	1059	57
Shawnee, Okla.	30-0	3,048-3,048	4,920	72-10	50	4-0-1	92.7	100.3	6-2914	1147	59
Sheridan, Wyo.	13-0	3,600-4,500	5,196	70-24	No	0-2-0	61.0	66.1	7-3385	1389	57
Sherman, Tex.	36-0	3,000-3,804	5,280	72-24	Yes	9-0-1	99.7	120.4	17-note 1		
Shorewood, Wis.	25-0	5,052-5,760	9,384[9]	70-24	75	2-0-1	142.8	154.1	4-1856	718	52
Sidney, Ohio	15-0	4,253-4,515	5,775	72-24	75	3-0-1	69.0	73.1	5-2292	624	53
Snyder, Tex.	11-40	3,840-3,960	6,300	72-24	Yes D	4-0-0	49.0v	58.0	34-note 1		
S. Charleston, W. Va.	21-20	3,780-4,140	6,060	60-24	75	4-0-1	109.3	140.3	6-2514	913	49
South Euclid, Ohio	32-0	. . . .-. . . .	7,800	56-24	85	1-1-0	181.6	193.6	4-1574	425	59
South Norfolk, Va.	18-70	3,504-4,104	5,760	84-24	100	0-4-0	81.4v	100.4	7-3013	952	56
S. Pasadena, Calif.	22-15	4,848-5,832	9,204	66-24	Yes	0-2-0	140.0	182.7	4-1991	610	49
South Portland, Me.	31-110	3,557-3,878	5,760	64-24	Yes D	8-1-1	131.9v	170.6	3-B-note 2		
Springfield, Ore.	18-24	4,080-4,680	6,420	63-24	60	5-0-0	84.9v	97.4	5-2110	584	52
Statesville, N. C.	21-18	2,844-3,792	5,304	84-24	Yes D	5-0-2	66.0	83.4	5-2253	1034	58
Staunton, Va.	6-25	3,600-3,840	. . . .	72-24	Yes D	4-1-0	19.4v	37.2	6-2696	966	53
Stevens Point, Wis.	17-0	4,116-4,387	5,724	72-24	Yes	2-1-0	79.2	88.3	5-2257	871	56
Stoughton t, Mass.	36-25	4,528-4,528	5,869	56-70	Yes D	4-0-1	66.0v	75.6	4-B-note 2		
Struthers, Ohio	9-21	4,800-4,800	5,400	56-24	50	2-0-0	46.7	51.0	5-2033	796	55
Suffolk, Va.	21-20	3,402-3,591	5,738	84-24	Yes D	3-1-0	79.1	90.8	5-2268	697	54
Sumter, S. C.	20-9	3,128-3,792	5,520	84-24	Yes D	6-1-1	96.8v	86.8	6-2908	1167	59
Sunnyvale, Calif.	86-0	5,486-6,656	. . . .	63-24	Yes	4-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2367	732	58
Swampscott t, Mass.	33-0	4,875-4,875	6,832	56-10	Yes D	3-0-1	178.7	190.9	4-B-note 2		
Sweetwater, Tex.	24-4	3,420-3,600	4,920	72-24	Yes D	4-0-1	87.9	97.0	18-note 1		
Terrell, Tex.	5-25	. . . .-3,220	. . . .	72-24	50	3-0-1	22.8v	30.4	37-note 1		
Thomasville, Ga.	25-0	3,060-3,300	4,800	84-24	Yes D	3-1-1	61.0	99.0	4-1622	570	55
Thomasville, N. C.	28-11	2,820-3,420	5,220	72-24	Yes D	4-0-0	55.5	63.3	6-2678	1035	59
Traverse City, Mich.	15-8	3,780-4,368	5,844	72-24	Yes D	2-0-1	69.9v	83.8	6-2951	1190	58
Trinidad, Colo.	14-0	3,000-3,840	. . . .	84-24	No	2-0-1	51.3	55.1	7-3055	1077	54
Troy, Ohio	13-. .	4,440-5,126	6,048	72-24	150	3-0-1	59.9	68.1	6-2543	930	54
Tulare, Calif.	11-20	3,810-4,740	7,356	72-24	Yes	0-3-0	54.4v	65.5	4-1882	560	50
Twin Falls, Idaho	26-0	3,276-3,936	5,724	60-24	Yes D	3-0-1	104.9	116.6	5-2392	806	52
Two Rivers, Wis.	15-0	4,038-4,510	6,350	72-24	40	3-0-1	69.7	74.1	5-2212	821	58
University Hgts., Ohio	25-0	4,608-5,784	8,700	72-24	100	1-1-0	136.4	147.0	4-1684	524	57

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000 —Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Furnishes Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
University Pk., Tex.	26-0	$4,614-4,914	$. . . .	72-24	Yes	3-0-1	$148.2	$160.4	19-note 1		
Upland, Calif. . . .	7-19	4,944-6,024	8,077	40-8	. . .	0-3-0	39.0v	49.1	6-2903	821	50
Valdosta, Ga.	42-0	3,000-3,600	5,100	84-24	Yes D	4-0-1	149.9	171.5	7-3137	1094	57
Vernon, Tex.	11-18	3,000-3,000	. . . .	72-24	Yes	3-1-0	37.6v	43.8	24-note 1		
Victoria, Tex. . . .	45-0	3,360-3,360	5,700	72-24	Yes	5-0-1	166.3	. . . .	21-note 1		
Visalia, Calif. . . .	18-8	4,320-4,992	9,600	72-24	35	3-0-1	95.9v	112.2	4-1957	611	53
Wabash, Ind.	15-0	3,720-4,080	. . . .	63-24	200	2-0-1	73.7	85.0	7-3191	1188	39
Walla Walla, Wash.	50-0	4,260-4,260	7,000	63-24	30	3-0-1	235.7	267.5	3-1477	538	55
Warren, Pa.	22-0	3,528-3,960	5,616	84-24	Yes	3-0-1	84.9	92.6	6-2957	898	54
Wash. Ct. House, Ohio	7-18	4,034-4,034	4,856	66-24	100	2-1-0	35.4v	57.2	7-3399	1261	58
Watertown, S. D. .	15-. .	3,651-3,972	5,280	66-24	Yes D	4-1-0	61.0v	113.6	7-3050	984	57
Watertown, Wis. . .	18-15	4,507-5,033	. . . .	72-24	Yes D	3-0-1	99.5v	139.2	5-2361	891	51
Watsonville, Calif.	14-20	4,296-5,220	8,916	72-24	60	3-0-1	79.5v	85.7	4-1901	587	58
Waukesha, Wis. . .	44-0	4,890-5,250	7,650	72-24	60	3-0-1	23.0	36.2	5-2191	729	40
Waxahachie, Tex. .	15-0	2,700-2,760	4,560	72-24	Yes D	3-0-0	42.0	49.8	Data not available		
Waycross, Ga. . . .	25-0	3,120-3,240	5,418	84-24	Yes D	4-0-1	81.1	90.8	6-2710	1079	58
Wayne, Mich.	26-25	5,275-5,756	7,550	63-24	Yes	5-1-1	131.0v	142.4	7-not graded		
Waynesboro, Pa. .	4-100	3,510-3,640	. . . .	90-24	Yes D	5-0-1	15.8	31.4	5-note 2		
Waynesboro, Va. .	6-30	2,880-3,180	5,100	84-24	Yes D	4-0-0	22.6v	63.0	7-3062	1148	56
West Frankfort, Ill.	5-18	3,900-3,900	. . . .	72-24	Yes D	3-1-1	19.9v	22.2	8-3518	1144	56
West Lafayette, Ind.	13-2	4,500-4,900	6,600	67-24	125[5]	. . .	67.8	67.9	6-2926	993	39
W. Springfield t, Mass.	71-0	3,855-4,482	5,176	48-10	Yes	3-0-2	334.9	357.1	5-B-note 2		
Westfield, N. J. . .	28-20	4,350-5,550	7,800	56-10	Yes D	4-0-1	154.6v	168.3	C-note 3		
Wheaton, Ill.	29-29	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Yes	4-1-0	17.0v	47.6	6-2885	1133	54
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	23-0	5,220-5,760	8,052	68-24	75	2-0-1	134.9	201.6	4-1908	696	54
Willimantic, Conn.	18-27	4,370-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	60	3-0-2	. . . .	109.5	6-C-note 2		
Wilmette, Ill.	25-0	4,800-5,700	8,600	56-24	Yes	2-1-0	127.0	163.0	5-2029	981	57
Wilson, N. C.	37-19	3,180-. . . .	6,180	84-24	Yes D	0-3-1	145.4v	163.2	5-2291	953	55
Winchester t, Mass.	35-10	4,229-4,821	7,060	56-10	Yes D	2-0-1	169.0	206.8	4-B-note 2		
Winchester, Va. . .	9-60	3,000-4,020	. . . .	72-24	No	6-0-1	33.0	59.7	6-2852	709	55
Windsor t, Conn. .	1-100	. . . .-. . . .	7,300	. .-. .	Yes	5-1-0	9.0v	23.0	6-C-note 2		
Winfield, Kan. . . .	15-0	3,300-4,140	4,740	72-24	Yes	3-0-1	65.0	105.0	5-2391	683	40
Winnetka, Ill.	18-12	4,410-5,700	10,500	56-24	Yes	2-0-2	106.0v	137.3	4-1656	565	59
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	19-0	4,701-. . . .	4,938	68-24	Yes	0-2-0	96.6	157.6	6-2689	964	51
Wood River, Ill. . .	5-18	. . . .-. . . .	6,000	84-24	Yes	0-2-0	29.2v	33.2	7-3038	952	58
Woodbury, N. J. . .	5-80	4,200-4,830	. . . .	56-8	75	4-0-1	23.0	40.7	D-note 3		
Woodland, Calif. . .	14-31	4,176-5,148	6,936	67-24	120	5-0-1	77.5v	90.7	4-1842	705	59
Xenia, Ohio	17-0	3,900-4,475	5,975	63-24	100	2-1-0	77.8	83.2	5-2401	820	55
Ypsilanti, Mich. . .	23-0	4,519-5,034	7,068	63-24	90	2-0-1	118.8	124.6	6-2954	968	53

[1] All Texas cities under 25,000 except Texarkana, are graded by engineers of the Texas Board of Insurance Commissioners. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis is determined.

[2] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association (covering all states in New England except New Hampshire) supplied only the total or final classification as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the national board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to minimum rates on dwelling house property, "A" being the best and "F" being the poorest. The rating organization in Pennsylvania (except for Allegheny County) and Missouri supplied only the total or final class for some cities under 25,000.

[3] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the rating organization in New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the national board grading schedule, a class "B" city 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A class "A" city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a class 2 city elsewhere, a class "B" city the same as a class 3 city, and so on.

[4] City issues one or more of the following items: helmet, boots, rubber coat, work uniforms.

[5] First work uniform issued by city.

[6] City pays part of cost of work uniforms.

[7] City pays part of cost of dress uniforms.

[8] Unified department of public safety.

[9] Chief heads both police and fire departments.

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Police Administration

Developments in 1959

BY O. W. WILSON

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DURING the first eight years of the 1950 decade, serious crimes increased four times more rapidly than the population of the United States. Reports for the first nine months of 1959 from cities with a total population of 69 million showed an over-all decrease of 1 per cent in the number of crimes from the comparable 1958 statistics. It seems unwise to conclude from these incomplete figures, however, that the upward crime trend has been halted.

The police have been concerned not only with a constantly mounting crime rate but also by a declining conviction rate. Comparison of 1957 and 1958 conviction rates with the average for the previous five-year periods in a number of serious offenses reveals a startling downward trend as shown in Table 1 below.

Decreases of such magnitude in conviction rates may be taken, with the persistent increase in crime, as a warning that the scales of justice are getting out of balance. There is no indication that police procedures used in marshaling evidence against the defendant are becoming less ef-

TABLE 1

PER CENT OF CONVICTIONS BY TYPES OF OFFENSES, 1952-1958

Type of Offense[1]	Average, 1952-1956	1957	Per Cent Change	Average, 1953-1957	1958	Per Cent Change
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	59.8	67.6	+13.0	62.2	59.5	-4.3
Robbery	76.7	62.3	-18.8	74.0	60.8	-17.8
Aggravated assault	50.3	41.2	-18.1	48.5	41.8	-13.8
Burglary—breaking and entering	75.0	66.6	-11.2	72.8	67.8	-6.9
Larceny—theft	75.4	70.2	-6.9	74.2	71.0	-4.3
Auto theft	64.7	62.3	-3.7	64.2	64.0	-0.3
Stolen property; buying and receiving	54.2	47.8	-11.8	53.5	45.6	-14.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	75.9	63.7	-16.1	73.4	63.3	-13.8
Narcotic drug laws	69.7	71.9	+3.1	70.0	65.5	-6.4
Gambling	65.2	45.4	-30.4	63.1	45.1	-28.5

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports* (Washington, D.C.: The Bureau, 1952-1958).

[1] Rape not included because statutory rape was dropped in 1958.

fective: indeed, the reverse seems more likely. Nor does it seem likely that prosecutors have grown less vigorous or that defense attorneys have suddenly discovered new and more successful techniques. May the explanation be found in the restrictions that have been imposed on the police by appellate decisions?

In-service Training. In an effort to strengthen law enforcement, the state legislatures in New York and California have promoted the basic training of municipal police officers by establishing minimum courses of instruction for recruits and making other provisions for in-service training. Original proposals for the new laws came from organizations of law enforcement officials in these states.

An eight-member Municipal Police Training Council was created in New York state to define minimum standards of police training and to make recommendations to the governor concerning police training schools. A second provision of the law, effective July 1, 1960, calls for satisfactory completion of the prescribed training course and certification as a prerequisite of permanent appointment as a police officer of any county, city, town, village, or police district in the state of New York.

The Council may recommend to the Governor rules and regulations with respect to: approval of municipal police training schools; minimum courses of study, attendance requirements, equipment and facilities at approved schools; minimum qualifications for instructors; requirements for minimum basic training which probationary police officers shall complete before being eligible for permanent appointments; and advanced in-service training programs.

The executive director, to be appointed by the governor, has the responsibility to certify instructors, approve schools, and certify police officers who have successfully completed basic training. He also is responsible for making studies and surveys regarding municipal training schools; cooperating with schools in the development of advanced in-service training; cooperating with colleges, universities, and institutes for development of courses in police science and administration; and in cooperating with other state agencies in police training.

In signing the bill, the governor of New York stated, "Responsible law enforcement officials have long deplored the lack of state-wide minimum standards of police training. The need for such standards is underscored by the rising incidence of crime. Effective police work is essential to combat those corrosive elements which have sought to establish themselves in our State."

California created in the department of justice a Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training, consisting of nine members appointed by the governor after consultation with the attorney general. The Commission is required to establish standards for recruitment and training of local peace officers. A peace officer training fund was created in the state treasury supported by penalty assessments equal to 5 per cent of fines and forfeitures other than for vehicle code violations. The Commission is authorized to allocate to counties and cities, which have made requests, sums required to reimburse them for half the salary paid to peace officers meeting recruitment standards while they participate in training programs approved by the Commission.

College Training. The minimum educational requirement of graduation from high school is being upgraded by some police departments. Careful screening by more progressive departments has resulted in the appointment of recruits who have had some college training. Appointees to the Oakland, California, department in 1959 had completed, on the average, slightly more than 60 semester units of college work. Some departments have now established 60 semester units of college work as a minimum educational requirement. The Walnut Creek, California, Department requires a bachelor's degree although a candidate who has completed more than 60 semester units of work may be appointed on condition that he completes requirements for the bachelor's degree in four years.

The following tabulation shows the number of bachelor's and master's degrees awarded to students, since July, 1950, by universities and colleges offering organized programs of training in law enforcement and criminalistics.

	Degrees Awarded 1950-1959	
Law Enforcement	Bachelor's	Master's
Florida State University	3	-
University of Indiana	89	-
Michigan State University	533	2
University of California, Berkeley	170	4
University of Southern California	103	33
Fresno State College	181	-
Long Beach State College	13	-
Los Angeles State College	197	6
Sacramento State College	135	-
San Jose State College	161	-
Washington State College	154	8
City College of New York	-	4
Total	1,739	57
Criminalistics		
Michigan State University	17	-
University of California	54	4
Total	71	4

Psychiatric Screening. A police institute on community relations sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews recommended that New Jersey's civil service rules be amended to provide for psychiatric screening of potential police appointees on the ground that emotional stability and maturity should be a requirement for a police officer.

Cedar Grove and Middletown, New Jersey, have authorized psychiatric examinations in the selection of patrolmen. Cedar Grove will give the examinations to the top two or three candidates following other examinations. Middletown will require every applicant to take the tests.

Legislation. The California legislature amended the workmen's compensation law to provide that hernia, heart trouble, or pneumonia of policemen and firemen entitles them to the presumption that the disability is service connected.

The California legislature also established death and disability benefits for peace officers who are injured while performing police duties outside their own bailiwicks as they are required to do under mutual aid pacts. The law provides that a local peace officer who dies or is injured while performing law enforcement duties anywhere in the state, but who is not at the time acting in the performance of his duties for the local agency employing him, shall be accorded the same benefits, including benefits under the workmen's compensation law, that he would have received had he been acting for the local agency.

The general assembly of Illinois enacted a law to prevent the combining of services of police and fire departments by municipalities of 10,000 to 500,000 population. The governor, in vetoing the bill, stated: "It would prevent such municipalities from utilizing new techniques which produce greater efficiency and economy in municipal services with corresponding benefits to the taxpayers. This is a matter which is best left to the sound judgment of local officials. They should not be hampered in determining what is the most efficient and economical method of police and fire protection to meet their own local conditions."

Court Decisions. A California district court of appeals ruled that a police chief, under appropriate circumstances, may direct a subordinate to take a "lie detector" test and that a refusal to comply constitutes insubordination and a reason for dismissal from the force.

Appointment of a nonresident police chief by the city of Galesburg, Illinois, was sustained in a decision handed down by the Knox County Circuit Court. The legal action was instituted by officers of the Galesburg Police Department who claimed that the chief could not qualify because he had not been a resident of Galesburg for one year. The decision is important for Illinois cities because, upon adoption of an appropriate ordinance, it permits administrative appointments both from outside municipal service and outside the city to positions requiring specialized training and knowledge.

Field Service and Traffic Division, IACP. The Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police was transferred from Evanston, Illinois, to Washington, D. C., and made a part of a newly activated Field Service and Traffic Division. The new division will provide, at the request of local police chiefs, consulting services not only in traffic control but in all aspects of police operations and administration. Such services are to be provided on a cost basis. In addition, the service division will assist local departments in improving their crime reporting procedures at no cost when the Uniform Crime Reporting Committee of the IACP calls the attention of the service division to the need for this service.

Police Department Statistics

DETAILED data on police administration in 1959 are presented in Table XVII for cities over 10,000 population. This table reports number of police employees, salaries of patrolmen and police chiefs, work week, uniform and clothing allowance, use of patrol cars, extent of foot patrol, and annual departmental expenditures.

For comparison of police and fire data, see the preceding fire department section in this Year Book. This article on police statistics summarizes and analyzes the detailed statistics in Table XVII to enable city officials to make comparisons as to cost, performance, and accomplishment. Comparison between individual cities must be made with caution

TABLE 1

POLICE EMPLOYEES AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1959)						
Over 500,000	18	1.29	2.25	2.78	3.07	3.81
250,000 to 500,000	20	1.18	1.73	1.98	2.09	3.46
100,000 to 250,000	65	1.30	1.58	1.92	2.19	3.77
50,000 to 100,000	128	0.99	1.45	1.73	2.02	3.45
25,000 to 50,000	268	0.11	1.37	1.68	2.01	5.78
10,000 to 25,000	484	0.45	1.36	1.65	2.08	6.20
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1960)						
Over 500,000	18	$3,780	$4,400	$4,800	$5,106	$6,228
250,000 to 500,000	17	3,913	4,165	4,500	5,205	6,396
100,000 to 250,000	41	2,576	3,812	4,241	4,609	6,060
50,000 to 100,000	90	2,100	3,887	4,340	4,881	6,180
25,000 to 50,000	208	3,000	3,818	4,251	4,718	5,988
10,000 to 25,000	419	2,664	3,500	4,030	4,560	7,488[1]
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1960)						
Over 500,000	18	$4,680	$5,226	$5,761	$5,955	$6,900
250,000 to 500,000	17	4,320	4,998	5,574	5,934	6,828
100,000 to 250,000	41	3,780	4,605	5,096	5,356	6,900
50,000 to 100,000	90	2,100	4,320	4,819	5,452	6,984
25,000 to 50,000	208	3,216	4,305	4,800	5,555	6,900
10,000 to 25,000	419	2,700	3,958	4,540	5,250	8,760[1]
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1960)						
Over 500,000	18	$11,025	$12,450	$14,510	$18,814	$30,000
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,200	10,429	11,928	12,455	16,932
100,000 to 250,000	59	5,280	7,620	9,216	10,700	14,556
50,000 to 100,000	103	4,950	7,320	8,424	9,936	13,704
25,000 to 50,000	222	4,620	6,348	7,320	8,535	13,500
10,000 to 25,000	512	3,120	5,400	6.153	7,500	12,972

[1] Anchorage, Alaska.

due to variances in utilization of personnel, degree of law enforcement, and police needs of the community.

Number of Employees. Table 1 summarizes the total number of full-time paid police employees, uniformed and civilian. The median number of police employees per 1,000 population is 1.72 for all cities over 10,000 population and ranges from 1.65 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 2.78 in cities over 500,000. The 1959 medians in all population groups reflected increases over the 1958 medians.

Number of Civilian Employees. The number of civilian employees utilized by police departments ranged from 1 to 1,320. A total of 207 cities (all but four with less than 25,000 population) did not use civilian employees. The median number of civilian police employees by population groups was: 240 in cities over 500,000; 104 in cities of 250,000 to 500,000; 28 in cities of 100,000 to 250,000; 11 in cities of 50,000 to 100,000; three in cities of from 25,000 to 50,000; and one in cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Hours of Work. The median work week is 40 hours for patrolmen in all cities over 10,000. This was a reduction from the 42-hour median reported in the 1959 Year Book. The medians for cities in the five population groups over 25,000 all are 40 hours, the same as in 1958. There also was no change in the 44-hour median for cities from 10,000 to 25,000.

A total of 99 cities over 10,000 population reduced the work week for policemen in 1959[1] compared with 67 in 1958 and 103 in 1957. Three of the cities reducing the work week were in the 250,000-to-500,000 population group; five from cities of 100,000 to 250,000; 14 between 50,000 and 100,000; 12 between 25,000 and 50,000; and 65 between 10,000 and 25,000. A total of 49 cities reduced their work week to 40 hours; 35 to between 42 and 44 hours, and 12 to between 45 and 60 hours.

Police Salaries. Table 1 also summarizes the patrolmen entrance and maximum salaries and the police chief's salaries as reported by city officials early in 1960. Median entrance salaries range from $4,030 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to $4,800 for cities over 500,000. All but the largest cities, where the figure remained at $4,800, showed increases in the median entrance salaries over 1959. These gains ranged from $10 in the 250,000-to-500,000 group to $260 in the 50,000-to-100,000 group. Maximum salaries of patrolmen at the median range from $4,540 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to $5,571 for cities over 500,000. Cities of 100,000 to 250,000 show the largest increase of $375.

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[1] The 99 cities over 10,000 population reducing policemen's work week in 1959 are: Pritchard, Alabama; Tucson, Arizona; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Griffin, Georgia; Lewistown, Idaho; Centralia, Dixon, Jacksonville, La Grange, La Salle, Mount Vernon, and Wood River, Illinois; Bedford, Evansville, Mishawaka, South Bend, and Wabash, Indiana; Ames, Cedar Rapids, and Waterloo, Iowa; Garden City and Parsons, Kansas; Takoma Park, Maryland; Berkley, Holland, and Livonia, Michigan; Mankata and Red Wing, Minnesota; Clarksdale, Mississippi; Mexico, Missouri; Rochester, New Hampshire; Harrison and Vineland, New Jersey; Long Beach, New York; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Charlotte, Shelby, and Wilmington, North Carolina; Ashtabula, Cleveland Heights, Maple Heights, Mount Vernon, and Toledo, Ohio; McAlester, Oklahoma; Corvallis and Pendleton, Oregon; Bethel, Bethlehem, Hanover, Lewistown, Mount Lebanon tp., Norristown, and Ross tp., Pennsylvania; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Abilene, Amarillo, Austin, Baytown, Bellaire, Borger, Brownwood, Cleburne, Corpus Christi, Corsicana, Denton, Edinburg, Fort Worth, Gainesville, Galveston, Garland, Grand Prarie, Greenville, Longview, Lubbock, Lufkin, McAllen, Mercedes, Midland, Mission, Nacogdoches, Odessa, Pampa, Port Arthur, San Angelo, San Antonio, San Benito, Sherman, Snyder, Temple, Tyler, University Park, Victoria, Waco, and Wichita Falls, Texas; Roanoke, Virginia; Laramie and Sheridan, Wyoming; and Everett and Puyallup, Washington.

The median salaries of police chiefs range from $6,153 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to $14,510 in cities over 500,000. Comparison of police chief salaries with those of fire chiefs and other city officials can be made in Table IX elsewhere in this Year Book. Police chief salaries at the median in various population groups are $329 to $524 higher than those reported in the 1959 Year Book.

Uniforms and Clothing Allowance. Of the cities shown in Table XVII, 974 reported on their practice of issuing uniforms or paying clothing allowances for uniformed patrolmen. Of these 974 cities, 763 (78 per cent) make some form of issue or allowance, while 211 (22 per cent) do not make any issue or allowance. A total of 386 cities (40 per cent of the reporting cities) issue uniforms: 88 pay annual allowances of less than $75; 67 pay allowances of $75 to $90; 110 pay $100; 63 pay between $110 and $140; 19 pay $150; and 30 pay more than $150 per year.

Foot Patrol. Of 978 reporting cities, 767 (78 per cent) reported that policemen regularly patrol on foot one or more types of areas. In 758 cities business districts are covered by foot patrolmen. Other types of areas patroled are residential, 133 cities; factory districts, 128 cities; transportation terminals, 166 cities; and parks and playgrounds, 130 cities.

One-Man Patrol Cars. Table 2 shows that 253 of 977 reporting cities use one-man patrol cars exclusively for police patrol. Another 624 use a combination of one- and two-man cars, and 100 cities use two-man cars only. Of the 253 cities using only one-man cars, 156 are in the 10,000-to-25,000 population group. Almost 90 per cent of the reporting cities use one-man patrol cars all or part of the time.

Table XVII shows the individual cities using one-man patrol cars and the shifts when such patrol cars are employed — day, evening, and night. Of the 977 cities using one-man patrol cars, 645 use them on day, evening, and night shifts; 121 use them on day shifts; 90 on day and evening shifts; and 21 for other combinations of shifts.

TABLE 2

MANNING OF POLICE PATROL CARS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959

Population Groups	Number of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	18	6	33.3	11	61.1	1	5.6
250,000 to 500,000	20	1	5.0	16	80.0	3	15.0
100,000 to 250,000	65	11	16.9	48	73.8	6	9.3
50,000 to 100,000	125	21	16.8	89	71.2	15	23.0
25,000 to 50,000	266	27	10.2	167	62.8	72	27.0
10,000 to 25,000	483	34	7.0	293	60.7	156	32.3
All cities over 10,000	977	100	10.2	624	63.9	253	25.9

Number of Four-Wheeled Patrol Cars. The median number of patrol cars in use in 926 cities over 10,000 during 1959 was seven. Cities of more than 500,000 had a median of 268; cities of 250,000 to 500,000 had 111; 100,000 to 250,000, 40; 50,000 to 100,000, 17; 25,000 to 50,000, nine; and 10,000 to 25,000, four.

Police Department Expenditures. Table XVII includes information on expenditures for police salaries and wages and total police department expenditures for individual cities in 1959 (or the latest fiscal year ending in 1959). Included in the figures are expenditures for new equipment, but specifically excluded are pension payments to retirement funds and to former employees. These data are summarized in Table 3.

Police department expenditures for salaries and wages were $12.29 per capita in 793 cities over 10,000 population. Expenditures per capita are generally higher as the number of people in the population group increases. Total police expenditures range from $18.67 in cities over 500,000 to $10.38 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Salaries and wages comprise over 85 per cent of total police expenditures for all cities over 10,000.

TABLE 3

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1959

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1959				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	18	26,898	$427,965	$15.91	$502,287	$18.67	85.2
250,000 to 500,000	17	6,069	64,589	10.64	74,026	12.30	87.3
100,000 to 250,000	41	6,169	58,556	9.49	67,202	10.89	87.1
50,000 to 100,000	90	6,398	56,334	8.80	66,247	10.35	85.0
25,000 to 50,000	208	7,249	66,068	9.11	77,626	10.70	85.1
10,000 to 25,000	419	6,430	54,483	8.47	66,735	10.38	81.6
All cities over 10,000	793	59,213	$727,995	$12.29	$854,118	$14.42	85.2

TABLE XVII

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960

This table lists all cities over 25,000 population and 487 of the 846 cities between 10,000 and 25,000. All data were reported in late 1959 and early 1960 by city officials. No. Employees, Total-Civilian: to left of dash (–), total number of police department employees; to right, number of civilian employees. Work Hours per Week: average number of hours worked in seven days. Salary of Patrolmen – Entrance, Maximum: to left of dash, amount earned by patrolman in his first 12 months on force; to right, highest yearly salary paid to full-time patrolman not holding any promotional rank. Police Chief Salary: amount shown is annual pay. Uniforms or Clothing Allowance: "No" indicates that neither uniforms or allowance are given; "Yes" indicates city issues uniforms; figures show amount (in dollars) allowed policemen for purchase of uniforms each year; section mark (§) indicates that uniforms are issued or allowance granted for first year only. Foot Patrol – Type of Area: "None" indicates no foot patrol (other than traffic) is used; lower case letters indicate types of area to which foot patrolmen are normally assigned; "r," for residential; "b," business districts; "f," factory districts; "t," transportation terminals (bus, railroad, airline); "p," parks and playgrounds; "h," areas likely to produce high crime incidence, "a," auditoriums; and "o," other. Shifts with One-Man Patrol Cars: shifts on which one-man patrol cars are regularly used: "D" for day, "E" for evening, and "N" for night; double dagger (‡) means city uses only one-man patrol cars. No. Four-Wheel Patrol Cars: number of vehicles operated by police department, excluding ambulances, rescue trucks, patrol wagons, and motorcycles. Police Department Expenditures: Salaries and Wages: Amount paid to department employees. Total for Dept. Total amount spent by department for all purposes except payments to pension or retirement funds or payments to retired employees. Single dagger (†) indicates 1958 figures are used; leaders (. . .) show data not reported; superior numerals ([1]) for footnotes at end of table.

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	10,535-1,320	40	$4,920-5,928	$	No	btpa	DEN	563	$ 55,535	$ 58,417
Detroit, Mich.	4,854-382†	40	5,106-5,938	20,103	Yes	rb	None	637	28,104	28,960
Los Angeles, Calif.	5,834-1,253	40	. . . .-6,900	20,600	No	bt	DEN	810	36,822	39,254
New York, N. Y.	24,875-1,091	42	4,800-6,181	25,000	125	rbfp	None	1,226	146,612	202,824
Philadelphia, Pa.	5,779-536	44	4,354-5,226	15,000	50	rbftph	DEN	479	27,700	29,400
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	3,151-293	42	4,400-5,000	12,500	Yes	rbf	DEN	268	. . . .	. . . .
Boston, Mass.	3,052-231	40	4,480-5,500	15,000	Yes	rbftp	D	125	17,399	18,576
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,736-150	40	. . . .-4,800	13,500	No	rbftp	None	110	7,358	8,157
Cincinnati, Ohio	985-49	40	. . . .-5,882	14,020	65[1]	b	DEN‡	182	5,588	6,048
Cleveland, Ohio	2,213-258	40	4,764-. . . .	13,824	100[2]	rbtph	DEN	270	12,228	13,639
Houston, Tex.	1,330-249	40	4,440-4,860	12,000	Yes	t	D	320	6,912	7,581
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,807-91	40	5,135-5,955	15,494	90[1]	rbftpo	DEN	143	10,663	11,578
Minneapolis, Minn.	672-56	40	5,304-6,024	12,300	Yes[4]	r	None	. . .	3,850	4,113
New Orleans, La.	1,091-72	48	3,780-4,680	12,000	No	None	DE	172	5,037	5,540
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,536-64	44	4,400-5,450	11,025	75	rbf	None	54	8,343	8,894
St. Louis, Mo.	2,502-538	45	4,600-5,200	13,000	100	b	DEN	397	12,575	13,665
San Francisco, Cal.	1,818-104	40	6,228-6,828	18,384	No	b	DEN	175	11,530	12,382
Washington, D. C.	2,655-180	42	4,800-6,000	16,400	Yes	rbf	None	139	15,872	16,663

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	325-20	42	$4,160-5,242	$10,500	No	bh	DEN	61	$1,725	$1,877
Atlanta, Ga.	774-98	48	3,913-4,836	12,298	100	btp	DEN	95	3,203	3,842
Birmingham, Ala.	443-51†	44	4,224-5,088	9,792†	Yes	None	DEN	161	2,213	2,548
Columbus, Ohio .	654-118	40	4,368-5,196	11,928	Yes[2]	bh	DEN	151	3,434	3,861
Dallas, Tex. . . .	1,122-171	40	4,036-4,920	12,000	Yes	to	DEN	150	5,467	6,522
Denver, Colo. . .	842-118	47	4,716-5,616	11,856	. . .[4]	b	DEN	143	4,270	5,457
Fort Worth, Tex. .	573-49	40	4,170-4,320	11,040	100	bp	DEN	109	2,700	3,076
Indianapolis, Ind. .	840-69	42	4,600-. . . .	9,300	200[1]	b	DEN	166	4,387	4,891
Jersey City, N. J.	1,036-178	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No[2]	rbf	None	51	. . . .	. . . .
Kansas City, Mo. .	920-192	49	4,502-5,220†	12,500†	Yes	bto	DEN‡	186	3,532†	4,289†
Long Beach, Calif.	562-85	40	5,676-6,768	13,380	No	b	DEN	95	3,430	3,947
Louisville, Ky. . .	606-85	48	. . . .-. . . .	7,200	50[1]	bp	D	103	2,603	3,065
Memphis, Tenn. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .-. . . .	9,530	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	2,884	3,237
Newark, N. J. . .	. .-. .	. .	4,500-5,400	12,000	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	7,894	8,458
Oakland, Calif. . .	794-121	40	6,396-6,828	16,932	No	b	DEN	183	5,690	6,734
Omaha, Neb. . . .	428-54	40	4,440-5,580	10,440	No	b	DEN	63	2,016	2,266
Portland, Ore. . .	790-143	40	4,804-5,574	12,000	Yes	b	DEN	126	4,110	4,643
Rochester, N. Y. .	588-68	40	4,194-5,076	11,940	Yes	rbfp	DEN‡	52	2,949	3,189
St. Paul, Minn. . .	435-34	40	5,040-5,928	12,612	60[11]	b	DE	43	2,573	2,842
San Antonio, Tex. .	637-109	42	4,020-4,320	10,418	100	b	DEN‡	155	2,769	3,417
San Diego, Calif. .	757-120	40	5,388-6,384	15,347	. . .	b	DEN	156	4,307	4,995
Seattle, Wash. . .	933-112	40	5,220-5,940	15,000	50	b	DEN	145	5,325	5,866
Toledo, Ohio . . .	532-38	44	5,190-5,765	10,260	50	rb	DEN	108	2,727	3,034
100,000 to 250,000										
Albany, N. Y. . . .	275-36	40	3,400-3,850	6,675	Yes	b	DE	32	. . . .	. . . .
Allentown, Pa. . .	148-21	44	3,730-4,480†	5,880†	120[1]	rbp	DEN	13	687†	798†
Austin, Tex. . . .	262-72	40	4,080-. . . .	9,480	Yes[2]	b	DEN‡	54	1,211	1,457
Baton Rouge, La. .	256-25	48	3,600-3,780	10,080	Yes	bftp	D	56	1,200	1,495
Berkeley, Calif. .	154-8	40	6,060-6,672	14,556	No	None	DEN‡	115	964	1,181
Bridgeport, Conn.	388-21	40	4,175-4,707	8,708	75[3]	rbftp	DEN	33	1,785	2,060
Cambridge, Mass.	240-10	40	. . . .-5,000	8,300	Yes	rbf	None	18	1,176	1,223
Camden, N. J. . .	285-70	42	3,800-4,800†	8,000†	150	rb	DEN	36	1,340†	1,498†
Canton, Ohio . . .	167-6	40	4,320-5,280	8,500	No	None	D	42	828	868
Charlotte, N. C. .	292-31	40	3,684-. . . .	11,000	Yes	bp	None	34	1,183	1,357
Chattanooga, Tenn.	195-10	48	3,600-4,560	7,500	No	rb	DEN	. .	992	1,004
Corpus Christi, Tex.	195-18	40	3,828-. . . .	8,536	Yes[5]	b	DEN	42	861	1,052
Dayton, Ohio . . .	375-45	40	4,898-5,262	10,296	130	b	DEN	81	2,064	2,313
Des Moines, Iowa .	231-22	43	4,452-5,424	11,364	50	br	DEN	43	1,214	1,393
Duluth, Minn. . . .	145-17	42	4,482-5,256	8,832	60	bh	DEN	28	738	887
El Paso, Tex. . .	294-37	48	4,212-5,220	9,408	Yes	b	None	66	1,469	1,615
Elizabeth, N. J. .	277-10	40	4,877-. . . .	8,673	150	rbf	DEN	16	1,650	1,770
Erie, Pa.	195-15	40	4,184-4,484	6,508	120	b	D	20	826	1,030
Evansville, Ind. .	205-14	40	4,500-5,470	6,250	125[1]	None	DEN	35	886	1,038
Fall River, Mass.	258-19	40	3,600-4,000	7,350	50[1]	rbfp	D	11	. . . .	. . . .
Flint, Mich.	313-76	44	4,686-5,460	10,816	Yes[2]	b	DEN	58	1,985	2,258
Fort Wayne, Ind. .	240-7†	40†	4,608-4,668†	7,371†	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	1,122†	1,238†
Fresno, Calif. . .	247-23	40	5,568-6,384	13,812	No	b	DEN	46	1,544	1,795
Gary, Ind.	238-19†	40†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .
Grand Rapids, Mich.	267-31	40	4,342-4,888	11,154	Yes	b	DEN	54	1,346	1,552
Hartford, Conn. .	441-50	40	4,264-5,096	10,400	Yes	rbtp	DEN	. .	2,283	2,454
Jacksonville, Fla. .	451-. .	40	4,348-4,650	10,200	Yes	bo	DEN	93	2,332	2,698
Kansas City, Kan. .	184-35	48	4,620-4,800	7,200	100	b	None	37	800	936
Knoxville, Tenn. .	207-41	48	. . . .-3,786	6,270	150	b	DEN	42	737	947
Little Rock, Ark. .	159-9	40	3,720-4,440†	7,320	Yes	bt	DEN	20	634	748
Miami, Fla.	844-226	40	3,615-. . . .	13,975	Yes	b	DEN‡	162	3,709	4,454
Mobile, Ala. . . .	253-57	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	b	DE	36	. . . .	. . . .
Montgomery, Ala.	192-. .	40	3,384-3,960	8,880	Yes[2]	b	DEN	31	760	906

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Nashville, Tenn.	329-38	40	$3,312-4,416	$ 9,000	No	None	DEN	55	$1,487	$1,692
New Bedford, Mass.	229-10	40	3,350-3,850	6,150	No	rbftp	DEN‡	19	932	979
New Haven, Conn.	415-21	40	4,365-4,920	10,500	Yes	bftp	None	30	2,082	2,282
Norfolk, Va.	441-34	48	3,720-4,464	11,016	Yes[2]	rbf	DEN	81	2,023	2,314
Oklahoma City, Okla.	356-42	48	3,810-4,116	8,400†	75	b	D	78	1,429	1,724
Pasadena, Calif.	204-38	40	5,607-6,666	12,960	No	b	DEN	32	1,348	1,517
Paterson, N. J.	285-24	40	....-....	....	50	rbftp	None	25	....	....
Peoria, Ill.	180-23	40	4,598-5,264	8,554	75	b	DEN	36	919	1,094
Phoenix, Ariz.	486-56	40	4,230-5,280	10,500	No	None	DEN	94	1,747	2,191
Providence, R. I.	595-70	40	4,300-4,657	9,282	60[1]	rbfp	DEN	62	2,701	2,925
Reading, Pa.	157-27	40	....-....	....	Yes	bpt	None	12	....	....
Richmond, Va.	418-30	44	3,679-4,368	8,190	Yes[2]	rbt	DEN	93	1,812	2,204
Rockford, Ill.	143-12	40	5,034-5,499	10,700	70[1]	b	DE	25	856	963
Sacramento, Calif.	297-40	40	5,640-6,900	12,900	No	b	DEN	74	1,737	1,850
Salt Lake City, Utah	348-42	40	4,080-5,280	10,000	180	btp	DEN	84	1,170	1,787
San Jose, Calif.	219-18	40	5,256-6,384	13,560	100	b	DEN‡	59	1,478	1,745
Savannah, Ga.	196-28	48	3,141-3,780†	9,216	Yes	bp	DEN	43	....	....
Scranton, Pa.	..-..	..	3,766-4,356	5,280	...	...	...	..	....	....
Shreveport, La.	215-20	48	3,300-3,600	7,620	120[1]	b	D	50	....	....
Somerville, Mass.	160-1	40	4,150-5,100	7,600	75	rbfp	None	14	826	872
South Bend, Ind.	205-9	40	2,576-5,288	7,485	100[1]	bh	DEN	40	1,088	1,245
Spokane, Wash.	249-38	40	4,704-4,992†	10,692	...[4]	b	DEN	31	....	....
Springfield, Mass.	372-22	40	4,241-4,651	10,700	Yes[11]	rbft	DEN	21	1,853	1,974
Syracuse, N. Y.	415-36	40	4,215-4,815	12,666	150	bfp	DEN	37	2,135	2,265
Tacoma, Wash.	261-20	40	4,920-5,760	12,601	Yes[2]	b	D	44	1,521	1,780
Tampa, Fla.	375-55	40	3,762-4,395	8,500	Yes	bp	DEN	..	1,656	2,136
Trenton, N. J.	286-32	40	4,000-5,300†	9,020†	100	rbftpo	None	29	1,448†	1,542†
Tulsa, Okla.	294-25	40	3,774-5,256	8,784	No	None	DEN	46	1,379	1,595
Utica, N. Y.	181-10	40	3,850-4,300	6,800	No	b	DEN	16	838	941
Waterbury, Conn.	267-9	40	....-....	....	Yes	rbfp	DEN	21	....	....
Wichita, Kan.	339-68	44	4,164-4,992	11,400	75[1]	b	DEN‡	67	1,650	2,014
Wilmington, Del.	265-37	40	4,100-5,000	....	Yes	bt	None	19	1,302	1,354
Worcester, Mass.	403-42	40	3,737-4,447	8,100†	100	rbftp	DEN	..	1,818	2,053
Yonkers, N. Y.	318-31	40	....-....	....	Yes	bftp	None	43	....	....
Youngstown, Ohio	298-22	40	....-....	....	60[2]	b	DEN	52	....	....
50,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	75-4	40	5,916-6,516	11,688	No	None	DEN	15	494	546
Albuquerque, N. M.	243-39	40	4,140-5,244	9,060	180	rbtph	DEN‡	31	1,148	1,484
Alexandria, Va.	142-25	40	4,550-5,500	10,260	Yes[2]	b	DEN‡	20	617	723
Alhambra, Calif.	91-12	40	5,184-6,300	11,016	No	None	DEN	17	553	637
Altoona, Pa.	103-12	40	3,678-4,169	....	Yes[5]	rbf	D	6	....	....
Amarillo, Tex.	183-30	40	3,960-4,140	8,711	120	b	DEN	32	613	780
Asheville, N. C.	90-2	48	3,384-4,260†	7,500	Yes	bp	DEN	17	398	480
Atlantic City, N. J.	214-33	40	3,800-4,300†	6,750†	Yes[5]	rbt	DEN	25	870†	951†
Augusta, Ga.	152-13	48	3,240-3,600	6,990	Yes	bt	DEN	21	585	680
Aurora, Ill.	77-11	40	5,166-5,166	....	80	None	None	12	353	405
Bay City, Mich.	93-5	40	4,692-5,071	8,013	Yes[2]	b	DEN	19	519	619
Bayonne, N. J.	161-10	40	5,000-....	8,500	No	rbftp	None	18	1,003	1,079
Beaumont, Tex.	121-9	48	4,038-4,560	8,400	Yes	b	DEN	..	590	697
Berwyn, Ill.	56-0†	47†	4,465-4,680†	5,620†	...	...	...	..	300†	334†
Bethlehem, Pa.	99-5	40	3,640-4,472†	5,902†	Yes	rbftp	None	14	462†	623†
Binghamton, N. Y.	145-9	40	4,408-4,838	9,329	200	b	DEN‡	15	786	854
Brockton, Mass.	105-4	39	3,950-4,400	7,500	Yes	b	None	9	463	493
Brookline t, Mass.	151-9	42	4,784-4,784†	9,200†	75	b	DEN	20	745†	841†
Burbank, Calif.	163-22	40	5,388-6,660	12,696	No	None	DEN‡	34	1,173	1,366
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	105-16	44	4,476-4,800	7,824	120	b	DE	18	515	776
Charleston, S. C.	134-21	48	3,320-3,720	6,700	Yes	rbp	DEN‡	26	483	535

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Charleston, W. Va.	132-7	40	$3,522-3,900†	$	100[1]	b	DEN	16	$ 554†	$ 610†
Chester, Pa.	89-15	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	b	None	13	. . . .	. . . .
Cicero, Ill.	98-5	40	4,104-4,996†	. . . .	No	None	. . .	5	. . . .	576†
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	71-3	40	4,800-5,600	9,000	Yes[2]	None	DE	13	495	553
Clifton, N. J.	112-7	40	4,250-5,315†	8,982†	100	b	DEN	22	579†	667†
Columbia, S. C.	168-13	48	3,783-4,082	8,424	Yes	bt	DEN‡	33	651	819
Columbus, Ga.	173-8	48	3,360-4,180	6,780	Yes	b	DE	25	684	893
Compton, Calif.	97-11	40	5,692-6,306	11,040	No	None	DEN	22	601	696
Covington, Ky.	76-0	40	5,090-5,090	7,200	70	b	DEN	11	382	442
Cranston, R. I.	96-3	40	3,600-4,100	6,400	Yes	b	DEN‡	17	399	507
Davenport, Iowa	109-15	42	4,356-4,572†	6,480†	60	None	DEN	19	423†	501†
Dearborn, Mich.	206-17	40	5,285-5,885	. . . .	Yes	b	D	40	1,298	1,338
Decatur, Ill.	73-10	40	4,230-4,560†	6,300†	No	bt	D	9	355†	. . . .
Dubuque, Iowa	63-1	40	4,350-4,800	8,220	120	b	DEN	5	291	343
Durham, N. C.	126-11	46	3,474-4,260	7,620	Yes[2]	b	DE	25	514	605
East Chicago, Ind.	139-5	41	5,100-5,400	9,100	120	rb	DEN	10	766	821
East Orange, N. J.	146-1	40	4,698-5,508	9,900	100	b	DEN	22	854	922
East St. Louis, Ill.	93-10	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	120	b	D	14	. . . .	. . . .
Evanston, Ill.	141-26	40	. . . .-5,988	11,232	Yes[5]	bt	DEN	17	806	920
Fort Smith, Ark.	66-6	40	3,180-3,360	. . . .	No	bp	DEN	12	262	595
Gadsden, Ala.	94-2	40	3,540-4,080	5,580	120	bt	None	13	. . . .	. . . .
Galveston, Tex.	99-5	40	3,900-4,700	7,320	No	b	DE	25	335	406
Glendale, Calif.	166-21	40	5,328-6,408	12,816	No	None	DEN	33	1,134	1,333
Green Bay, Wis.	97-9	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	40	bt	DE	9	. . . .	. . . .
Greensboro, N. C.	192-16	44	3,636-4,452	8,830	Yes[2]	b	DEN	43	862	1,089
Greenville, S. C.	128-12	48	3,150-. . . .	5,900	Yes	b	DEN	15	532	711
Hamilton, Ohio	100-3	40	4,801-5,262	8,289	100	b	DE	22	456	535
Hammond, Ind.	156-10	43	4,800-5,280	8,610	125	b	DEN	26	787	. . . .
Hampton, Va.	88-11	48	3,750-4,200	7,700	75	bf	DEN	19	360	431
Harrisburg, Pa.	162-7	40	3,939-4,190	5,736	60	rbfp	DEN	7	725	856
Hoboken, N. J.	168-0	40	4,875-5,575	. . . .	No	rbftpo	None	6	889	928
Holyoke, Mass.	. .-. .	. .	3,800-4,200†	7,328	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	521†	571†
Huntington, W. Va.	120-20	40	4,170-4,320	7,980	125	b	DEN	22	474	557
Inglewood, Calif.	97-24	40	5,574-6,720	13,200	75§	b	DEN	17	595	827
Irvington, N. J.	99-7	40	4,500-. . . .	8,500	No	b	None	18	. . . .	. . . .
Jackson, Mich.	87-11	40	4,343-. . . .	9,651	Yes	b	DEN	14	439	494
Jackson, Miss.	195-33	48	3,954-4,392	7,680	Yes	btp	DEN	34	896	1,094
Johnstown, Pa.	92-9	40	3,684-4,140	5,724	No	b	None	6	349	403
Joliet, Ill.	84-10	40	4,380-4,705	6,105	. . .	b	DE	12	406	453
Kalamazoo, Mich.	125-24	40	4,524-5,304	11,700	Yes[2]	bt	DEN‡	23	636	744
Kenosha, Wis.	98-9	43	5,016-5,196	10,266	No	b	None	11	510	581
Lakewood, Ohio	67-5	40	4,071-5,052	8,886	350	None	DE	13	335	456
Lancaster, Pa.	94-4	40	3,800-4,500	6,000	Yes	b	D	8	431	482
Lansing, Mich.	162-11	40	4,900-5,436	11,010	200	bt	D	. .	919	1,046
Laredo, Tex.	. .-. .	. .	2,100-2,100	4,950	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	154	182
Lawrence, Mass.	142-8	40	4,483-4,483	6,361	35	rbftp	None	6	631	671
Lexington, Ky.	128-1	40	3,870-4,236	7,200	180	b	DEN	25	535	612
Lima, Ohio	65-8	40	4,158-4,476	6,972	72[3]	None	DE	8	277	308
Lincoln, Neb.	125-21	48	4,215-4,530	8,500	Yes[8]	bft	D	22	496	645
Lorain, Ohio	65-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	75[3]	b	DEN	12	. . . .	. . . .
Lowell, Mass.	177-7	40	3,900-. . . .	7,125	Yes	rbftp	DEN	8	814	876
Lubbock, Tex.	175-9	40	3,990-4,080	8,640	Yes[2]	b	DEN	38	762	945
Lynn, Mass.	219-35†	40†	4,490-4,765†	7,212†	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	888†	959†
McKeesport, Pa.	88-13	40	4,519-4,519	. . . .	50	bh	DEN	10	421	439
Macon, Ga.	124-1	48	3,420-3,600	6,600	75[3]	bp	None	19	440	487
Madison, Wis.	194-34	40	4,788-5,184	10,020	Yes[9]	bh	DEN	40	1,116	1,316
Malden, Mass.	117-0	40	3,952-4,862†	7,500†	50	rbf	None	8	596†	640†
Manchester, N. H.	122-7	40	3,891-4,273	7,562	90	bp	DEN	8	470	528

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Medford, Mass. .	107-4	40	$4,350-5,040	$ 7,875	50	rbftp	DEN‡	8	$ 579	$ 606
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	178-16	40	4,400-5,650†	9,500†	125	b	DEN	22	934†	1,063†
Muncie, Ind. . . .	102-3	40	....-....	....	100	b	DE	17	....	....
New Britain, Conn.	164-11	40	4,468-4,692	7,893	100	rbftp	DEN	13	865	968
New Rochelle, N. Y.	153-14	40	4,600-5,600	11,140	125	bp	DEN‡	23	948	1,050
Newton, Mass. . .	166-7	40	4,350-4,800	8,900	Yes	b	DEN	15	839	912
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	190-8	40	4,607-5,410	8,840	Yes	b	DEN	17	1,084	1,173
Oak Park, Ill. . .	89-7	40	4,512-5,652	9,240	50[3]	bp	....	..	486	559
Ogden, Utah	70-4	48	....-4,500	7,500	300	b	DEN	16	371	468
Orlando, Fla. . . .	150-20	48	....-....	9,300	Yes[2]	b	DEN‡	26	....	....
Passaic, N. J. . .	123-0	40	4,500-5,600	8,600	No	rbft	None	10	764	822
Pawtucket, R. I. .	156-13	40	3,848-4,160	6,812	50	rbft	D	16	623	692
Pittsfield, Mass. .	87-4	40	4,160-5,094	8,190	Yes[5]	bftp	DEN	9	440	471
Pontiac, Mich. . .	124-16	40	4,966-5,200	9,022	Yes[2]	None	DEN	29	700	810
Port Arthur, Tex.	89-40	40	3,941-4,234	9,035	Yes[2]	None	DEN	14	332	432
Portland, Me. . .	150-39	44	3,681-4,437	7,987	Yes	b	DEN‡	17	534	608
Portsmouth, Va. .	104-11	48	3,720-....	7,800	Yes[7]	rbfp	None	15	462	524
Pueblo, Colo. . . .	113-11	40	3,978-4,494	8,340	60	b	D	18	510	624
Quincy, Mass. . .	169-7	40	4,200-5,000	8,500	Yes	rbftp	...	17	891	967
Racine, Wis. . . .	134-5	40	4,812-5,160	9,936	65	btp	DEN	13	705	789
Raleigh, N. C. . .	130-17	44	3,384-4,344	8,268	Yes	b	DEN	15	256	296
Richmond, Calif. .	143-18	40	6,180-6,768	13,704	...[4]	b	DEN	47	941	1,101
Riverside, Calif. .	123-20	40	5,046-6,000	11,328	No	b	DEN	18	739	860
Roanoke, Va. . . .	131-5	46	4,040-4,320	7,541	100	bt	None	19	592	663
Saginaw, Mich. . .	156-11	40	5,050-5,320	10,500	Yes[2]	b	DEN	39	866	980
St. Joseph, Mo. .	104-17	48	3,660-3,660	5,484	No	b	D	16	369	425
St. Petersburg, Fla.	187-33	48	3,900-4,940	12,500	Yes[2]	b	DEN	36	659	900
San Angelo, Tex. .	73-1	40	3,660-3,660	6,600	75	...	DEN	12	234	310
San Bernardino, Cal.	178-25	40	4,836-5,832	11,244	No	b	DEN‡	28	985	1,152
San Mateo, Calif. .	81-4	40	5,616-6,324	11,184	100§	bp	DN	13	535	609
Santa Ana, Calif. .	126-29	40	5,280-6,180	11,760	Yes	None	DEN‡	22	664	813
Santa Monica, Calif.	173-39	40	5,820-6,984	13,092	No	b	DEN	22	1,134	1,843
Schenectady, N. Y.	156-10	40	4,330-4,651	8,925	50	bft	DEN	12	786	836
Sioux City, Iowa .	114-24	44	4,080-4,620	7,680	75	None	DEN	22	478	584
Sioux Falls, S. D. .	67-3	40	3,804-4,752†	7,536†	...[4]	b	DEN‡	13	332†	390†
South Gate, Calif. .	86-5	40	5,070-6,324	11,928	No	None	DEN	21	590	701
Springfield, Ill. .	114-16	40	4,200-4,842	6,828	Yes	b	D	16	534	592
Springfield, Mo. .	109-6	48	3,380-....	7,300	100[11]	b	DEN	23	459	554
Springfield, Ohio .	103-9	44	....-5,000	8,662	...	bt	DE	21	511	600
Stamford, Conn. .	195-11	40	4,615-5,400	10,000	Yes	rbf	DEN	18	995	1,107
Stockton, Calif. .	156-16	40	5,316-6,312	12,504	No	b	DEN	35	925	1,089
Terre Haute, Ind. .	111-2	48	4,240-4,420	6,100	125[1]	b	None	11	485	560
Topeka, Kan. . . .	163-43	40	....-....	....	No	b	DEN	..	....	....
Troy, N. Y.	202-52	40	3,635-3,800†	5,600†	No	b	None	10	654†	675†
Union City, N. J. .	127-10	40	4,900-5,300	7,900	No	b	None	8	704	704
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	168-35	43	....-....	....	Yes	rbfp	DEN	12	....	....
Waco, Tex.	120-11	42	3,875-3,960	7,680	Yes	None	DEN	38	469	633
Waterloo, Iowa . .	92-4	44	4,465-5,075	....	150	bftp	DEN	12	444	530
Wheeling, W. Va. .	95-3	40	4,088-4,568	6,327	...[4]	rbftpo	None	10	433	472
Wichita Falls, Tex.	108-7	40	3,600-....	8,400	120[1]	None	DEN	22	395	506
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	97-3	40	3,534-4,007	5,782†	No	rbftp	DE	6	350	447
Winston-Salem, N. C.	171-16	44	3,528-4,560	12,054	Yes[2]	b	DEN	33	830	977
Woonsocket, R. I.	..-..	..	3,380-3,900	....	...	...	...	..	409	445
York, Pa.	87-4	40	....-....	....	Yes	b	None	7	....	....
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex. . . .	105-6	44	4,092-4,428	8,192	Yes	b	DEN	..	389	511
Abington tp, Pa. .	51-0	42	5,000-5,000	8,500	Yes	None	DEN	12	277	326

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Albany, Ga.	57-0	48	$3,180-3,840†	$ 6,300†	Yes	b	DEN	7	$ 223†	$ 287†
Alexandria, La.	53-1	48	....-....	....	Yes	bt	DE	17	....	....
Aliquippa, Pa.	31-1	42	....-....	....	125	b	None	3	....	....
Alliance, Ohio	35-0	40	4,200-4,800	5,580	No	b	D	4	169	197
Alton, Ill.	46-2	40	5,040-5,280	6,960	150	b	None	5	233	264
Amsterdam, N. Y.	44-2	40	3,710-4,010	5,300	100§	b	DE	3	188	201
Anaheim, Calif.	127-13	40	5,160-6,000	12,600	Yes	bp	DEN‡	23	681	806
Anderson, Ind.	81-5	40	....-....	....	Yes	bh	DEN‡	16	....	....
Ann Arbor, Mich.	90-11	40	4,458-5,154	9,702	120	bo	DEN	17	503	609
Anniston, Ala.	..-..	..	3,417-3,790	6,035	...	...	...	..	218	292
Appleton, Wis.	56-0	48	4,470-....	7,200	75[3]	b	DEN‡	6	292	327
Arcadia, Calif.	58-10	40	5,154-6,132	11,700	No	None	DEN‡	10	394	465
Arlington t, Mass.	89-9	40	4,304-4,904	7,804	Yes	rbftp	DEN‡	6	456	492
Ashland, Ky.	35-2	40	3,840-4,080	5,892	100	None	None	4	150	179
Athens, Ga.	41-1	48	3,300-3,600†	5,400†	75	rb	None	6	157†	179†
Auburn, N. Y.	62-2	40	3,500-4,000	6,200	250	rbft	DEN‡	4	187	296
Bakersfield, Calif.	159-36	40	5,070-6,024	12,528	No	bt	EN	29	1,019	1,190
Bangor, Me.	60-10	44	3,224-4,160	7,060	Yes[2]	bft	DEN‡	7	255	304
Barberton, Ohio	35-1	44	4,656-5,112	7,200	No	b	DE	7	192	223
Battle Creek, Mich.	79-11	44	....-....	....	Yes	b	D	17	....	....
Belleville, Ill.	38-1	40	4,200-4,447	5,600	150	None	D	5	160	184
Belleville, N. J.	69-3	40	4,600-5,500	7,500	No	b	D	11	392	415
Bellingham, Wash.	42-2	40	4,140-4,800	6,300	Yes	bt	DEN	10	214	246
Belmont t, Mass.	47-4	40	4,700-4,900	8,750	Yes	rb	DEN	4	270	301
Beloit, Wis.	53-3	42	4,560-4,860	7,320	60	bt	D	5	282	282
Bessemer, Ala.	45-0	48	....-4,848	6,600	25	b	None	9	193	238
Beverly, Mass.	73-0	40	3,926-4,706†	6,000†	50	rbf	DEN	5	280†	309†
Beverly Hills, Calif.	81-12	40	5,574-6,708	13,500	No	b	DEN‡	16	549	632
Billings, Mont.	67-4	40	4,380-4,500†	6,840†	50	bt	DE	5	310†	360†
Biloxi, Miss.	34-0	54	3,216-3,216	4,980	60	bt	None	4	124	157
Bloomfield, N. J.	96-3	40	4,470-5,700	9,000	No	b	DEN‡	13	525	572
Bloomington, Ill.	47-3	40	4,614-4,776	6,490	No	b	DEN	5	214	241
Bloomington, Ind.	..-..	..	4,320-4,424	6,000	...	...	...	..	159	206
Boise City, Idaho	62-4	42	3,720-4,500	6,300	78	None	DEN	3	247	298
Bremerton, Wash.	48-3	40	4,656-4,956	6,636	100	b	DEN‡	11	237	278
Bristol, Conn.	56-2	40	4,500-4,800	8,000	Yes	b	DEN	10	312	357
Brownsville, Tex.	49-4	48	3,084-3,084	....	Yes	b	DEN	10	....	....
Burlington, Iowa	37-0	45	4,554-4,554	5,544	Yes	None	None	5	158	201
Burlington, Vt.	52-4	40	3,272-3,906†	6,440†	Yes	b	DEN	4	142†	188†
Butte, Mont.	..-..	..	4,470-4,740	7,440	...	...	...	..	196	249
Champaign, Ill.	58-9	40	3,990-4,728	6,600	100	b	D	7	202	226
Charlottesville, Va.	47-0	48	3,720-4,320	6,720	Yes[2]	bftp	DEN	5	220	250
Chelsea, Mass.	..-..	..	4,320-4,680†	7,160†	...	...	...	..	350†	362†
Cheyenne, Wyo.	..-..	..	4,200-4,620	6,900	...	...	...	..	241	303
Chicopee, Mass.	87-3	40	4,225-4,225†	6,750†	50	rbf	DEN‡	7	415†	449†
Chula Vista, Calif.	46-4	40	5,230-6,084	9,432	No	None	DEN‡	11	273	321
Clarksburg, W. Va.	34-4	40	3,600-4,100	5,380	Yes	b	DEN	5	147	172
Clinton, Iowa	35-2	44	4,229-4,626	....	No	b	DE	5	140	157
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	108-13	47	4,188-5,028	9,564	105	None	DEN	18	536	645
Columbia, Mo.	49-7	46	3,414-3,924	6,900	Yes	b	DEN	8	205	253
Concord, N. H.	44-4	40	3,530-4,010	7,430	Yes	bft	DEN‡	5	174	221
Council Bluffs, Iowa	54-7	48	4,356-4,512	6,456	75	b	D	7	214	255
Culver City, Calif.	57-4	40	5,868-6,900	11,520	No	b	DEN	11	384	433
Cumberland, Md.	65-6	40	3,600-4,038	5,946	Yes	rbt	DEN	5	233	254
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	38-0	40	4,968-5,748	7,428	No	b	DE	7	234	278
Danville, Ill.	39-0	54	4,668-4,668	5,940	100	b	DE	7	165	198
Danville, Va.	77-6	48	3,864-4,584	7,680	Yes[2]	b	DEN	12	345	431
Daytona Beach, Fla.	64-9	48	3,500-4,224	6,744	180	bto	DEN‡	15	274	326

Table XVII—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
E. Cleveland, Ohio	69-7	40	$4,800-5,700	$ 9,500	Yes	None	DEN	10	$ 387	$ 427
E. Hartford t, Conn.	66-3	40	4,756-4,921	8,040	Yes[2]	b	DEN‡	9	344	417
E. Providence t, R. I.	..-..	..	3,770-4,238	6,786	...	...	...	..	382	426
Easton, Pa.	..-..	..	3,840-4,381	5,885	...	...	...	..	235	283
Eau Claire, Wis.	59-10	42	4,125-5,117	8,252	Yes[2]	b	DEN‡	8	305	370
Elgin, Ill.	72-12	40	4,170-5,220	7,500	60	b	DEN	11	366	419
Elkhart, Ind.	70-7	40	4,662-4,662†	6,000†	Yes[2]	b	DEN	11	321†	372†
Elmhurst, Ill.	33-1	48	4,950-4,950	8,350	No	None	DE	7	203	233
Elmira, N. Y.	96-1	40	4,056-4,680	....	Yes[2]	b	DEN‡	9	469	499
Elyria, Ohio	46-0	40	4,250-4,620†	6,098†	No	b	DE	6	214†	238†
Enid, Okla.	51-7	48	3,420-3,660	6,240	50	b	DE	9	179	192
Euclid, Ohio	73-3	40	4,476-5,733	9,371	Yes[2]	b	DEN	20	485	552
Eugene, Ore.	69-5	40	4,272-4,740	7,992	Yes	None	DEN‡	16	281	371
Everett, Mass.	..-..	..	....-....	6,552†	...	...	...	..	....	....
Everett, Wash.	59-3	40	4,848-5,328	7,140	No	b	DE	12	297	318
Fairfield t, Conn.	54-1	40	3,944-4,776†	8,528†	Yes	b	DEN	11	243†	305†
Fairmont, W. Va.	34-3	40	3,870-4,020	4,632	100	bf	D	3	130	158
Fargo, N. D.	78-8	40	4,248-4,800	8,652	Yes	b	DEN	9	371	448
Fayetteville, N. C.	80-6	48	3,172-4,238	7,020	180	bt	DEN	9	301	380
Ferndale, Mich.	47-5	40	5,184-5,736	8,196	Yes	b	DEN	9	267	309
Fitchburg, Mass.	74-7	40	4,044-4,400	6,900	75	rbft	DEN	7	406	442
Fond du Lac, Wis.	42-3	46	4,380-4,920	7,107	75	bf	DEN‡	4	204	231
Fort Dodge, Iowa	30-2	44	3,990-4,390†	6,210†	80	b	None	4	123†	154†
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	191-23	40	3,874-4,797	9,841	120	None	DEN‡	31	851	905
Framingham t, Mass.	52-0	40	4,790-5,090	7,940	75	rbft	DE	4	292	334
Fullerton, Calif.	88-8	40	5,160-6,000	11,100	90	None	DEN‡	17	458	554
Gainesville, Fla.	50-7	48	3,333-3,972	6,612	No	None	DEN‡	10	217	287
Galesburg, Ill.	41-9	40	3,900-4,860	7,320	100	None	DEN‡	6	158	198
Garfield, N. J.	45-0	40	4,600-4,800†	6,300†	100	b	DEN	5	....	....
Gloucester, Mass.	54-2	40	3,750-4,100	6,230	Yes	bf	DEN‡	5	221	225
Grand Forks, N. D.	40-4	40	3,628-4,344	7,032	Yes	b	DE	5	161	188
Granite City, Ill.	36-..	40	5,235-5,460	6,900	100	None	DEN	5	182	210
Great Falls, Mont.	54-3	40	4,700-4,860†	6,750†	50	b	DEN	9	263†	323†
Greenville, Miss.	57-9	48	3,300-4,500	6,600	125	bft	DEN‡	7	193	250
Greenwich t, Conn.	153-28	40	4,654-5,694	12,116	Yes[2]	bt	DEN	21	771	957
Hackensack, N. J.	76-3	40	4,500-5,500	8,400	120	b	DEN	12	484	557
Hagerstown, Md.	62-5	48	4,032-4,032	7,000	Yes[2]	bf	DEN	5	279	315
Hamden t, Conn.	64-1	40	4,550-4,950	7,500	100	b	DEN	9	346	447
Hamilton tp, N. J.	79-4	40	4,275-4,875†	6,875†	100	None	...	14	....	....
Hamtramck, Mich.	88-5	40	5,106-5,938	9,200	Yes	b	None	18	503	574
Hattiesburg, Miss.	42-2	48	3,285-3,798†	5,136†	100	b	None	5	140†	168†
Haverford tp, Pa.	55-3	42	4,545-4,823	....	Yes	bp	None	11	269	354
Haverhill, Mass.	77-4†	40†	....-....	....	...	...	...	..	....	....
Hayward, Calif.	72-10	40	5,496-6,516	12,276	100	None	DEN‡	13	438	524
Hazleton, Pa.	36-0	44	3,745-4,045	4,620	No	btp	DEN	3	138	153
Hempstead, N. Y.	70-3	40	4,475-5,700	10,000	Yes	b	DEN‡	8	413	453
High Point, N. C.	83-8	48	3,384-4,320	7,560	Yes	b	DEN	13	317	384
Highland Park, Mich.	117-14	40	5,897-5,897	10,258	100	b	DEN	18	717	771
Hot Springs, Ark.	(not reporting)									
Huntington Pk., Calif.	..-..	..	5,688-6,660	10,512	...	...	...	..	380	450
Hutchinson, Kan.	44-7	48	3,516-4,020	8,004	Yes	b	DEN‡	10	164	220
Independence, Mo.	39-0	48	4,224-4,224	6,500	Yes[5]	None	DEN‡	..	170	226
Iowa City, Iowa	24-0	48	4,254-4,620	5,760	Yes	b	DEN	4	132	138
Ithaca, N. Y.	50-6	40	4,052-4,740	5,998	No	bt	DEN‡	6	225	251
Jackson, Tenn.	44-0	48	3,120-3,480†	5,600†	Yes[2]	b	None	7	180†	220†
Jamestown, N. Y.	81-4	40	4,118-5,242	7,030	70	b	DE	9	366	440
Jefferson City, Mo.	34-0	50	....-....	....	180	b	DEN‡	5	....	....
Johnson City, Tenn.	39-3	48	3,000-3,300	....	Yes	bt	DEN	6	115	139

Table XVII — Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Joplin, Mo.	52-14	48	$3,300-4,020	$ 5,400	No	None	DEN	10	$ 184	$ 230
Kankakee, Ill.	30-2	48	4,200-4,620†	6,600†	Yes	bt	DEN	4	. . . .	142†
Kearny, N. J.	112-1	40	5,136-5,671	8,560	No	rb	DEN	14	677	756
Kettering, Ohio	27-1	40	4,884-5,390	8,096	120	None	DEN‡	6	154	179
Key West, Fla.	40-0	40	3,282-. . . .	5,732	Yes	rbp	DEN‡	6	183	215
Kingston, N. Y.	60-1	40	4,640-5,000	. . . .	No	b	DE	7	321	345
Kokomo, Ind.	76-9	42	4,800-. . . .	6,420	100	b	DEN‡	11	. . . .	. . . .
La Crosse, Wis.	74-6	42	4,200-4,920	8,340	40	None	. . .	8	374	. . . .
La Grange, Ga.	42-2	48	3,000-3,360	6,300	Yes	bftp	DN	5	144	176
Lackawanna, N. Y.	64-0	40	5,000-5,000†	6,600†	No	rbp	DEN	5	364†	394†
Lafayette, Ind.	63-1	40	4,668-4,668†	6,468†	125	b	DEN	9	325†	362†
Lafayette, La.	45-3	48	2,460-3,000†	6,960†	No	b	None	9	176†	210†
Lake Charles, La.	41-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	D	8	. . . .	. . . .
Lakeland, Fla.	71-6	48	3,900-3,960	9,300	Yes[2]	btp	D	9	265	327
Laurel, Miss.	35-1	48	3,600-. . . .	5,100	80	bt	DEN	5	121	131
Lawton, Okla.	54-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	b	DEN	11	. . . .	. . . .
Lebanon, Pa.	39-0	43	3,875-3,875	5,726	Yes	rbfp	DEN	4	163	177
Lewiston, Me.	64-4	44	3,354-3,848†	6,084†	Yes	rp	DEN	5	255†	313†
Lincoln Pk., Mich.	61-3	40	5,420-5,745	8,700	120	bp	DEN	12	339	404
Linden, N. J.	108-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes[2]	rbtp	None	10	. . . .	. . . .
Lockport, N. Y.	43-1	40	4,201-4,992	6,219	No	b	DEN‡	6	. . . .	. . . .
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	128-6	43	4,425-5,145	11,105	Yes	b	DEN	21	670	761
Lynchburg, Va.	79-5	48	3,770-4,160	7,176	Yes[2]	b	DEN‡	18	321	389
Lynwood, Calif.	39-5	40	5,244-6,276	10,320	No	None	DEN‡	9	238	293
Manchester t, Conn.	46-2	48	5,242-5,990	6,578	Yes	b	DEN‡	8	291	337
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	35-5	40	5,004-5,964	9,192	55	None	DEN	6	186	226
Manitowoc, Wis.	. .-. .	. .	4,296-4,680	6,650	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	211	237
Mansfield, Ohio	58-3	44	3,948-4,308†	6,060†	150	bt	DEN	8	216†	244†
Maplewood tp, N. J.	48-1	40	4,200-5,748	8,448	100	b	DEN	9	296	320
Marion, Ind.	. .-. .	. .	4,080-4,200	5,400	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	350†
Marion, Ohio	36-2	40	4,200-4,440	5,670	100	b	DEN‡	6	148	203
Mason City, Iowa	10-7	45	4,140-4,380	6,740	150	b	DEN	8	. . . .	. . . .
Massillon, Ohio	29-0	40	4,235-4,470†	5,700†	No	b	D	4	131†	145†
Maywood, Ill.	31-. .	48	4,600-5,000	7,500	100	None	DEN	5	171	207
Melrose, Mass.	49-2	40	3,986-5,000	7,903	Yes	rbftp	None	5	247	285
Meriden, Conn.	. .-. .	. .	3,996-4,640	7,632	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .
Meridian, Miss.	78-9	48	3,312-3,960	7,200	100	b	DEN	11	282	336
Miami Beach, Fla.	266-62	40	4,464-4,532	11,028	Yes[2]	b	DEN	37	1,301	1,526
Michigan City, Ind.	53-2	40	4,618-4,618	5,897	100	btp	None	8	292	337
Middletown, Conn.	42-1	40	4,150-5,028	7,150	125	b	DEN‡	6	268	293
Middletown, Ohio	66-3	40	4,680-5,382	8,464	Yes	b	DEN	15	353	394
Milford t, Conn.	80-4	40	3,900-4,680	7,540	Yes	b	DEN	12	417	478
Mishawaka, Ind.	49-2	43	5,119-. . . .	6,428	125	rbft	DEN	9	227	265
Moline, Ill.	49-2	40	4,101-4,595	6,262	90	rb	None	6	216	243
Monroe, La.	73-4	48	3,600-6,600	6,600	Yes	b	DE	14	252	296
Montclair, N. J.	89-5	40	4,000-5,650	. . . .	No	btp	DEN	12	568	615
Montebello, Calif.	46-5	40	5,346-6,444	10,800	78	None	D	11	277	398
Monterey Park, Calif.	44-3	40	5,250-6,180	. . . .	No	None	DEN‡	11	289	342
Morgantown, W. Va.	19-4	48	3,384-3,708	5,352	No	b	D	4	72	84
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	37-4	44	4,236-5,040	7,440	75	rbp	DEN	6	185	272
Muskegon, Mich.	92-18	40	4,550-4,900	8,027	50	b	EN	21	377	456
Muskogee, Okla.	53-3	48	3,036-3,252	6,960	120	bo	EN	8	172	232
Nashua, N. H.	51-5	40	4,058-4,365	8,520	No	rbftp	DEN‡	6	262	318
National City, Calif.	45-4	40	4,936-6,096	9,000	No	None	DEN	9	248	289
New Albany, Ind.	(not reporting)									
New Brunswick, N. J.	. .-. .	. .	4,600-5,500	7,700	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	436	488
New Castle, Pa.	. .-. .	. .	3,936-4,205	4,872	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	282	310
New Kensington, Pa.	29-0	44	4,400-4,400	5,200	No	bp	DEN‡	4	151	188

Table XVII—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
New London, Conn.	63-3	40	$4,959-5,259	$ 7,345	100	bt	DEN‡	6	$ 360	$ 386
Newark, Ohio	51-4	40	3,900-4,320	5,400	75[3]	b	D	7	....	....
Newburgh, N. Y.	56-0	40	4,600-5,000	7,000	No	rbfp	DEN‡	4	295	311
Newport, Ky.	61-6	40	3,416-3,795	6,600	No	b	None	5	252	301
Newport, R. I.	83-3	42	3,564-3,867	6,156	75	rbo	DEN‡	6	353	377
Newport News, Va.	126-8	48	3,840-4,480	8,880	Yes	rbftp	DEN‡	25	568	707
Norman, Okla.	32-3	48	3,366-3,696	5,940	90	bo	DEN	5	101	111
Norristown, Pa.	50-0	40	4,080-4,810†	6,850†	Yes[9]	b	DEN	6	224†	288†
North Bergen tp, N. J.	105-9†	40†	....-....	....	...	...	...	..	....	....
N. Little Rock, Ark.	80-1	40	3,420-4,140	6,060	100	None	DEN	9	301	386
Northampton, Mass.	39-0	40	3,915-4,540	6,364	Yes	rbftp	D	4	186	204
Norwalk, Conn.	113-4	40	4,300-5,300	9,700	Yes[2]	rbf	DEN‡	13	658	695
Norwich, Conn.	51-3	40	4,101-4,725	6,240	Yes	bf	DEN‡	6	258	564
Norwood, Ohio	44-2	48	5,675-6,050	8,170	100	b	None	8	310	340
Nutley, N. J.	47-..	40	....-....	....	125	b	DEN	4	....	....
Odessa, Tex.	107-18	44	4,380-4,620	10,500	Yes	bt	DEN	16	475	588
Ontario, Calif.	59-6	40	5,046-5,916	10,640	No	b	DEN	13	303	376
Orange, N. J.	82-3	40	....-....	....	100	rbf	DEN	11	....	....
Oshkosh, Wis.	63-1	42	3,960-4,632	7,560	No	b	DEN	6	307	360
Ottumwa, Iowa	37-6	44	4,110-4,800	6,162	Yes	bftp	DEN‡	6	155	182
Owensboro, Ky.	53-3	40	3,690-3,780	5,940	No	None	DEN	11	207	260
Oxnard, Calif.	49-5	42	4,818-5,712	9,528	No	None	DEN	7	293	366
Paducah, Ky.	58-0	40	3,240-3,480	5,400	100	None	DEN	10	214	258
Palo Alto, Calif.	64-2	40	5,448-6,624	12,480	100	b	DEN‡	12	360	409
Panama City, Fla.	40-6	48	3,211-3,562	5,746	Yes	b	DEN‡	9	158	212
Parkersburg, W. Va.	43-3	40	3,300-3,600†	5,520†	220	b	DEN	1	160†	209†
Parma, Ohio	61-9	40	4,699-5,575†	7,865†	125	None	DE	12	218†	389†
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	26-3	48	4,017-5,141	7,080	100[3]	None	None	6	158	209
Pensacola, Fla.	128-13	40	3,834-....	8,736	Yes[2]	b	DEN	14	528	633
Perth Amboy, N. J.	98-8	40	....-....	....	No	rbtp	DEN	9	....	....
Petersburg, Va.	41-5	48	3,700-3,960	6,024	No	b	D	7	194	217
Pine Bluff, Ark.	40-2	48	3,343-3,406	5,600	180	b	DEN	5	136	175
Plainfield, N. J.	90-8	40	4,500-5,560	9,000	75	b	None	9	486	526
Pocatello, Idaho	41-6	44	4,380-4,560	6,000	120	b	DEN‡	8	167	215
Pomona, Calif.	82-18	40	5,046-5,916	10,188	No	None	DEN	18	506	607
Port Huron, Mich.	57-11	40	4,438-4,900	7,210	100	b	DEN	9	281	315
Portsmouth, Ohio	62-3	40	4,220-4,620	6,900	Yes	b	DEN	14	274	308
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	74-3	40	4,620-5,250†	7,759†	No	bf	DEN‡	11	418†	463†
Provo, Utah	36-4	40	3,438-4,200	6,550	75	None	DEN‡	11	152	206
Quincy, Ill.	47-3	40	4,000-4,200†	5,000†	No	b	DEN‡	7	195†	215†
Rapid City, S. D.	42-5	44	3,600-....	6,550	Yes	b	DEN	7	159	204
Redondo Beach, Calif.	60-7	40	5,472-6,468	11,130	Yes	None	DEN	15	359	451
Redwood City, Calif.	53-6	40	5,124-6,228	11,196	50	b	DE	12	333	380
Reno, Nev.	130-11	40	4,410-5,040	8,343	15	bt	DEN	18	567	687
Revere, Mass.	77-5	40	4,250-4,860†	6,950†	30	rbfp	None	4	406†	440†
Richfield, Minn.	28-1	40	5,090-....	7,560	No	b	DEN	8	158	190
Richmond, Ind.	59-2	48	4,300-4,300	6,000	125	bh	DEN	11	268	302
Rochester, Minn.	63-2	40	5,404-5,404	7,897	90	None	DEN‡	6	271	306
Rock Island, Ill.	70-11	40	4,080-4,968	7,356	60	b	DEN	11	273	324
Rocky Mount, N. C.	58-9	48	3,293-4,047	6,056	Yes[2]	btpo	D	6	218	270
Rome, Ga.	61-13	48	3,282-3,462	6,000	Yes	bp	None	5	198	257
Rome, N. Y.	59-2	40	....-....	....	Yes[6]	rb	D	4	....	....
Roswell, N. M.	37-0	48	3,384-3,780	8,400	Yes	None	DEN	7	141	188
Royal Oak, Mich.	87-14	40	5,005-5,616	8,892	50	None	DEN	17	467	534
St. Cloud, Minn.	34-0	40	3,660-4,260	5,820	120	b	DEN	8	149	171
St. Louis Park, Minn.	30-2	40	4,896-5,856	7,696	60	None	DEN	7	171	208
Salem, Mass.	..-..	..	3,848-4,628	7,020	...	...	...	..	437	464
Salem, Oregon	76-19	40	3,940-4,620	7,850	Yes	None	DEN‡	12	323	379

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Salina, Kan.	45-6	48	$3,540-3,960	$ 7,200	100	bf	DEN‡	7	$ 147	$ 215
San Leandro, Calif.	63-0	40	5,628-6,840	12,576	100	None	DEN‡	16	400	462
Sandusky, Ohio . .	36-3	48	4,284-4,620†	6,720	100	b	DEN	7	167	208
Santa Barbara, Calif.	73-8	40	4,526-5,396	9,384	No	None	DEN	15	434	560
Santa Fe, N. M. .	46-4	48	3,600-4,800	7,440	Yes	bp	DEN‡	8	157	192
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	60-4	40	4,725-5,732	10,500	100	b	DEN	12	386	444
Sharon, Pa.	35-1	40	4,560-5,004†	6,780†	Yes	b	None	6	166†	242†
Sheboygan, Wis. .	67-1	42	4,202-4,742	8,445	60[3]	rbtp	DEN‡	10	322	356
Skokie, Ill.	66-7	44	5,280-5,520	8,280	No	b	DEN	9	306	371
S. San Francisco, Cal.	33-5	40	5,100-6,204	10,392	75	None	D	7	195	232
Spartanburg, S. C.	79-9	48	3,180-3,720	5,340	No	bp	DEN	15	310	386
Steubenville, Ohio .	45-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	50[3]	None	EN	5	. . . .	. . . .
Stratford t, Conn.	67-3	40	4,219-4,930	7,530	25	b	DEN‡	11	357	430
Superior, Wis. . .	57-0	42	4,515-5,010	7,216	60	b	DEN	10	301	349
Tallahassee, Fla.	70-5	48	3,780-4,132	10,500	Yes	bt	DEN‡	12	368	444
Taunton, Mass. .	66-4	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,376	50	rbftp	DEN‡	3	335	353
Teaneck tp, N. J. .	57-0	40	4,524-5,880	8,305	100	None	DEN‡	10	372	426
Temple, Tex. . . .	32-1	44	3,114-3,474	5,400	Yes[2]	b	DEN	7	121	. . . .
Torrance, Calif. .	103-0	40	5,988-6,552	12,120	No	b	DEN	16	725	833
Torrington, Conn.	65-2	40	4,154-4,366†	. . . .	Yes	btp	D	5	324†	352†
Tucson, Ariz. . .	228-28	40	4,050-4,800	10,320	No	b	DEN	44	835	1,094
Tuscaloosa, Ala. .	85-5	44	3,504-3,792†	. . . .	Yes	rbt	DEN	10	311†	371†
Tyler, Tex.	66-2	44	3,810-3,900	7,200	Yes	b	D	10	257	308
Union tp, N. J. . .	. .-. .	. .	5,400-5,800	8,400	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	518	554
University City, Mo.	50-2	47	4,308-4,896	7,920	Yes	bp	DE	10	254	313
Vallejo, Calif. . .	79-5	40	5,106-6,060	10,092	No	b	DEN	18	426	476
Valley Stream, N. Y.	(not reporting)									
Vancouver, Wash. .	56-0	40			30	None	DE	11		
Vicksburg, Miss. .	38-3	48	3,060-3,300	4,800	Yes	b	DEN‡	3	133	176
Vineland, N. J. . .	35-3	42	3,840-4,800	6,960	Yes	b	DE	6	147	179
Waltham, Mass. .	97-3†	40	4,000-4,500	7,800	70	rbp	None	9	492	537
Warren, Ohio . . .	71-2	40	4,548-5,040†	7,896†	No	b	D	12	352†	401†
Warwick, R. I. . .	84-5	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	rb	DEN‡	23	. . . .	. . . .
Washington, Pa. .	36-3	40	3,600-4,250†	5,200†	100	rb	DEN	5	158†	189†
Watertown t, Mass.	75-5	40	4,415-4,835	7,345	70	bfp	DEN	10	414	453
Watertown, N. Y. .	53-1	40	4,150-5,050	7,650	75	b	DN	5	245	326
Waukegan, Ill. . .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .-. . . .	6,834	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .
Wausau, Wis. . . .	45-0	44	4,145-4,372	6,489	40	rbfp	DEN‡	6	179	227
Wauwatosa, Wis. .	74-4	42	5,113-5,598†	9,672†	90	b	DEN‡	12	435†	508†
West Allis, Wis. .	108-11	42	5,679-5,952	11,014	Yes[2]	b	DEN	17	682	728
West Covina, Calif.	44-7	40	5,166-6,120	9,996	100	None	DEN	9	243	348
W. Hartford t, Conn.	102-5	40	4,484-5,146	9,357	Yes[2]	rbf	DEN‡	19	581	661
West Haven t, Conn.	64-1†	40†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .
West New York, N. J.	82-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	rbf	DE	7	. . . .	. . . .
West Orange, N. J.	78-2	40	4,700-5,600	7,950	No	rbcftp	DEN	10	460	493
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	119-10	40	3,770-5,280	7,880	Yes[2]	b	DEN	18	515	594
Weymouth t, Mass.	76-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	75	rb	DEN	9	. . . . .	. . . .
Whittier, Calif. .	46-3	40	5,364-6,156	9,900	No	b	DE	10	284	338
White Plains, N. Y.	162-8	40	4,500-5,750	8,200	No	bftp	DEN‡	10	988	1,047
Wilkinsburg, Pa. .	40-4	48	4,200-4,800	7,200	100	b	None	2	175	225
Williamsport, Pa. .	60-5	44	3,763-. . . .	5,185	50	b	D	5	218	250
Wilmington, N. C. .	90-14	44	3,720-3,960	7,320	Yes	b	DEN	13	393	443
Winona, Minn. . .	37-0	44	4,440-4,440	6,600	120	b	D	5	158	175
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	95-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	100	rbt	None	9	. . . .	. . . .
Wyandotte, Mich. .	70-11	40	4,945-5,539	8,976	150	b	DEN	10	419	482
Yakima, Wash. . .	75-0	40	4,320-6,144	8,000	Yes[2]	B	DEN	13	381	459
Zanesville, Ohio .	39-2	40	3,427-4,027	5,100	No	b	DEN	7	151	190

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000										
Ada, Okla.	21-0	48	$3,000-3,300	$ 4,500	No	b	D	4	$ 59.0	$ 72.3
Adrian, Mich.	32-4	44	4,170-4,800	6,000	Yes	b	DEN	5	139.1	164.7
Aiken, S. C.	20-4	48	3,360-3,780	7,560	Yes	b	DEN‡	5	85.7	115.0
Albany, Calif.	21-0	40	5,964-6,480	9,852	No	None	DEN‡	4	137.2	159.7
Albany, Ore.	23-4	44	3,870-4,620	6,300	Yes	b	DEN‡	4	90.3	111.5
Albert Lea, Minn.	20-2	40	4,080-4,416	6,000	120	bp	DE	2	90.4	116.1
Alice, Tex.	15-. .	48	3,180-3,300	6,000	Yes	b	DEN‡	4	53.5	68.0
Allen Park, Mich.	44-0	40	5,396-5,841	8,517	120	None	DEN	11	. . . .	. . . .
Alpena, Mich.	18-0	40	4,186-4,576	6,162	Yes	b	DE	3	97.8	112.4
Ames, Iowa	26-0	40	4,342-4,800	6,960	100	None	DEN	4	115.2	135.3
Amherst t, Mass.	11-0	40	3,497-4,511	5,649	Yes	b	DEN‡	2	46.0	53.9
Anchorage, Alaska	59-2	40	7,488-8,760	12,972	No	None	DEN‡	10	503.7	595.4
Andover t, Mass.	26-1	40	4,060-4,510	6,560	50	b	D	3	138.5	158.0
Annapolis, Md.	43-0	48	3,780-. . . .	6,135	100	rb	DEN‡	5	164.8	184.9
Ansonia, Conn.	28-. .	40	4,984-4,984	6,686	Yes[5]	bf	DEN	3	150.0	167.9
Antioch, Calif.	22-1	40	5,232-6,360	7,758	No	b	D	4	124.4	143.2
Ardmore, Okla.	32-1	48	3,000-3,576	4,740	75	b	DEN	4	91.3	102.2
Arkansas City, Kan.	19-0	48	3,660-3,660	4,572	Yes	b	DEN‡	4	72.7	96.6
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	27-4	48	4,800-5,760	7,560	Yes	b	DE	5	146.7	176.9
Asbury Park, N. J.	49-0	40	4,534-5,600		No	rbt	DEN‡	7	. . . .	292.6
Ashtabula, Ohio	33-3	40	4,030-4,675	. . . .	100[3]	b	DEN	4	151.0	178.3
Astoria, Ore.	22-1	40	4,470-. . . .	6,600	No	b	DEN	3	116.2	114.9
Atchison, Kan.	17-1	48	3,180-3,780	. . . .	28	None	DEN	3	59.0	77.0
Athol t, Mass.	17-0	40	3,600-4,150	5,250	Yes	rbtp	DEN‡	2	74.8	78.9
Auburn, Ala.	15-3	60	3,180-3,540	5,400	Yes	bt	DEN	2	46.9	63.0
Auburn, Me.	30-1	42	3,380-3,952	5,720	100	bf	DEN‡	4	131.8	162.0
Aurora, Colo.	39-3	48	4,518-5,544	7,620	Yes	None	DEN‡	8	178.8	216.8
Austin, Minn.	37-2	40	4,730-5,162	6,725	No	b	DEN	3	175.9	207.2
Azusa, Calif.	33-1	40	5,070-6,024	10,824	Yes	None	DEN	. .	209.0	240.9
Barre, Vt.	20-0	48	3,770-3,900	5,200	104	bftp	D	2	48.4	56.2
Bartlesville, Okla.	31-2	48	3,516-3,960	5,856	No	None	DEN	4	121.9	148.0
Bath, Me.	15-0	44	3,294-3,958	5,322	Yes	bt	DEN‡	3	60.2	68.8
Baytown, Tex.	35-2	40	4,260-4,380	7,900	Yes[2]	b	None	10	149.3	220.8
Beacon, N. Y.	26-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	7,000	No	b	D	2	. . . .	. . . .
Beaver Dam, Wis.	17-0	42	3,960-4,680	6,120	35[1]	rbftp	DEN‡	2	73.2	85.7
Beaver Falls, Pa.	25-2	40	4,680-4,680	6,000	Yes	rb	D	2	113.4	144.2
Bedford, Ind.	22-1	44	3,900-4,020	. . . .	125	bp	None	4	86.1	97.8
Bell, Calif.	28-2	40	5,256-6,084	9,000	No	None	DEN‡	6	165.0	187.2
Bellaire, Ohio	14-0	40	3,720-3,720	4,320	50	b	DEN	1	56.8	61.4
Bellaire, Tex.	23-4	40	4,200-. . . .	6,900	Yes	None	DEN‡	6	75.5	101.8
Bemidji, Minn.	12-0	44	3,924-3,924	5,328	100	b	D	2	45.3	52.4
Bend, Ore.	18-0	40	4,440-4,884	6,492	Yes	None	DEN‡	4	82.7	115.7
Benton Harbor, Mich.	42-7	40	3,834-4,383	6,400	Yes	b	DEN	6	161.2	187.7
Bergenfield, N. J.	30-1	40	4,750-5,250	7,250	No	b	DEN	4	181.1	196.7
Berkley, Mich.	20-1	40	. . . .-5,601	. . . .	75	None	DEN	6	108.4	135.9
Berwick, Pa.	9-4	40	. . . .-3,660	4,260	Yes	None	DEN‡	2	33.7	46.9
Bethel, Pa.	17-4	44	4,500-5,170	6,071	100[1]	None	DEN	2	81.4	96.6
Bexley, Ohio	18-0	40	4,962-5,100	5,800	75	b	DEN	4	87.3	97.1
Big Spring, Tex.	41-7	48	4,044-4,044	6,060	100	bt	DEN	6	167.7	225.4
Birmingham, Mich.	38-6	40	4,987-5,649	9,500	75	None	D	7	203.6	238.5
Bismarck, N. D.	29-0	40	3,390-4,380	. . . .	No	bt	DEN‡	4	141.0	167.3
Bluefield, W. Va.	25-0	48	3,864-4,044	5,400	Yes	b	D	3	127.2	146.3
Boone, Iowa	15-1	42	4,080-4,500	5,280	No	bt	DEN‡	2	68.1	78.4
Boulder, Colo.	35-3	48	3,990-4,668	7,116	120	b	DEN	7	171.0	206.0
Bozeman, Mont.	13-0	. .	4,350-4,500	6,102	Yes	bf	DEN‡	2	69.8	87.9
Brattleboro t, Vt.	15-0	48	. . . .-3,938	5,200	. . .[4]	b	DE	2	59.0	69.3
Brawley, Calif.	23-0	48	4,350-5,148	6,540	No	b	DEN	4	115.6	149.8
Bristol, Pa.	16-1	42	4,184-4,184	6,000	Yes	b	E	2	78.5	93.0

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Bristol, Va.	26-5	48	$3,213-4,221	$ 5,670	Yes[2]	b	DEN‡	4	$ 99.0	$115.7
Brookfield, Ill.	18-1	40	4,560-5,340	7,200	Yes	None	DE	4	102.3	127.0
Brownwood, Tex.	21-0	48	2,920-3,220	4,768	60	b	DE	4	84.2	105.6
Brunswick, Ga.	32-1	48	3,200-3,480	6,144	Yes	b	DEN	6	116.5	144.8
Brunswick t, Me.	16-1	44	3,328-3,640	4,500	Yes	bft	DEN	2	....	....
Bryan, Tex.	31-2	48	2,904-3,720	6,048	No	b	D	7	118.4	150.2
Burlingame, Calif.	33-2	40	5,676-6,204	9,200	60	None	DEN‡	7	221.5	255.5
Burlington, N. C.	53-4	48	3,174-3,876	7,692	Yes[2]	b	DE	8	210.4	261.8
Cadillac, Mich.	14-2	48	4,116-4,326	5,287	Yes	b	DE	4	55.8	64.8
Caldwell, Idaho	21-0	48	3,600-3,900	6,300	Yes	bt	DEN‡	4	67.9	83.5
Cambridge, Md.	19-2	55	3,400-3,500	5,400	Yes	rbf	DE	3	66.3	74.2
Camden, Arkansas	15-0	48	3,120-3,120	4,980	120	b	DE	3	55.8	61.8
Carlisle, Pa.	19-1	48	3,772-3,772	4,800	100	None	DEN‡	3	68.5	89.8
Carthage, Mo.	19-1	48	3,150-3,300	5,100	Yes	bf	DEN‡	3	67.2	76.4
Casper, Wyo.	44-4	40	4,200-5,040	6,900	100	b	DEN‡	7	179.7	212.5
Cedar Falls, Iowa	18-2	48	3,804-4,500	6,000	100	b	DE	3	72.0	96.1
Centralia, Ill.	16-0	40	4,700-4,700	5,242	100	None	None	2	66.2	81.5
Chanute, Kan.	12-0	48	....-....	5,424	Yes	None	None	2	43.0	51.9
Charles City, Iowa	14-5	48	3,900-4,656	5,040	100	b	D	1	45.6	52.5
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	47-1	42	4,300-5,125	....	Yes	b	DEN	11	237.7	302.3
Chico, Calif.	29-6	40	4,392-5,220	9,504	Yes	None	DEN‡	6	138.1	164.5
Chillicothe, Ohio	24-2	40	3,848-4,446	5,954	Yes	b	DEN‡	4	93.2	110.1
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	19-1	42	4,082-4,082	5,350	85	b	DEN	2	77.8	88.8
Clayton, Mo.	35-0	48	4,670-4,790	7,650	120	b	DE	6	185.7	217.3
Clearwater, Fla.	80-14	48	3,588-4,238	7,944	Yes	b	DEN‡	16	301.8	393.3
Cleburne, Tex.	17-1	44	3,240-3,480	5,040	75	None	DEN‡	5	64.6	79.9
Clovis, N. M.	23-..	50	....-....	....	120	None	DEN‡	4	68.0	88.0
Coffeyville, Kan.	27-5	40	3,660-4,140	5,280	Yes[5]	b	DEN‡	..	104.1	121.0
Cohoes, N. Y.	38-0	40			No	bf	None	3		
College Park, Ga.	22-0	48	4,200-4,200	6,000	Yes	b	DE	4	88.4	108.5
Colton, Calif.	31-5	40	4,824-5,652	8,124	No	None	DEN‡	6	146.2	184.0
Columbia, Tenn.	20-1	48	3,150-4,200	6,000	Yes[5]	b	DEN	4	98.6	115.7
Concord, Calif.	46-5	40	4,980-6,060	....	No	bp	DEN	12	228.5	272.9
Connersville, Ind.	26-2	48	3,720-4,080	5,940	100	b	DE	4	118.0	138.0
Coral Gables, Fla.	73-8	40	3,744-4,784	8,996	Yes	b	DEN‡	19	422.5	541.3
Corapolis, Pa.	14-3	48	4,392-4,632	5,761	Yes	rbt	DEN	2	71.2	89.0
Corning, N. Y.	29-1	40	3,823-4,612	6,765	100	bftp	DEN	3	132.1	147.8
Corona, Calif.	24-1	45	4,416-5,160	7,536	60	b	D	4	118.2	147.8
Coronado, Calif.	24-3	40	4,734-5,628	8,304	No	None	DEN	3	130.5	150.0
Corsicana, Tex.	26-0	44	2,664-2,964	4,500	150	b	D	4	82.0	102.4
Corvallis, Ore.	281-4	40	3,918-4,860	6,420	75	bft	DEN	6	110.7	134.9
Cranford tp, N. J.	38-0	40	4,620-5,700	8,400	100	rbt	DEN	6	236.9	259.9
Crystal, Minn.	13-1	40	4,800-5,760	6,960	100	None	DEN	3	74.1	90.6
Cudahy, Wis.	24-1	42	5,521-5,884	7,794	125[1]	b	DEN	4	140.6	176.5
Daly City, Calif.	44-6	40	5,388-6,240	9,996	No	None	DEN‡	8	245.9	288.1
Danvers t, Mass.	22-1	40	4,250-4,550	6,200	Yes	rb	DEN	2	105.2	116.0
Darien t, Conn.	34-2	40	4,608-5,650	9,000	Yes[2]	b	DEN‡	6	211.0	297.0
Decatur, Ga.	28-3	48	3,504-4,164	6,360	Yes	None	DEN	5	134.0	165.0
Delano, Calif.	22-0	40	4,380-4,800	....	Yes	None	DEN‡	5	102.8	148.7
Delaware, Ohio	13-0	48	4,108-4,498	5,720	Yes	b	DEN‡	2	52.8	62.8
Denison, Tex.	20-2	45	3,210-3,540	6,120	Yes	None	DEN‡	4	68.3	83.0
Denton, Tex.	32-3	40	3,756-4,020	6,600	Yes	b	DEN	5	120.7	175.5
Des Plaines, Ill.	29-0	40	4,669-5,613	7,977	100	bt	D	5	166.6	214.1
Dodge City, Kan.	17-0	46	3,318-3,438	5,406	75	None	D	4	67.7	86.8
Dormont, Pa.	13-1	35	4,320-4,740	5,700	100	b	DEN‡	3	71.4	91.2
Dothan, Ala.	45-1	48	3,180-4,020	6,000	Yes	b	None	6	150.3	184.8
Dublin, Ga.	11-0	72	2,904-2,904	3,993	Yes	rbftp	None	2	39.9	52.2
Dumont, N. J.	23-0	40	4,500-5,000	7,800	75	b	DEN‡	4	159.4	182.9

Table XVII—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Duncan, Okla. . .	22-0	40	$3,360-3,600	$ 5,400	100	None	DN	5	$ 86.9	$109.0
East Detroit, Mich.	45-3	40	4,940-5,540	7,700	100	None	DEN	12	252.2	296.1
East Lansing, Mich.	24-1	40	4,340-5,110	7,650	200	b	DEN‡	7	112.0	138.6
East Liverpool, Ohio	30-4	40	4,146-4,260	5,400	100	b	DEN	3	109.7	130.8
East Moline, Ill. .	17-0	44	. . . .-. . . .	5,460	50	None	None	3	76.2	89.0
Easthampton t, Mass.	16-0	40	3,796-4,537	5,843	No	b	DEN‡	2	81.9	88.7
Edinburg, Tex. . .	13-5	50	3,240-3,972	5,988	Yes	None	DEN	3	36.8	47.7
Edison tp, N. J. .	59-3	43	4,500-5,500	7,600	100	b	DEN	9	306.0	337.8
El Cajon, Calif. .	41-4	44	5,256-6,384	9,432	No	None	DEN	9	228.6	298.0
El Centro, Calif. .	33-6	40	4,590-5,400	7,620	No	b	DEN‡	7	161.0	197.0
El Cerrito, Calif. .	30-2	40	5,196-6,324	9,816	No	b	DEN‡	8	179.7	201.7
El Dorado, Kan. .	13-0	45	3,540-4,020	5,250	Yes	None	DEN‡	3	44.9	66.7
El Reno, Okla. . .	15-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,500	100	b	D	2	48.3	53.7
El Segundo, Calif.	41-5	40	5,406-6,408	9,756	72	b	DEN	8	264.0	308.8
Elmwood Park, Ill.	20-0	44	4,800-5,000	7,560	. . .	None	None	1	107.6	123.5
Emporia, Kan. . .	18-0	54	3,300-3,960	6,000	Yes	bf	DEN‡	3	69.3	100.7
Endicott, N. Y. . .	37-1	40	4,314-5,000	7,500	No	bftp	DEN	4	192.2	221.7
Enfield t, Conn. .	27-0	40	4,420-4,420	6,240	100	b	D	4	138.2	164.6
Englewood, Colo. .	33-4	48	3,906-4,512	6,984	. . .[4]	b	D	6	145.0	170.0
Englewood, N. J. .	58-0	40	4,590-5,742	8,466	No	rbftpo	D	7	363.6	426.8
Escanaba, Mich. .	21-1	40	3,840-4,428	5,952	50	bt	DEN	3	98.2	117.3
Eureka, Calif. . .	47-7	40	5,037-5,484	7,560	360[1]	. . .	DE	10	237.7	304.1
Evergreen Park, Ill.	21-0	40	4,860-4,860	6,720	No	rbp	D	3	112.2	143.4
Fair Lawn, N. J. .	43-3	40	. . . .-6,000	9,300	100	b	DEN‡	7	268.2	308.9
Fairfield, Ala. . .	21-3	48	4,020-4,848	5,976	90	b	D	4	93.5	120.0
Fairbault, Minn. .	17-0	48	4,320-4,560	5,760	60	bt	DE	2	71.9	89.4
Fayetteville, Ark. .	20-0	48	3,216-3,576	4,872	180	b	D	3	60.1	. . . .
Ferguson, Mo. . .	16-1	48	4,392-4,680	6,240	Yes	None	DE‡	3	76.4	93.3
Findlay, Ohio . . .	36-6	40	. . . .-4,200	6,000	No	b	DE	6	126.5	160.4
Floral Park, N. Y.	33-0	40	4,550-5,700	8,600	Yes	bt	DEN	5	195.9	213.6
Florence, S. C. .	44-5	48	3,000-3,600	5,280	Yes§	b	DEN‡	6	149.6	177.8
Forest Park, Ill. .	20-0	. .	5,590-5,590	7,590	No	None	None	5	123.9	138.8
Fort Collins, Colo.	22-3	54	3,960-4,380	. . . .	Yes	b	DE	4	92.6	115.0
Fort Lee, N. J. .	41-0	40	4,750-6,100	8,000	No	rb	D	4	. . . .	. . . .
Fort Madison, Iowa	16-0	48	3,600-4,080	5,040	No	None	DEN	3	71.7	84.0
Fort Myers, Fla. .	36-6	48	3,770-. . . .	6,500	Yes	b	DEN‡	7	129.0	172.3
Fort Pierce, Fla. .	36-3	48	3,360-4,200	7,500	Yes	b	DEN	7	142.7	208.7
Fort Thomas, Ky. .	13-0	48	4,400-5,000	6,300	Yes	None	DEN	3	70.4	84.5
Frankfort, Ky. . .	25-0	40	2,700-2,700	4,320	150	b	D	2	75.5	94.0
Frederick, Md. .	33-1	48	3,300-3,700	6,640	Yes	rbftp	DEN‡	4	139.5	159.5
Fredericksburg, Va.	26-1	48	3,500-3,800	5,500	Yes	bh	DEN‡	3	81.4	108.3
Freeport, N. Y. .	52-4	40	4,300-5,700	7,600	Yes	bft	DEN	10	313.5	361.4
Fremont, Neb. . .	19-. .	48	3,690-4,140	5,100	240	bt	DEN	3	73.4	91.1
Fulton, N. Y. . . .	24-3	40	3,904-4,144	5,860	No	b	DEN	3	114.7	138.7
Gainesville, Ga. .	27-0	48	3,651-3,921	5,678	Yes	b	None	4	115.4	152.9
Gainesville, Tex. .	17-0	40	2,999-3,191	5,160	Yes	b	DE	3	45.2	58.5
Garden City, Kan. .	15-2	44	4,020-4,500	6,600	Yes	b	DEN	3	56.8	73.3
Gardena, Calif. .	44-5	40	5,364-6,360	10,320	120	. .	DEN‡	8	259.3	301.5
Garland, Tex. . .	33-2	40	3,900-4,500	7,356	100	None	DEN‡	7	131.7	180.2
Gastonia, N. C. .	58-1	48	3,060-3,600	6,610	Yes	bt	N	8	240.0	297.4
Glenview, Ill. . . .	24-2	40	4,380-5,280	9,000	No	None	DE	4	122.7	150.4
Goldsboro, N. C. .	37-1	48	3,084-3,552	5,328	Yes	b	DE	6	127.5	152.0
Goshen, Ind. . . .	20-1	44	4,686-4,686	5,850	150	b	DEN	3	81.9	102.0
Grand Island, Neb.	33-0	48	. . . .-3,960	6,000	240	bt	D	4	126.8	164.5
Grand Junction, Colo.	28-1	48	4,080-5,100	6,480	Yes	bp	DEN	4	136.0	181.5
Grand Prairie, Tex.	34-2	44	3,792-. . . .	6,312	. . .[4]	None	DEN‡	11	168.0	214.4
Great Bend, Kan. .	21-2	48	3,510-3,960	5,760	Yes	None	DEN‡	3	72.4	90.8
Greeley, Colo. . .	33-5	48	3,308-4,140	6,000	Yes	b	DEN	6	134.4	162.5

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Greenville, N. C.	34-0	48	$....-....	$	Yes[2]	b	DN	4	127.0	145.6
Greenville, Tex.	26-0	40	3,420-3,600	5,100	Yes	bf	D	5	56.9	77.0
Greenwood, S. C.	31-1	48	3,224-3,510	5,980	Yes	b	DEN	5	107.4	135.9
Griffin, Ga.	39-2	44	3,000-3,600	5,320	Yes	btp	None	5	135.1	185.3
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	33-3	40	5,111-5,899	9,396	Yes	None	DEN	6	197.6	217.4
Grosse Pte. Wds., Mich.	33-3	40	5,408-5,717	8,643	Yes	None	DEN	6	....[12]	....[12]
Gulfport, Miss.	33-1	48	3,120-3,480	....	Yes§	b	DN	8	112.3	152.4
Guthrie, Okla.	13-0	48	3,120-3,120	3,750	No	None	DEN	2	38.2	44.2
Haddon tp, N. Y.	16-0	42	3,820-4,720	5,460	100	...	DEN	3	80.4	93.9
Hanford, Calif.	20-4	44	4,410-5,160	8,496	No	None	DEN‡	5	90.2	109.7
Hanover, Pa.	15-0	48	3,500-3,800	5,150	Yes	b	DE	2	49.2	64.4
Harlingen, Tex.	43-14	48	3,480-3,480	6,000	90	None	DEN‡	10	107.0	152.5
Harrisonburg, Va.	19-4	48	3,100-....	5,220	Yes	rbf	DE	3	70.7	83.4
Harvey, Ill.	30-2	48	4,500-5,100	7,200	Yes[5]	b	None	5	154.6	200.4
Hawthorne, Calif.	48-6	40	5,364-6,312	10,725	60	None	D	9	317.9	410.1
Hawthorne, N. J.	20-1	40	4,500-5,300	6,800	No	None	DEN	3	113.3	127.8
Hazel Park, Mich.	35-4	40	5,160-5,695	7,225	200	b	DEN	7	198.6	237.1
Helena, Mont.	22-1	40	4,200-5,040	6,102	90	b	D	5	103.9	125.2
Henderson, Ky.	31-3	48	3,180-3,300	5,000	Yes	o	DEN	5	119.4	151.9
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	31-3	40	5,166-6,120	8,868	No	None	DEN‡	6	183.4	208.2
Hickory, N. C.	44-5	48	3,100-3,600	6,000	Yes	bt	D	6	152.5	197.2
Highland Park, Ill.	33-1	44	4,680-5,460	10,140	Yes	None	DEN‡	8	176.6	237.4
Hingham t, Mass.	30-1	40	4,067-4,700	7,377	Yes	b	D	4	146.8	170.6
Hobbs, N. M.	29-0	48	3,840-4,080	6,600	Yes	None	DEN‡	9	113.0	159.0
Holland, Mich.	28-2	40	4,160-5,070	6,500	Yes	b	DEN	9	125.0	157.4
Hollywood, Fla.	85-18	48	3,750-4,500	8,400	Yes[2]	None	DEN‡	15	407.8	529.5
Homewood, Ala.	19-0	48	4,452-4,848	....	50	b	D	4	81.6	99.3
Homewood, Ill.	15-3	48	4,560-5,640	7,200	No	None	DEN	2	69.9	85.1
Hopewell, Va.	21-1	48	3,928-4,089	5,569	Yes	b	DEN	4	94.2	104.9
Hornell, N. Y.	25-3	40	3,902-4,100	5,300	Yes	b	DEN‡	2	101.6	111.8
Huntington, Ind.	23-0	40	3,360-3,360	5,280	Yes§	b	D	3	89.3	99.8
Huntsville, Ala.	82-12	48	3,993-4,211	6,897	No	b	None	9	352.1	464.8
Huron, S. D.	19-1	44	3,600-3,840	5,580	100	b	DEN	3	76.1	89.0
Hyattsville, Md.	13-..	48	3,800-4,000	5,500	Yes	None	None	4	53.2	62.9
Independence, Kan.	12-0	54	3,315-3,480	4,800	Yes	b	DEN‡	2	45.0	55.6
Indiana, Pa.	13-1	48	2,880-4,092	5,100	Yes	b	D	2	59.5	75.5
Ironton, Ohio	23-0	40	3,572-3,824	5,090	120	b	DEN	2	85.0	107.0
Ironwood, Mich.	17-0	40	4,176-....	5,412	Yes	bt	DEN	2	67.6	79.6
Janesville, Wis.	45-3	42	4,656-5,160	7,980	Yes[6]	bt	DEN‡	7	229.1	267.6
Jeffersonville, Ind.	19-0	48	....-3,960	5,200	125	None	None	3	73.5	85.0
Johnson City, N. Y.	26-..	40	4,054-4,654	6,554	100	b	DEN	3	120.0	134.4
Johnstown, N. Y.	17-0	40	3,200-3,800	5,400	65	bftp	DEN‡	2	62.8	80.6
Junction City, Kan.	21-4	48	....-....	5,100	Yes	None	D	5	77.6	102.8
Kearney, Neb.	19-0	48	3,720-3,840	5,460	150	None	D	3	60.1	84.7
Keene, N. H.	18-0	40	....-4,024	6,396	Yes	b	DEN‡	..	95.0	113.0
Kenmore, N. Y.	29-0	40	4,650-5,100	7,200	Yes	b	DEN‡	6	164.2	184.5
Kennewick, Wash.	16-0	48	4,680-5,250	6,000	No	b	DEN‡	4	80.2	99.0
Kingsport, Tenn.	43-5	48	3,162-4,344	5,700	Yes	b	DN	6	168.1	211.7
Kingston, Pa.	18-0	48	....-3,663	4,542	No	rb	DEN	2	72.8	81.7
Kingsville, Tex.	24-..	48	4,155-4,380	....	Yes[5]	None	DEN‡	6	100.2	135.8
Kinston, N. C.	41-5	48	3,408-3,780	6,670	Yes[2]	b	DE	4	142.3	175.4
Kirkwood, Mo.	36-3	48	4,712-5,103	7,200	No	b	DEN‡	8	160.8	202.1
Klamath Falls, Ore.	35-1	40	....-4,680	6,480	Yes	None	DEN‡	6	170.0	233.3
La Grange, Ill.	25-0	40	4,950-5,250	7,800	Yes	bt	DEN	3	130.3	150.7
La Mesa, Calif.	29-1	40	5,388-6,384	9,900	No	None	DEN‡	9	170.6	211.6
La Salle, Ill.	17-0	44	....-....	5,536	No	bp	DEN	2	65.9	77.3
Lake Worth, Fla.	39-1	40	3,360-....	6,060	Yes[2]	b	DEN‡	6	171.8	206.8
Lamesa, Tex.	17-3	60	3,750-3,840	6,300	Yes	None	DE	4	62.7	82.8

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen- Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uni- forms or Cloth- ing Al- lowance	Foot Patrol— Type of Area	Shifts with One- man Patrol Cars	No. Four- Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Lancaster, Ohio	28-3	48	$4,605-4,680	$ 6,300	50	b	None	3	$121.0	$142.1
Laramie, Wyo.	22-2	48	3,660-4,620	. . . .	No	None	DEN	4	89.3	105.6
Las Cruces, N. M.	29-3	48	3,300-4,540	7,800	Yes	b	DEN	6	133.0	176.0
Las Vegas, Nev.	155-36	48	4,884-5,868	10,791	Yes	b	DEN	20	721.0	971.1
Lawrence, Kan.	28-2	48	3,690-4,080	6,600	100	b	DEN	4	109.0	134.3
Leavenworth, Kan.	19-0	48	. . . .-3,840	4,890	No	b	DEN	3	62.7	68.7
Lewiston, Idaho	24-0	44	3,900-4,620	6,900	Yes	bf	DEN‡	3	110.0	118.5
Lewistown, Pa.	16-0	40	3,420-3,800	4,400	Yes	b	DEN‡	2	55.9	103.0
Lexington, N. C.	26-1	48	3,456-4,320	6,600	160	b	None	4	101.3	125.4
Lincoln, Ill.	15-0	48	4,020-4,380	5,160	No	b	DEN‡	2	62.8	77.0
Livonia, Mich.	54-6	40	5,097-5,738	8,355	Yes	None	DEN	16	365.4	428.8
Lodi, Calif.	37-6	40	4,860-5,772	9,000	No	None	DEN‡	8	188.3	227.2
Logansport, Ind.	30-1	40	4,320-4,320	5,440	200[1]	bt	DEN	5	129.6	150.9
Lombard, Ill.	17-3	48	5,025-5,957	. . . .	Yes	None	DEN	3	85.0	97.6
Long Beach, N. Y.	53-5	40	4,200-6,000	8,150	75	b	DEN	10	335.9	364.4
Longview, Wash.	27-1	42	4,360-4,872	6,660	100	None	DEN‡	6	127.7	161.6
Lufkin, Tex.	23-0	27	3,065-3,240	5,400	100	None	DEN	7	76.7	114.9
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	33-1	40	4,800-5,500	7,000	No	rb	DE	4	207.0	237.0
McAlester, Okla.	21-0	40	. . . .-2,700	4,200	120	None	DEN	4	57.7	72.6
McComb, Miss.	15-1	48	3,060-3,060	4,800	Yes	b	DN	2	49.0	57.4
McKinney, Tex.	18-1	48	3,600-3,600	5,400	100	None	DEN	. .	50.0	80.0
Macomb, Ill.	13-0	48	3,900-3,900	4,800	100	None	None	2	50.9	56.8
Madera, Calif.	25-1	40	4,116-5,004	7,764	No	b	DEN‡	7	88.0	95.2
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	37-0	40	5,100-5,928	8,769	Yes	bt	DEN‡	6	221.8	253.1
Manhattan, Kan.	25-4	48	. . . .-3,720	5,120	Yes	b	DEN	3	88.7	112.8
Mankato, Minn.	27-0	40	4,039-4,518	6,864	No	None	DEN‡	4	137.3	182.9
Marietta, Ga.	34-1	48	3,600-4,440	7,600	Yes	None	None	6	181.8	220.3
Marinette, Wis.	18-1	42	3,384-4,068	4,980	100	b	DEN‡	2	70.4	86.9
Marquette, Mich.	18-1	40	3,900-4,320	. . . .	Yes	b	D	3	. . . .	. . . .
Marshall, Tex.	30-4	48	3,204-3,336	5,220	Yes	b	None	4	110.0	127.1
Marshalltown, Iowa	20-1	48	4,101-4,366	5,556	100	bth	DEN	3	87.4	193.0
Marshfield, Wis.	23-1	48	4,100-. . . .	. . . .	100	rbf	DEN‡	3	86.5	104.8
Martinsburg, W. Va.	18-2	48	2,801-3,053	3,724	Yes	bt	D	2	52.2	66.4
Martinsville, Va.	33-3	48	3,330-4,140	6,840	Yes[2]	bft	DE	5	129.4	152.5
Massena, N. Y.	25-. .	40	4,030-4,550	6,500	Yes	bft	DEN	4	131.8	. . . .
Mattoon, Ill.	21-0	48	. . . .-4,500	6,000	120	b	None	3	89.8	109.6
Maywood, Calif.	25-0	40	5,070-5,580	. . . .	No	None	None	5	138.6	159.4
Medford, Ore.	40-3	40	4,080-4,920	7,380	Yes	b	DEN‡	8	182.9	232.5
Menlo Park, Calif.	30-2	40	5,328-6,324	10,208	120	b	DEN‡	6	193.0	235.8
Menominee, Mich.	14-0	44	3,570-3,870	5,000	Yes	bp	DN	2	59.5	65.9
Merced, Calif.	35-4	40	4,332-5,268	. . . .	No	None	DEN‡	7	166.9	204.2
Mesa, Ariz.	36-2	44	4,530-5,160	9,000	75	b	DEN	6	188.2	240.9
Mexico, Mo.	19-2	48	3,216-3,912	5,232	Yes	bftp	DEN‡	3	49.4	59.7
Miami, Okla.	20-0	56	3,300-3,425	5,748	No	None	DEN	3	57.9	66.2
Middlesborough t, Mass.	17-2	44	3,120-3,770	5,220	50[3]	bf	D	2	60.5	77.7
Middletown, N. Y.	38-2	40	4,000-4,999	6,655	No	b	DEN	3	180.0	200.0
Midland, Mich.	29-1	42	5,315-5,840	9,100	Yes	b	DEN	7	205.9	233.2
Midland, Tex.	82-4	44	4,200-4,560	9,600	150	b	DEN	18	370.1	464.5
Midwest City, Okla.	22-1	48	3,735-4,212	5,790	Yes	b	DEN	5	. . . .	. . . .
Millburn tp, N. J.	41-0	43	4,463-5,775	8,500	Yes	b	DEN‡	8	257.8	274.6
Millcreek tp, Pa.	15-3	48	3,450-4,500	5,100	Yes	None	DE	5	65.5	86.6
Minot, N. D.	38-2	48	3,720-4,080	7,380	Yes	b	D	5	137.3	173.3
Mission, Tex.	15-0	48	2,760-3,000	4,800	Yes	None	DEN	3	33.4	42.1
Mitchell, S. D.	19-2	44	3,180-3,660	4,980	Yes	b	DE	2	56.3	60.8
Moberly, Mo.	18-3	50	2,880-2,880	4,680	90	bp	D	3	49.3	63.5
Modesto, Calif.	61-12	40	4,512-5,916	10,596	120	None	DEN‡	15	307.3	395.2
Monmouth, Ill.	13-0	48	3,600-3,780	4,800	Yes	b	DEN‡	2	43.0	55.0
Monroe, N. C.	20-0	48	3,384-3,456	5,760	Yes	bf	DEN	4	71.5	83.5

Table XVII—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Monrovia, Calif.	43-4	40	$5,232-6,060	$ 8,940	Yes[5]	None	DEN	8	$215.4	$272.6
Monterey, Calif.	46-9	40	4,566-5,412	9,264	No	None	DEN‡	7	236.5	268.0
Moscow, Idaho	14-0	46	4,080-4,080	5,340	120	bft	DEN‡	2	37.1	49.0
Mount Clemens, Mich.	33-3	40	....-....	7,722	100	b	D	4	173.9	197.0
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	14-0	40	4,400-4,631	7,200	Yes	...	D	1	73.5	85.4
Mt. Vernon, Ohio	21-4	40	....-....	....	Yes	b	DE	2	51.6	76.3
Mtn. View, Calif.	35-3	40	5,364-6,360	10,344	120	b	DEN‡	7	177.9	216.6
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	33-5	40	4,200-4,600	7,350	50	b	DEN	6	156.0	211.1
Nacogdoches, Tex.	15-0	48	2,820-3,300	4,620	Yes	None	...	..	34.3	65.4
Nampa, Idaho	22-1	48	3,960-4,434	5,976	No	b	DEN	4	85.2	110.4
Nanticoke, Pa.	15-3	44	2,975-2,975	3,425	No	rb	None	1	41.6	42.0
Napa, Calif.	29-2	40	4,836-5,868	8,916	120	None	DEN‡	6	168.6	211.5
Needham t, Mass.	41-2	40	4,395-4,825	7,435	Yes	rb	D	..	237.8	277.9
Neenah, Wis.	30-4	42	4,170-4,572	7,200	Yes	b	DEN‡	3	138.6	170.8
New Braunfels, Tex.	14-0	48	3,045-3,060	3,600	300	None	DEN	3	38.2	92.2
Newark, N. Y.	15-1	40	4,000-4,350	5,600	Yes	None	DEN‡	2	70.2	79.5
Newport Beach, Cal.	64-14	40	4,896-5,808	9,984	Yes	None	DEN	16	366.3	453.8
Newton, Kan.	15-1	48	3,738-4,050	6,000	80	None	DEN‡	3	59.0	87.9
Norfolk, Neb.	15-0	54	3,300-3,600	4,440	No	b	DE	3	47.3	....
N. Adams, Mass.	31-2	40	3,816-4,134	5,353	50	b	DEN	3	140.8	156.8
N. Miami, Fla.	44-9	40	3,861-4,732	7,046	Yes[2]	None	DEN‡	9	207.2	222.5
N. Platte, Neb.	23-3	48	3,315-3,528	5,100	Yes	b	DE	5	64.7	80.0
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	37-1	40	4,858-5,058	6,536	No	b	None	7	194.3	207.8
Oak Lawn, Ill.	22-0	48	4,320-5,520	7,200	75[3]	None	DE	3	154.7	188.2
Ocala, Fla.	24-0	48	3,975-4,500	7,200	Yes[2]	b	DEN	6	118.8	166.4
Oceanside, Calif.	37-1	43	5,130-6,084	9,432	No	rp	DEN‡	8	206.8	251.4
Okmulgee, Okla.	22-0	48	2,820-3,120	4,980	Yes	o	DEN‡	4	56.6	71.3
Olean, N. Y.	35-2	40	....-....	5,900	60	fbp	DEN	4	....	....
Oneonta, N. Y.	19-0	40	4,142-4,382	5,400	60	b	D	2	85.0	94.2
Orange, Calif.	35-0	40	4,500-5,400	9,840	Yes	None	DEN	10	90.4	109.8
Orange, Tex.	44-3	40	3,720-4,020	6,420	Yes	b	DEN	6	159.6	229.1
Orangeburg, S. C.	32-0	48	3,240-3,600	6,000	Yes	b	D	4	112.5	138.5
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11-0	44	3,420-3,720	4,464	100	b	EN	2	42.3	50.6
Ottawa, Ill.	19-0	48	4,664-4,664	5,908	300	b	D	4	88.4	100.6
Painesville, Ohio	21-3	40	4,380-5,498	6,588	125	None	D	3	....	....
Palestine, Tex.	15-0	48	3,300-3,480	4,625	Yes	bo	DEN	3	51.3	63.4
Palm Springs, Calif.	46-11	40	4,806-5,760	9,420	No	None	DEN‡	10	247.8	331.8
Pampa, Tex.	27-5	40	....-....	6,000	Yes	b	DEN	4	106.4	129.1
Paris, Tex.	24-1	48	....-....	....	Yes	b	DE	3	80.5	96.1
Park Forest, Ill.	24-4	40	5,040-5,880	9,120	75	None	DEN‡	5	139.2	181.0
Park Ridge, Ill.	28-2	44	4,710-5,700	9,000	No	None	D	5	148.6	171.4
Parsons, Kan.	17-1	44	3,090-3,660	4,620	60	b	DE	3	57.8	66.6
Pendleton, Ore.	23-2	40	3,948-4,548	5,940	90	bt	DEN	3	93.5	121.8
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	38-3	40	3,300-4,800	6,100	Yes	None	DEN	6	174.0	221.8
Peru, Ind.	25-3	40			100	bt	D	4		
Petaluma, Calif.	20-1	40	4,434-5,304	7,296	No	bf	DEN‡	3	91.7	110.3
Piedmont, Calif.	19-1	40	4,968-6,168	....	No	...	DEN‡	7	114.7	134.1
Piqua, Ohio	19-0	44	4,536-4,680	....	150	b	D	3	72.0	92.4
Pittsburg, Calif.	25-3	40	5,070-6,024	9,816	204	b	DEN‡	6	161.5	182.7
Pittsburg, Kan.	24-2	45	3,210-3,480	5,400	Yes[5]	b	DEN‡	3	84.1	101.1
Plymouth t, Mass.	25-2	40	3,891-4,270	5,980	50[1]	rb	D	5	119.3	138.8
Ponca City, Okla.	36-3	48	4,020-4,620	6,900	150	bt	DEN	9	143.8	204.8
Port Angeles, Wash.	17-0	40	4,500-5,064	....	75	bfp	DEN‡	4	86.3	89.2
Portsmouth, N. H.	41-4	40	4,000-4,489	6,825	100	bf	DEN‡	5	171.5	223.5
Pottstown, Pa.	32-0	48	4,500-4,750	6,300	75	rb	DEN‡	4	142.9	216.7
Princeton, N. J.	24-0	..	4,400-5,600	7,665	No	r	D	4	139.4	154.7
Puyallup, Wash.	16-1	40	4,680-....	6,840	50	None	DEN	3	82.7	92.7
Radnor tp, Pa.	44-1	43	4,300-4,800	7,000	Yes	b	DEN	6	206.8	244.6

Table XVII—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Rahway, N. J.	55-3	40	$4,524-5,814	$ 7,718	180	bt	D	8	$343.4	$375.4
Rantoul, Ill.	14-3	48	4,344-4,584	5,670	78[3]	b	DEN	2	50.7	63.5
Red Bank, N. J.	32-0	40	3,700-5,290	7,245	Yes	rbftp	DEN‡	5	182.0	212.1
Red Wing, Minn.	16-0	40	3,990-4,740	5,600	120	b	D	2	69.1	81.5
Redding, Calif.	30-0	44	4,536-5,364	8,400	50	bth	DEN	5	146.0	188.6
Redlands, Calif.	46-5	40	4,446-5,400	8,724	75	None	DEN	10	220.7	268.0
Reidsville, N. C.	26-2	48	3,168-3,780	5,520	Yes	b	DEN	4	91.1	104.6
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	19-2	48	. . . .-4,530	6,162	150	b	DEN	4	87.9	101.5
Ridgefield Pk., N. J.	21-3	42	4,900-5,900	7,850	No	b	D	3	125.3	149.0
Ridgewood, N. J.	39-0	40	. . . .-6,000	. . . .	100[1]	b	DEN	4	246.1	268.5
River Rouge, Mich.	43-2	40	5,500-6,000	8,580	140	None	None	8	258.8	322.8
Rock Hill, S. C.	46-2	48	3,384-3,804	6,264	Yes	bt	None	7	187.0	236.0
Rock Springs, Wyo.	16-4	40	3,600-4,500	. . . .	100	b	D	2	66.1	75.7
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	50-1	40	4,300-5,700	8,750	Yes	bt	DEN‡	10	294.3	325.1
Roselle Park, N. J.	19-0	40	4,900-5,500	7,350	75	b	EN	3	109.2	119.7
Roseville, Calif.	19-0	40	4,332-5,220	8,352	60	None	DEN‡	4	101.2	124.4
Roseville, Mich.	47-4	40	5,058-5,658	8,158	100	None	D	10	232.1	270.4
Ross tp, Pa.	15-0	44	4,860-5,040	. . . .	100	None	None	2	66.2	134.8
Ruston, La.	14-0	48	3,300-3,600	5,400	Yes	bt	DEN‡	2	39.1	51.5
Saco, Me.	10-0	60	. . . .-. . . .	4,654	Yes	rbftp	DEN‡	1	36.9	45.0
St. Augustine, Fla.	28-0	48	3,758-3,923	5,720	Yes	b	DEN	4	105.8	129.3
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	59-4	40	4,950-5,700	8,650	100	None	D	14	356.3	415.2
St. Joseph, Mich.	22-1	44	4,092-4,500	7,356	Yes	b	DEN	4	112.1	148.0
Salem, Ohio	15-0	48			No	b	D	2		
Salinas, Calif.	51-10	42	4,860-5,496	10,344	150	b	DEN‡	10	267.0	311.6
Salisbury, Md.	40-3	42	. . . .-. . . .	6,500	Yes	rbp	D	4	151.4	160.2
Salisbury, N. C.	36-2	42	3,365-3,916	6,180	Yes	b	DEN	6	145.8	179.9
San Benito, Tex.	9-0	48	3,000-3,000	5,100	Yes	None	DEN	3	29.1	41.0
San Bruno, Calif.	26-5	40	5,106-6,060	8,940	No	None	DEN‡	4	155.1	178.5
San Buenaventura, Cal.	47-0	40	4,920-5,856	9,528	No	None	DEN‡	. .	249.9	316.0
San Carlos, Calif.	27-5	40	5,034-6,120	9,600	60	None	DEN‡	7	155.1	177.3
San Fernando, Calif.	34-5	40	5,784-6,636	9,528	No	None	DEN‡	9	190.0	249.3
San Gabriel, Calif.	39-1	40	5,196-. . . .	. . . .	35	None	D	8	222.3	253.1
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	29-3	40	4,548-5,520	9,120	No	None	DEN‡	6	156.0	185.7
San Marino, Calif.	27-0	40	4,968-6,156	10,380	No	None	DEN‡	7	163.3	198.6
San Pablo, Calif.	26-2	40	4,914-5,760	8,700	No	None	DEN‡	6	143.3	171.5
San Rafael, Calif.	33-0	40	5,046-5,820	9,600	120	b	DEN	6	159.4	193.3
Sanford, Fla.	21-2	48	3,629-4,073	6,189	No	b	DEN	4	77.6	102.3
Sanford t, Maine	15-0	54	. . . .-. . . .	4,115	100	bf	DEN‡	2	57.7	65.6
Sanford, N. C.	17-. .	48	3,000-3,156	4,900	Yes	b	DE	6	56.0	78.9
Santa Clara, Calif.	50-1	40	5,232-6,360	10,344	100	b	DEN‡	14	346.4	688.7
Santa Cruz, Calif.	44-5	40	4,760-5,628	9,440	100	b	DEN‡	8	276.1	309.5
Santa Paula, Calif.	23-0	40	4,356-5,184	7,500	60	None	DEN‡	5	113.8	153.2
Santa Rosa, Calif.	38-3	40	4,572-5,712	11,400	No	b	DEN‡	8	217.7	248.0
Sarasota, Fla.	43-1	48	4,100-4,100	7,632	144	b	DEN	8	183.6	231.6
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	28-2	40	3,740-4,360	6,127	Yes[2]	bt	D	3	120.0	147.2
Scarsdale, N. Y.	58-7	40	5,050-5,850	8,300	Yes	rbt	DEN	7	325.0	378.8
Scottsbluff, Neb.	19-0	48	3,648-4,104	6,072	Yes	b	DEN‡	3	79.6	106.7
Shaler tp, Pa.	17-1	48	4,776-5,228	6,765	100	b	DEN	4	. . . .	. . . .
Shawnee, Okla.	32-1	48	3,072-3,072	4,920	Yes	b	None	5	95.3	111.4
Sheridan, Wyo.	17-3	40	3,600-4,500	5,196	No	bfp	DEN‡	2	74.0	85.2
Sherman, Tex.	27-1	44	3,120-3,744	5,484	Yes	b	DEN‡	6	139.6	174.5
Shorewood, Wis.	25-1	42	5,052-5,760	9,384[13]	100[1]	bo	DEN	5	150.7	170.2
Sidney, Ohio	16-3	48	4,253-4,515	5,775	Yes	b	DE	3	69.0	71.6
Snyder, Tex.	21-1	44	3,960-4,080	6,600	Yes	b	DEN	4	88.9	106.4
S. Charleston, W. Va.	28-4	40	3,780-4,140	5,940	75	bp	DEN	5	132.6	163.6
S. Kingstown t, R. I.	15-1	48	3,848-4,004	6,000	Yes	b	DEN	4	57.9	82.5
South Norfolk, Va.	34-4†	48	3,504-4,104	5,840	. . .	None	DEN	7	142.7	171.6

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
South Orange, N. J.	42-0	42	$4,498-5,772	$ 8,658	Yes	b	None	6	$288.1	$321.1
South Pasadena, Cal.	28-2	40	4,848-5,832	9,204	100	None	DEN‡	4	179.9	222.1
South Portland, Me.	31-0	40	3,557-3,878	5,760	75	b	DEN‡	5	156.2	184.8
South River, N. J.	35-0	40	4,400-5,250	6,600	100	rb	None	2	113.4	123.9
S. St. Paul, Minn.	23-0	40	5,530-5,530	7,620	No	b	DEN‡	3	120.8	138.4
Springfield, Ore.	20-1	42	4,080-4,080	6,420	Yes§	b	DEN	3	87.0	103.7
Springfield tp, (Del. Co.), Pa.	22-4	44	3,926-4,680	6,656	Yes	None	DEN	4	120.1	154.6
Springfield tp, (Mont. Co.), Pa.	22-4	42	4,680-5,096	6,994	Yes	None	DEN	5	117.6	142.0
State College, Pa.	13-1	48	3,300-4,100	6,000	Yes	b	DE	2	57.2	69.4
Statesville, N. C.	42-2	48	2,976-3,960	7,560	Yes	None	DEN‡	9	133.7	161.3
Staunton, Va.	31-1	48	3,900-. . . .	5,100	Yes	btp	DEN‡	3	96.0	125.0
Stoughton t, Mass.	16-1	40	4,528-4,528	5,869	Yes	bf	DEN	3	81.7	91.9
Struthers, Ohio	16-0	40	4,800-4,800	5,800	Yes[8]	b	DE	3	85.5	91.2
Suffolk, Va.	28-2	48	3,465-3,654	5,738	Yes	b	DEN	5	110.2	137.6
Summit, N. J.	40-0	40	5,075-5,800	9,100	Yes	bt	DEN‡	7	229.3	254.9
Sumter, S. C.	37-2	48	3,326-3,984	6,000	Yes	b	DEN‡	6	128.4	155.7
Sunbury, Pa.	15-3	40	3,060-3,600	3,900	Yes	p	D	1	53.2	58.5
Sunnyvale, Calif.	. .-10	40	5,486-6,656	12,000	No	None	DEN‡	14	. . . .[12]	. . . .[12]
Swampscott t, Mass.	27-1	40	4,875-4,875	6,832	75	None	None	2	161.8	180.5
Sweetwater, Tex.	22-0	48	3,540-3,744	5,088	Yes	b	D	3	75.4	91.8
Takoma Park, Md.	22-0	44	4,000-4,872	6,550	240	None	DEN‡	3	92.2	107.9
Talladega, Ala.	20-0	48	2,700-2,880	4,800	Yes	btpo	None	3	67.7	97.8
Tamaqua, Pa.	8-0	48	3,720-3,840	4,440	50	b	DE	2	33.2	43.1
Terrell, Tex.	12-0	48	2,880-3,312	4,080	50	o	DE	3	41.9	54.8
Texas City, Tex.	34-3	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	b	DEN‡	8	206.4	254.5
Thomasville, Ga.	20-0	59	3,060-3,300	4,800	Yes	b	D	2	73.0	105.0
Thomasville, N. C.	27-0	48	3,000-3,600	5,940	Yes	b	DE	4	92.1	108.0
Traverse City, Mich.	20-1	44	3,780-4,368	5,844	Yes	b	D	3	84.5	102.8
Trinidad, Colo.	14-0	48	3,000-3,840	. . . .	No	b	D	2	56.7	66.6
Troy, Ohio	14-. .	48	4,440-5,126	6,696	200	b	D	3	65.1	78.2
Tulare, Calif.	22-0	44	3,810-4,740	7,728	No	None	DEN‡	6	83.0	104.1
Twin Falls, Idaho	25-0	48	3,828-4,620	6,048	Yes	b	DEN	6	105.3	139.8
Two Rivers, Wis.	17-0	45	4,038-4,510	6,400	60	rbftpo	DEN‡	3	68.6	86.1
Uniontown, Pa.	44-17	40	3,660-4,020	4,800	No	bfp	DEN	2	141.2	167.5
University Hgts., Ohio	26-1	40	4,608-5,784	8,700	100	None	D	7	150.8	180.1
University Pk., Tex.	23-0	44	4,674-4,974	9,790	No	None	DEN	8	104.1	156.2
Upland, Calif.	21-3	40	4,824-5,880	7,752	No	None	DEN	5	130.1	158.1
Valdosta, Ga.	40-0	48	3,180-3,780	6,300	Yes	bft	D	4	148.0	205.1
Vernon, Tex.	15-. .	48	3,000-3,000	4,692	Yes	b	DE	3	41.8	58.9
Victoria, Tex.	46-2	44	3,360-3,360	5,700	. . .	b	D	7	152.8	. . . .
Villa Park, Ill.	17-. .	44	. . . .-5,700	7,500	No	None	D	3	. . . .	101.5
Visalia, Calif.	24-2	44	4,320-5,304	9,600	75	None	DEN‡	6	111.6	137.2
Wabash, Ind.	19-0	40	3,720-4,080	. . . .	200	b	DE	2	86.2	111.2
Walla Walla, Wash.	32-0	40	4,260-4,800	7,000	Yes	bo	DEN‡	6	150.7	193.7
Wallingford, Conn.	34-0	40	3,790-4,618	. . . .	125	rbt	DEN	7	209.7	254.3
Warren, Pa.	18-1	48	3,852-4,344	5,700	Yes	b	D	2	71.4	85.2
Wash. Ct. House, Ohio	12-. .	48	4,212-4,212	4,856	100	b	D	2	54.6	74.0
Watertown, S. D.	14-0	48	3,651-3,972	5,280	Yes	b	D	2	38.3	53.1
Watertown, Wis.	18-0	42	4,502-5,033	. . . .	50[3]	bph	DE‡	2	96.7	106.8
Watsonville, Calif.	29-0	40	4,296-5,220	7,704	120	b	DEN‡	5	148.8	228.2
Waukesha, Wis.	51-2	44	4,890-5,250	7,650	60	b	DEN‡	9	265.5	301.4
Waxahachie, Tex.	14-1	60	3,360-3,480	4,560	100	None	D	3	43.5	54.1
Waycross, Ga.	30-3	48†	3,240-3,360	5,607	Yes[2]	b	DEN	5	104.1	139.6
Wayne, Mich.	26-1	40	5,275-5,756	9,538	No	b	DE	5	155.2	195.1
Waynesboro, Pa.	10-0	54	3,480-3,660	4,440	Yes	rbfp	DEN‡	2	36.8	48.4
Waynesboro, Va.	23-3	48	3,120-3,780	5,520	Yes	bt	D	3	77.9	93.7

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Uniforms or Clothing Allowance	Foot Patrol—Type of Area	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1959 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Webster t, Mass.	21-0	40	$. . . .-4,347	$ 6,200	No	rb	DEN	3	$. . . .	$. . . .
Webster Groves, Mo.	26-3	48	3,948-4,680	6,288	180	b	DEN	6	128.7	152.0
Weehawken tp, N. J.	43-0	40	5,200-5,200	6,700	No	r	None	4	. . . .	. . . .
Wellesley t, Mass.	34-2	42	3,947-4,951	8,634	50	b	DEN	8	179.1	199.2
Wenatchee, Wash.	27-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	bf	DEN	4	123.6	154.7
West Frankfort, Ill.	5-0	48	3,900-3,900	4,200	Yes	b	None	1	25.3	27.7
West Memphis, Ark.	18-0	48	3,000-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	DEN	7	. . . .	. . . .
W. Springfield t, Mass.	47-1	40	3,855-4,482	6,774	100	rbf	DE	6	221.7	250.3
Wethersfield t, Conn.	23-2	40	4,004-5,242	8,008	Yes	None	DEN‡	5	129.4	152.2
Wheaton, Ill.	23-. .	48	4,400-6,300	8,000	No	None	N	3	119.4	140.7
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	26-3	42	5,220-5,760	8,052	100	None	DEN	6	162.3	187.5
Wilmette, Ill.	30-4	44	4,800-5,700	9,800	No	None	DEN	5	167.7	189.4
Wilson, N. C.	40-3	48	3,180-. . . .	6,180	Yes	bt	DE	5	157.1	193.6
Winchester, Va.	25-3	40	3,000-3,840	5,520	Yes	bt	DE	3	94.6	113.3
Windsor t, Conn.	19-0	40	4,120-5,120	7,300	Yes	None	DEN‡	3	110.0	132.4
Winfield, Kan.	14-1	48	3,480-4,320	5,580	Yes	b	DEN	3	60.5	76.0
Winnetka, Ill.	25-2	40	4,410-5,700	10,500	Yes[5]	None	DEN	5	137.7	163.9
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	22-. .	42	4,701-4,938	6,433	Yes	b	DEN‡	2	107.6	116.6
Wood River, Ill.	11-1	44	5,100-5,100	6,000	Yes§	bo	DEN‡	2	58.6	68.6
Woodbury, N. J.	23-0	43	4,200-4,830	6,300	Yes	b	DEN‡	3	112.1	130.3
Woodland, Calif.	20-1	44	4,176-5,148	7,620	120	b	DEN	3	97.5	110.6
Xenia, Ohio	20-0	44	3,900-4,475	5,860	100	b	DEN	3	94.5	112.5
Yeadon, Pa.	17-1	48	4,420-4,420	5,410	Yes	rbp	E	3	59.7	75.7
Ypsilanti, Mich.	38-3	40	4,519-5,034	7,068	120	b	DE	7	177.2	210.2

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[1] City issues first uniform.

[2] Plainclothesmen receive clothing allowance in lieu of uniforms.

[3] First year's clothing allowance is higher than amount shown.

[4] City makes partial issue, amount unspecified.

[5] City pays 50 per cent of cost of uniforms.

[6] City pays 60 per cent of cost of uniforms.

[7] City pays two-thirds of cost of uniforms.

[8] City pays 70 per cent of cost of uniforms.

[9] City pays 75 per cent of cost of uniforms.

[10] City pays 80 per cent of cost of uniforms.

[11] Policeman supplies first uniform.

[12] Unified department of public safety.

[13] Chief heads both police and fire departments.

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Traffic Administration

Developments in 1959

BY BERNARD R. CALDWELL

Director, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University

MOTOR vehicle registrations in the United States in 1959 have been estimated at 70.4 million, a 3.1 per cent gain over 1958. Passenger cars totaled about 58.6 million; trucks and buses, 11.8 million. California topped the list of states with 7.3 million vehicle registrations; New York was second with 4.9 million.

Americans rolled up 700 billion miles of motor vehicle travel in 1959, 82 per cent of it in passenger automobiles. Some 46 per cent of the travel was on urban streets which comprise only 11 per cent of the nation's total highway mileage.

The increase in motor travel paralleled a sharp rise in the traffic accident death toll during the first seven months of 1959, with these months showing an unbroken series of increases over comparable periods in 1958. It was feared that total fatalities might exceed the all-time high of 39,969 set in 1941, but the number of accident deaths tapered off in August and September, and the latter half of the year was roughly on a par with the last half of 1958. Total deaths in 1959 were approximately 37,800.

Injuries, defined as those disabling beyond the day of injury, were estimated at 1,400,000. Total economic loss to the nation resulting from motor vehicle accidents was estimated at $5.8 billion, of which property damage accounted for about $2.0 billion.

Highway Development. As announced by the Bureau of Public Roads, nearly 94,000 miles of federal-aid projects were advanced to contract between July 1 and mid-October, 1959. This includes 85,000 miles of projects on the primary-secondary-urban systems and 8,800 miles on the interstate system. Total cost of these projects, including engineering and right-of-way acquisition, is $12.8 billion. During this same period, about 89,000 highway miles were completed of which 4,700 miles were of basic construction on the interstate system.

To prevent the disruption of the highway construction program, because of a lack of revenues in the highway trust fund, Congress enacted legislation calling for a 1-cent increase in the federal gasoline tax, effective October 1, 1959, to end July 30, 1961.

The National Safety Council reported that the completed mileage on the interstate system has already had a substantial impact on the level of traffic safety. The Council pointed out that "controlled-access, modern-design highways are reducing traffic deaths 700 a year below what they would be without these highways. With each year's extension of the system, there will be more lives saved which, during the period 1960-70, will accumulate a total saving of 30,000 lives."

Urban Transportation Planning. Increasing emphasis was placed on the need for a transportation plan for every city. Two communities — San Diego and Nashville — made substantial progress in this direction; several other major cities started work on such plans. Clear indications were given by federal agencies that highway funds for urban road-building would be more and more dependent upon the preparation of these plans.

The long-awaited report of the Washington Mass Transportation Study was released. The report proposed a combination of highway, express bus, and rail facilities to meet the transportation needs of the Washington, D. C., metropolitan vicinity in future years. Other special studies of this kind were under way or initiated during 1959 in the metropolitan areas of San Francisco, Philadelphia-Camden, Chicago, and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

The National Committee on Urban Transportation brought out two new manuals to help cities in planning their transportation facilities on sound factual bases. The manuals, *Cost Accounting for Streets and Highways* and *Developing Project Priorities for Transportation Movements*, bring to 17 the number published so far in the series in addition to the basic guidebook, *Better Transportation for Your City* (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Traffic Engineering. Problems of freeways continued to be important to municipal officials. Pressure was felt for decisions as to the best locations for interstate system routes within and near communities. Numerous discussions were held on the relative merits of highway, as opposed to mass-transit, facilities for the movement of large volumes of rush-hour traffic. At the national level there were suggestions that the interstate highway program should be centered more on the rural problem, because of the high cost of building these roads in urban areas. In general, city officials opposed these suggestions on the ground that proportionately higher volumes of traffic must move in urban areas.

Several seminars on the subject of traffic operations on freeways were conducted by the Institute of Traffic Engineers. These meetings, which were enthusiastically attended by both city and state officials, served to focus attention on the operational problems connected with freeways and emphasized the need for a coordinated approach by planners, engineers, police, and others in an effort to produce safe and free-flowing facilities to serve traffic.

A significant report on traffic engineering was published during the year by the Yale University Bureau of Highway Traffic. This publication, *Urban Traffic Administration,* was the report of a research project carried on at the Yale Bureau in cooperation with the National Committee on Urban Transportation (see New Books and Pamphlets below). The project sought to determine ways in which governmental organization can better serve the demands of urban traffic.

Traffic Safety Education

Progress in safety education during 1959 was made through such activities as instruction, legislation, youth activities, and conferences. The report of the 12th annual National Driver Education Award Program, conducted by the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, revealed that during the 1958-59 school year, 12,278 high schools (63 per cent of the total) offered some driver education, an increase of 3.6 per cent over the previous year. The number of students taking driver education increased 9.8 per cent.

Motor Vehicle Inspection. A report to the Governors' Conference by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators said that official efforts to ensure that motor vehicles are maintained in safe operating condition are seriously handicapped by the failure of many states to require periodic vehicle inspection. Currently only 17 states and the District of Columbia provide for compulsory inspection. Ten others permit their cities to insist upon periodic inspection. It should be noted that one in every five vehicles inspected in the 1959 National Vehicle Safety Check Program was found to have equipment defective from the standpoint of safety. The Safety Check Program is conducted annually by the Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee and *Look* magazine in cooperation with the National Association of State and Provincial Safety Coordinators.

Traffic Courts. A conference for lawyers and laymen was held at Miami Beach in 1959 to help generate professional and civic support for improvements in traffic courts. Associate Justice Tom C. Clark of the U. S. Supreme Court served as chairman of the sessions which were held under the joint auspices of the American Bar Association and the President's Committee for Traffic Safety.

Cooperating with the American Bar Association, the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, conducted 15 traffic court conferences, nine at the state level and six regionally. These meetings are designed for judges who try traffic cases, prosecutors assigned to such cases, court attaches, and a limited number of police officials specially trained in traffic law enforcement.

Citizens' Traffic Safety Organization. The President's Committee for Traffic Safety through its advisory groups drawn from business, labor, agriculture, public officials, women's organizations, and public information media, stepped up its effort to encourage the development of citizen traffic safety groups in all states and major cities. In 1959 there were 15 official and 10 private state-wide citizen organizations operating with full-time or part-time staffs. About 100 of the 279 cities with populations over 50,000 had citizen support groups with full-time staffs.

Traffic Training and Field Services. Perhaps the most significant new development for training in the traffic field is a growing awareness on the parts of various states of the need for training as a tool for ensuring the competence of official personnel. This is best seen in legislation which took various forms in 1959. In New York, legislation was passed which made a certain level of training mandatory for employment in local New York police departments. In implementing this, the New York legislature created an eight-member Municipal Police Training Council to assist in strengthening local law enforcement through the establishment of minimum standards of training for local police forces. Under the provisions of this law, the first of its kind in the nation, the Council will have authority to approve local police training programs and certify candidates for appointment as police officers.

Minnesota legislation provided the mechanisms for imposing certain training requirements as a condition of employment. Another manifestation of this interest can be found in a 1959 California state personnel policy statement in which it was spelled out how professional-level training could be attained for state personnel. The California Government Code authorizes the state personnel board to prescribe conditions under which state employees may be assigned to take specialized training and conditions under which they may be reimbursed for tuition, fees, and other expenses in connection with such training.

During 1959 the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, cooperated with other organizations and training institutions in providing training in various traffic subjects for approximately 2,000 personnel with traffic safety responsibilities and interests. These were representatives of police departments, courts, state motor vehicle departments, motor fleet organizations, traffic engineering offices, the armed forces, driver licensing personnel, and others.

The Traffic Institute in cooperation with such organizations as the American Bar Association, the Institute of Traffic Engineers, and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, gave direct field assistance in dealing with problems of police traffic supervision, traffic engineering administration, traffic court operations, and motor vehicle administration. The most important project of direct field assistance given by the Traffic Institute in 1959 was that provided to the city of Chicago in re-evaluating the processing of traffic law violations by the police, clerk of court, the municipal court, and the city comptroller.

Traffic Safety Awards. For the third straight year, Detroit won the National Safety Council's Award of Honor for outstanding work in traffic safety. Detroit's performance was adjudged best among U. S. cities on the basis of the 1958 Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities. No state reached a level of performance qualifying for an Award of Honor in 1959.

Burton W. Marsh, director of the traffic engineering and safety department of the American Automobile Association, was given the 1959 Paul Gray Hoffman Award, a plaque bestowed annually upon outstanding professionals in the safety field by the Automotive Safety Foundation.

Parking Lots and Meters

TABLE XVIII shows individual city data for 1,022 cities over 10,000 population which have municipally owned parking lots and curb-side parking meters. A total of 774 cities reported they operate parking lots while 837 indicated they utilize meters to regulate curb parking. The following section summarizes data in Table XVIII.

Parking Lots. Table 1 contains data on 774 cities (76 per cent of the 1,022 reporting cities) with municipal parking lots. Of these, 394 charge for parking on all lots; 160 have no charge at any lot; and 220 charge for parking at some lots and do not charge at others. In all, there are 3,618 parking lots with a total of 351,991 parking spaces in the 774 reporting cities.

The median number of parking spaces by population groups ranges from 1,228 for 10 cities over 500,000 down to 225 for 435 cities under 25,000 population. However, the median of 574 parking spaces for cities in the 50,000-to-100,000 population group is higher than those of the next two larger population groups.

Forty-three of the 774 cities (6 per cent) established parking lots for the first time in 1958 and 1959. More than half of these were in the 10,000-to-25,000 population group.

TABLE 1
MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Total Number of Cities					Total No. of City-Owned Lots	Median No. of City-Owned Spaces
		With Parking Lots	Charge—All Lots	Free—All Lots	Some Charge, Some Free	Estab. Lots First Time 1958-1959		
Cities over 500,000 . . .	17	10	7	1	2	0	29,296	1,228
250,000 to 500,000	19	8	5	0	3	0	7,997	500
100,000 to 250,000	62	41	37	2	2	2	29,296	565
50,000 to 100,000	119	97	74	4	19	7	60,814	574
25,000 to 50,000	244	183	102	31	50	7	95,350	400
10,000 to 25,000	561	435	169	122	144	27	129,238	225
All cities over 10,000 . .	1,022	774	394	160	220	43	351,991	290

Parking Meters. Table 2 shows data on time limits used by 837 cities with curb-side parking meters; 589 of these also supplied information about the rates charged for one-hour meters. The one-hour time limit is still the most common, with 662 (79 per cent) of the 837 reporting cities indicating that they have one-hour limits. Almost one-half of the cities utilize a 12-minute. Only 193 cities (23 per cent) indicated they use a 30-minute time limit.

Of the 589 cities supplying rates for their one-hour meters only, an overwhelming majority, 536 (91 per cent) said they charged five cents per

TABLE 2
MUNICIPAL PARKING METERS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting Time Limits				No. of Cities Reporting One-Hour Rate			
	Total	1 Hr.	30 Min.	12 Min.	Total	Five Cents	Ten Cents	Other
Cities over 500,000 . . .	17	16	9	6	14	7	8	1
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	19	19	13	9	16	10	9	1
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	54	52	31	26	45	41	14	0
50,000 to 100,000	100	95	29	44	74	64	19	2
25,000 to 50,000	201	177	44	99	160	150	20	3
10,000 to 25,000	446	303	67	198	280	264	23	2
All cities over 10,000 . .	837	662	193	382	589	536	93	9

hour. Ninety-three cities (16 per cent) use a 10-cent rate, while nine cities (less than 2 per cent) use other rates for the one-hour time period.

Enforcement Methods. Over one-half of the 889 reporting cities indicated they use only one enforcement method for parking meter patrol. These break down as follows: 218 cities use police vehicles only, 153 use foot patrolmen only, 115 use "meter maids" only. A total of 403 out of 899 reporting cities use a combination of two or more of these methods.

A total of 248 cities (27 per cent of 932 reporting cities) said they sometimes issue "courtesy" tickets for parking meter violations. The remaining 684 cities said they never issue courtesy tickets. A $1 fine is most common for overtime parking in a metered space, in 600 out of 944 cities. The usual fine is 50 cents in 162 cities, 25 cents in 126 cities, 75 cents in two cities, $1.50 in six cities, $2 in 63 cities, $3 in 12 cities, $4 in one city, and $5 in two cities.

TABLE XVIII

PARKING METERS AND PARKING LOTS: 1960

This table includes 468 cities over 25,000 population and 565 cities between 10,000 and 25,000. All data were reported late in 1959 or early in 1960 by city officials. First three columns provide data on city-owned parking lots. Total, with Charge: number of parking lots; figure to right of dash (-) is number of lots for which charge is made; Established 1958-59: number of new lots established in two-year period. No. of Spaces: total number of parking spaces in all city-owned lots. Last five columns deal with on-street parking meters only. Total No. On-Street Meters: number of curb meters. No. at Each Time Limit: shown in order are number of meters with one-hour limit, 30 minutes, 12 minutes, and other time limits. Rate for 1-Hour Meters: shown in order are number of one-hour meters at five cents per hour, 10 cents per hour, and other rates. Enforcement Methods: "F," policemen on foot patrol; "C," policemen in vehicles, usually 3-wheel motorcycles or patrol cars; "M," women assigned to parking meter patrol (meter maids). Courtesy Tickets: "Yes" indicates warnings are issued; "No" indicates that all tickets carry penalties. Usual Fine: shows normal fine for overtime parking at street meter. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available.

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Established 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	Enforcement Methods	Courtesy Tickets	Usual Fine
Over 1,000,000									
Chicago, Ill.	82-82	38	15,366	32,200	28,000-0-200-4,000	28,000-0-0	FC	No	$3.00
Detroit, Mich.	11-11	3	993	7,859	6,500-600-0-759	6,500-0-0	FC	No	3.00
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	9-5	3	700	10,583	7,987-30-315-2,251	. . . .	FCM	No	2.00
Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	None	. .	. . . .	14,382	524-158-14-13,686	524-0-0	FCM	No	3.00
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Baltimore, Md.	1-1	0	365	5,533	136-103-6-5,288	0-136-0	FC	No	5.25
Boston, Mass.	2-2	0	402	7,800	0-0-0-7,800	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	None	. .	. . . .	3,500	3,300-0-0-200	3,300-0-0	FC	No	2.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	2-2	1	1,150	7,893	2,012-261-5,620	2,012-0-0	FC	No	3.00
Cleveland, Ohio	10-9	5	6,800	4,428	3,849-113-0-466	0-3,849-0	FC	No	3.00
Houston, Tex.	None	. .	. . . .	4,113	4,113-0-0-0	0-3,500-613	CM	No	2.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	21-21	8	1,650	4,800	4,400-400-0-0	4,400-0-0	FC	No	3.00
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	None	. .	. . . .	4,728	4,157-0-0-571	. . . .	FC	Yes	3.00
New Orleans, La. . . .	2-2	1	540	3,000	1,000-200-0-1,800	750-250-0	FC	No	2.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	None	. .	. . . .	3,385	3,200-0-0-185	0-3,200-0	FC	No	2.00
St. Louis, Mo.	None	. .	. . . .	9,900	2,000-1,000-20-6,880	0-2,000-0	C	No	2.00
San Francisco, Calif. .	None	. .	. . . .	12,500	10,900-0-0-1,600	0-10,900-0	C	No	2.00
Washington, D. C. . . .	4-0	1	1,390	4,950	4,350-0-0-600	0-4,350-0	FC	Yes	3.00
250,000 to 500,000									
Akron, Ohio	3-3	1	600	1,956	1,853-44-23-36	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Atlanta, Ga.	None	. .	. . . .	3,030	1,448-46-6-1,530	0-1,448-0	C	No	1.00
Birmingham, Ala. . . .	None	. .	. . . .	3,200	2,100-30-150-920	2,100-0-0	CM	No	2.00
Dallas, Tex.	None	. .	. . . .	2,464	2,110-0-0-354	724-. .-. .	C	No	3.00
Denver, Colo.	3-3	0	350	6,000	5,000-800-0-200	5,000-0-0	CM	No	2.00
Fort Worth, Tex. . . .	None	. .	. . . .	2,450	1,200-0-0-1,250	0-1,200-0	FC	No	2.00
Indianapolis, Ind. . . .	6-5	3	250	4,000	3,000-600-400-0	0-3,000-0	CM	No	2.00
Jersey City, N. J. . . .	7-7	3	401	2,100	2,100-0-0-0	2,100-0-0	C	No	1.00

Table XVIII—Parking Meters and Lots—Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Established 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	Enforcement Methods	Courtesy Tickets	Usual Fine
250,000 to 500,000—continued									
Kansas City, Mo.	None	. .	. . . .	1,107	976-91-40-0	0-976-0	FC	No	$1.50
Long Beach, Calif.	None	. .	. . . .	1,971	1,971-0-0-0	1,971-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Louisville, Ky.	None	. .	. . . .	3,162	1,787-258-0-1,117	1,787-0-0	CM	No	4.00
Oakland, Calif.	9-5	2	2,087	7,420	3,217-0-17-4,186	3,217-0-0	C	No	2.00
Omaha, Neb.	None	. .	. . . .	2,595	569-352-172-1,502	. . . .	FC	Yes	2.00
Rochester, N. Y.	16-16	5	999	1,694	1,352-263-37-42	944-408-0	FC	No	1.00
St. Paul, Minn.	4-1	0	3,000	2,068	1,400-7-0-661	1,086-314-0	FC	No	2.00
San Antonio, Tex.	None	. .	. . . .	2,820	1,988-197-0-635	0-1,988-0	FCM	No	1.00
San Diego, Calif.	None	. .	. . . .	6,714	515-450-0-5,749	0-515-0	M	No	2.00
Seattle, Wash.	None	. .	. . . .	8,487	0-539-0-7,948	. . . .	CM	Yes	1.00
Toledo, Ohio	4-4	0	310	1,204	1,077-15-0-112	581-204-292	FC	No	1.00
100,000 to 250,000									
Albany, N. Y.	4-3	0	1,960	1,987	873-0-0-1,114	873-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Allentown, Pa.	4-4	0	242	1,600	450-100-380-670	350-100-0	M	No	0.50
Austin, Tex.	2-..	0	440	1,874	1,302-316-0-256	. . . .	FCM	No	1.00
Baton Rouge, La.	None	. .	. . . .	1,036	568-22-15-431	568-0-0	C	No	1.00
Berkeley, Calif.	4-4	1	1,035	1,184	800-0-0-384	8-0-0	C	No	1.00
Bridgeport, Conn.	8-8	5	1,200	2,000	1,570-30-0-400	1,570-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Cambridge, Mass.	10-10	2	480	1,526	. . . .	. . . .	F	No	1.00
Camden, N. J.	None	. .	. . . .	1,320	0-0-0-1,320	. . . .	M	No	1.00
Canton, Ohio	None	. .	. . . .	1,449	938-105-0-406	938-0-0	C	No	2.00
Charlotte, N. C.	None	. .	. . . .	1,027	330-0-0-697	330-0-0	M	No	1.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	None	. .	. . . .	. . . .	548-. .-. .-. .	44-504-0	FC	No	1.00
Corpus Christi, Tex.	7-7	5	800	1,650	1,580-50-20-0	1,580-0-0	M	Yes	1.00
Dayton, Ohio	3-3	0	152	900	415-50-0-435	415-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Des Moines, Iowa	1-1	1	212	1,946	1,221-204-0-521	571-650-0	FCM	Yes	1.00
Duluth, Minn.	None	. .	. . . .	1,314	876-0-0-438	415-461-0	FCM	No	2.00
El Paso, Tex.	None	. .	. . . .	1,501	448-17-8-1,028	448-0-0	C	No	2.00
Elizabeth, N. J.	5-5	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	2.00
Erie, Pa.	14-14	7	1,750	2,032	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	. . .
Evansville, Ind.	None	. .	. . . .	1,225	691-0-0-534	1,225-0-0	C	No	1.00
Fall River, Mass.	4-4	0	650	750	725-0-25-0	725-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Flint, Mich.	None	. .	. . . .	938	515-175-23-225	515-0-0	C	No	1.00
Fresno, Calif.	3-3	0	337	1,963	0-0-0-1,963	. . . .	M	No	1.00
Grand Rapids, Mich.	10-10	5	576	2,051	1,283-403-146-219	. . . .	CM	No	1.00
Hartford, Conn.	None	. .	. . . .	1,380	1,184-5-0-191	1,139-45-0	F	No	2.00
Jacksonville, Fla.	1-1	0	1,840	1,682	1,294-0-0-388	754-540-0	FCM	Yes	1.00
Kansas City, Kan.	9-0	0	1,102	1,026	988-37-1-0	988-0-0	FC	No	1.50
Knoxville, Tenn.	2-2	0	220	813	334-52-6-421	231-103-0	FCM	No	1.00
Little Rock, Ark.	None	. .	. . . .	1,400	1,111-140-34-115	. . . .	FCM	No	1.00
Miami, Fla.	13-11	2	899	3,452	. . . .	. . . .	FCM	No	2.00
Montgomery, Ala.	None	. .	. . . .	1,937	773-0-127-1,037	773-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Nashville, Tenn.	3-3	1	236	1,877	975-20-0-882	578-397-0	M	No	1.00
New Bedford, Mass.	2-2	1	209	841	829-0-12-0	829-0-0	FC	No	1.00
New Haven, Conn.	2-2	0	150	2,650	1,335-0-0-1,315	1,335-0-0	FCM	Yes	2.00
Norfolk, Va.	5-5	3	768	712	594-19-38-61	264-330-0	FC	No	1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla.	None	. .	. . . .	3,600	1,700-850-0-1,050	. . . .	FCM	No	1.00
Paterson, N. J.	7-7	1	1,000	1,050	600-70-0-. .	600-0-0	C	No	1.00
Peoria, Ill.	1-1	0	555	1,335	1,100-0-0-235	1,100-0-0	M	No	1.00
Phoenix, Ariz.	2-2	0	143	2,491	1,491-0-0-1,000	1,491-0-0	C	No	. . .
Providence, R. I.	1-1	0	334	1,434	1,008-337-89-0	1,008-0-0	FCM	No	1.00
Reading, Pa.	6-6	1	533	2,785	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	1.00
Richmond, Va.	None	. .	. . . .	2,889	2,101-66-0-722	2,101-0-0	FCM	No	2.00
Rockford, Ill.	10-10	8	1,504	2,500	850-0-0-1,650	200-650-0	FCM	No	1.00
Sacramento, Calif.	4-4	0	1,500	3,086	1,658-0-0-1,428	1,658-0-0	CM	No	2.00
Salt Lake City, Utah	None	. .	. . . .	2,780	1,236-391-168-985	1,236-0-0	M	No	1.00

Table XVIII — Parking Meters and Lots — Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Established 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	Enforcement Methods	Courtesy Tickets	Usual Fine
100,000 to 250,000—continued									
San Jose, Calif.	4-4	0	1,430	2,650	1,500-0-15-1,135	1,500-0-0	C	No	$1.00
Savannah, Ga.	1-1	0	137	2,050	16-5-0-2,029	16-0-0	FCM	Yes	1.00
Shreveport, La.	5-0	0	1,400	1,765	1,300-0-105-360	1,300-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Somerville, Mass.	3-3	1	500	862	0-0-0-862	....	F	No	1.00
South Bend, Ind.	None	..	....	1,310	552-0-37-721	552-0-0	C	No	1.00
Spokane, Wash.	None	..	....	2,363	1,850-20-18-475	0-1,850-0	CM	No	1.00
Springfield, Mass.	1-1	0	93	1,647	1,244-154-0-249	1,244-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Syracuse, N. Y.	1-1	1	100	2,740	1,840-63-36-801	1,840-0-0	FC	No	2.00
Tacoma, Wash.	None	..	....	1,426	1,025-36-5-360	1,025-0-0	M	No	1.00
Tampa, Fla.	None	..	....	2,350	1,750-14-84-502	....	M	No	1.00
Trenton, N. J.	4-4	1	830	1,186	....	....	FC	No	2.00
Utica, N. Y.	3-3	0	539	1,506	1,506-0-0-0	0-1,506-0	FC	No	1.00
Waterbury, Conn.	7-7	2	1,048	1,149	864-0-90-195	864-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Wichita, Kan.	2-2	0	187	2,242	719-415-0-1,108	0-719-0	M	No	1.00
Wilmington, Del.	3-3	3	....	980	749-46-0-185	0-749-0	FM	No	1.00
Worcester, Mass.	10-10	1	1,048	1,213	576-20-20-597	....	FC	No	1.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	7-7	1	1,157	1,469	....	....	FCM	No	2.00
Youngstown, Ohio	None	..	....	936	414-223-0-299	....	FC	No	1.00
50,000 to 100,000									
Alameda, Calif.	3-3	0	222	600	312-0-0-288	312-0-0	C	No	1.00
Albuquerque, N. M.	None	..	....	1,795	1,364-0-0-431	796-568-0	FCM	No	1.00
Alexandria, Va.	None	..	....	908	619-0-0-289	619-0-0	FCM	No	1.00
Alhambra, Calif.	23-23	3	1,165	666	229-0-20-417	229-0-0	M	No	1.00
Altoona, Pa.	None	..	....	803	299-0-0-504	0-299-0	FC	No	1.00
Amarillo, Tex.	None	..	....	1,307	459-639-0-209	459-0-0	CM	Yes	2.00
Asheville, N. C.	15-15	2	950	641	493-0-0-148	493-0-0	CM	Yes	1.00
Atlantic City, N. J.	1-1	1	135	1,910	670-8-0-1,232	0-670-0	FCM	No	2.00
Augusta, Ga.	1-1	0	89	2,469	1,500-35-4-930	....	FC	No	1.00
Aurora, Ill.	6-6	2	525	1,133	596-0-0-537	....	CM	No	0.50
Bay City, Mich.	3-3	1	151	1,400	....	....	FC	No	1.00
Bayonne, N. J.	3-3	0	167	1,200	1,200-0-0-0	1,200-0-0	FCM	No	1.00
Beaumont, Tex.	..-..	..	....	1,139	765-0-40-334	....	M	No	1.00
Bethlehem, Pa.	3-3	3	350	1,300	1,000-50-12-248	1,000-0-0	C	No	1.00
Binghamton, N. Y.	4-4	1	294	1,506	557-0-0-949	557-0-0	F	No	1.00
Brockton, Mass.	7-3	0	....	722	321-0-0-401	321-0-0	F	No	2.00
Brookline t, Mass.	2-2	1	240	790	....	....	FC	No	2.00
Burbank, Calif.	8-8	0	520	664	144-0-6-514	144-0-0	C	No	1.00
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	9-8	5	654	1,554	873-0-12-669	....	FCM	No	0.25
Charleston, S. C.	2-2	0	150	810	810-0-0-0	....	M	No	1.00
Charleston, W. Va.	4-4	0	....	....	....	....	FC	No	1.00
Chester, Pa.	4-4	0	820	396	337-..-..-..	0-337-0	FCM	No	2.00
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	5-5	0	435	792	476-0-0-316	476-0-0	C	No	...
Clifton, N. J.	2-0	0	....	None	....	....	...	...	...
Columbia, S. C.	None	..	....	1,790	582-0-12-1,196	582-0-0	CM	No	1.00
Columbus, Ga.	None	..	....	2,210	0-0-21-2,189	....	FCM	Yes	1.00
Covington, Ky.	3-3	3	1,000	3,020	2,500-0-20-500	2,500-0-0	C	No	2.00
Davenport, Iowa	7-7	0	1,336	1,249	....	....	FCM	No	0.50
Dearborn, Mich.	9-9	1	2,237	1,447	490-61-0-896	490-0-0	C	Yes	0.50
Decatur, Ill.	3-3	0	714	1,208	664-0-10-534	....	CM	No	1.00
Dubuque, Iowa	6-6	2	450	1,900	450-100-20-1,330	450-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Durham, N. C.	1-1	0	330	631	346-0-36-249	346-0-0	FC	No	1.00
East Chicago, Ind.	1-1	1	20	972	972-0-0-0	972-0-0	C	No	1.00
East Orange, N. J.	9-9	3	....	1,117	0-0-0-1,117	....	C	...	1.00
East St. Louis, Ill.	1-1	1	60	784	707-0-0-77	707-0-0	C	No	1.00
Evanston, Ill.	32-30	4	1,827	1,428	396-0-0-1,032	396-0-0	CM	No	2.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	None	..	....	980	980-0-0-0	710-260-0	C	No	0.25

TABLE XVIII—PARKING METERS AND LOTS—Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots: Total, No. With Charge	City-Owned Parking Lots: Established 1958-59	City-Owned Parking Lots: No. of Spaces	On-Street Parking Meters: Total	On-Street Parking Meters: No. at Each Time Limit	On-Street Parking Meters: Rate For 1-hour Meters	On-Street Parking Meters: Enforcement Methods	On-Street Parking Meters: Courtesy Tickets	On-Street Parking Meters: Usual Fine
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Glendale, Calif.	15-15	. .	1,043	1,385	1,002-0-0-383	1,002-0-0	C	No	$1.00
Green Bay, Wis.	11-11	5	1,000	1,406	1,152-0-14-240	. . . .	C	No	1.00
Greensboro, N. C.	9-7	0	947	952	575-0-115-262	575-0-0	Cm	No	1.00
Greenville, S. C.	None	. .	. . . .	1,384	600-100-0-684	. . . .	C	No	1.00
Hamilton, Ohio	10-10	1	638	988	497-0-57-434	85-412-0	M	No	1.00
Hammond, Ind.	None	. .	. . . .	854	663-20-0-171	. . . .	C	No	1.00
Hampton, Va.	10-4	2	1,000	60	60-0-0-0	6-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Harrisburg, Pa.	1-0	. .	1,600	1,686	876-0-0-810	374-502-0	FM	No	2.00
Hoboken, N. J.	1-0	1	36	450	450-0-0-0	450-0-0	FM	No	1.00
Huntington, W. Va.	3-1	2	100	1,475	150-75-50-1,200	0-150-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Inglewood, Calif.	8-1	0	854	920	0-0-0-920	. . . .	M	No	1.00
Irvington, N. J.	5-5	0	469	850	850-0-0-0	850-0-0	FC	No	2.00
Jackson, Mich.	8-8	1	1,032	714	564-30-68-52	564-0-0	M	No	1.00
Jackson, Miss.	None	. .	. . . .	1,215	601-0-53-561	. . . .	FC	Yes	. . .
Johnstown, Pa.	3-3	3	280	903	429-0-24-450	63-366-0	FCM	No	2.00
Joliet, Ill.	8-5	0	550	1,070	. . . .	. . . .	M	Yes	1.00
Kalamazoo, Mich.	7-5	0	650	1,140	600-6-30-504	. . . .	FM	Yes	1.00
Kenosha, Wis.	4-3	1	199	900	. . . .	. . . .	FCM	. . .	1.00
Lakewood, Ohio	8-8	3	741	1,200	185-0-0-1,015	0-185-0	C	No	1.00
Lancaster, Pa.	5-5	1	78	995	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Lawrence, Mass.	4-3	3	1,025	1,518	515-0-0-1,003	515-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Lexington, Ky.	1-1	0	76	1,019	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Lima, Ohio	1-1	0	100	1,100	410-80-0-610	410-0-0	C	No	1.00
Lincoln, Neb.	None	. .	. . . .	1,755	353-340-77-985	353-0-0	FCM	Yes	1.00
Lorain, Ohio	13-12	2	645	992	646-346-0-0	646-0-0	C	Yes	. . .
Lowell, Mass.	6-6	2	1,985	1,114	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Lubbock, Tex.	None	. .	. . . .	1,200	750-0-0-450	750-0-450	M	Yes	1.00
McKeesport, Pa.	None	. .	. . . .	1,000	550-0-0-450	150-400-0	FC	No	0.50
Macon, Ga.	5-0	2	540	1,723	183-0-0-1,540	0-183-0	FC	No	1.00
Madison, Wis.	13-13	. .	1,876	1,598	. . . .	. . . .	CM	No	1.00
Malden, Mass.	9-9	1	1,022	800	666-0-24-110	666-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Manchester, N. H.	5-5	0	859	1,275	940-0-0-335	940-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Medford, Mass.	3-3	0	272	245	245-0-0-0	245-0-0	F	No	1.00
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	8-8	2	620	1,508	. . . .	. . . .	FCM	No	2.00
Muncie, Ind.	1-1	0	52	578	130-0-0-448	130-0-0	FC	No	1.00
New Britain, Conn.	7-7	0	800	729	509-220-0-0	509-0-0	FC	No	1.00
New Rochelle, N. Y.	10-10	1	937	1,263	1,137-0-0-126	1,137-0-126	FCM	No	2.00
Newton, Mass.	16-1	3	1,097	727	727-0-0-0	727-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	14-14	11	1,404	1,288	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Oak Park, Ill.	14-14	3	785	916	. . . .	. . . .	FCM	No	1.00
Ogden, Utah	2-1	0	202	1,180	558-0-45-577	558-0-0	C	Yes	0.50
Orlando, Fla.	4-4	0	645	1,131	732-0-10-389	732-0-0	CM	No	0.50
Passaic, N. J.	None	. .	. . . .	1,096	561-393-0-142	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Pawtucket, R. I.	2-2	0	396	487	359-0-4-124	359-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Pittsfield, Mass.	4-4	2	423	732	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Pontiac, Mich.	11-11	3	1,196	452	. . . .	. . . .	C	No	1.00
Portland, Me.	None	. .	. . . .	1,172	422-319-49-382	0-422-0	C	No	1.00
Portsmouth, Va.	4-4	4	303	665	405-0-16-244	405-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Pueblo, Colo.	None	. .	. . . .	1,700	400-0-20-1,380	400-0-0	M	Yes	1.00
Quincy, Mass.	5-5	1	1,600	1,000	600-0-0-400	600-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Racine, Wis.	14-6	0	1,438	1,176	713-0-7-456	713-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Raleigh, N. C.	None	. .	. . . .	1,600	0-0-30-1,570	. . . .	FCM	No	1.00
Richmond, Calif.	2-2	. .	218	938	169-0-9-760	. . . .	C	No	1.00
Riverside, Calif.	28-28	2	1,347	1,376	718-62-0-596	473-245-0	CM	Yes	1.00
Roanoke, Va.	1-1	1	99	577	228-. .-. .-. .	228-0-0	C	No	1.00
Saginaw, Mich.	14-14	. .	1,184	1,675	680-106-0-889	680-0-0	C	No	1.00
St. Joseph, Mo.	4-4	0	574	1,043	. . . .	. . . .	M	No	1.00

Table XVIII—Parking Meters and Lots—Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Estab-lished 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	En-force-ment Methods	Cour-tesy Tick-ets	Usual Fine
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
St. Petersburg, Fla.	6-4	2	874	2,591	1,450-12-8-1,121	1,250-200-0	FCM	No	$1.00
San Angelo, Texas	None	. .	. . . .	2,500	1,500-700-300-0	1,500-0-0	CM	Yes	1.00
San Bernardino, Calif.	1-1	0	50	2,000	1,233-0-47-720	. . . .	M	No	1.00
San Mateo, Calif.	4-4	1	. . . .	904	753-0-0-151	0-753-0	C	No	1.00
Santa Ana, Calif.	1-1	0	56	1,060	645-0-10-405	. . . .	M	No	1.00
Santa Monica, Calif.	7-7	3	676	2,016	1,088-0-0-928	1,088-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	5-5	1	500	1,800	1,005-28-13-754	. . . .	FCM	No	. . .
Sioux City, Iowa	6-3	2	914	941	606-0-123-212	606-0-0	FCM	Yes	1.00
Sioux Falls, S. D.	11-9	2	2,254	1,065	706-0-22-337	448-258-0	M	Yes	0.50
Springfield, Ill.	None	. .	. . . .	1,750	822-0-95-833	. . . .	FC	Yes	0.50
Springfield, Mo.	6-6	4	519	1,146	. . . .	. . . .	M	Yes	1.00
Springfield, Ohio	1-1	0	101	612	342-0-0-270	342-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Stamford, Conn.	11-11	4	1,376	697	682-15-0-0	0-682-0	FC	No	1.00
Stockton, Calif.	10-1	10	750	2,633	861-0-0-1,772	861-0-0	M	No	1.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	None	. .	. . . .	1,580	185-0-10-1,385	185-0-0	FCM	No	1.00
Topeka, Kan.	2-2	. .	600	1,800	900-130-0-770	900-0-0	C	No	1.00
Troy, N. Y.	1-1	1	300	1,085	475-35-575-0	. . . .	FM	No	1.00
Union City, N. J.	4-4	3	290	1,160	296-0-0-864	296-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	5-5	0	325	815	0-22-24-769	. . . .	FM	No	2.00
Waco, Texas	None	. .	. . . .	1,250	117-238-0-895	. . . .	M	Yes	1.00
Waterloo, Iowa	11-11	0	509	1,109	625-0-15-469	336-289-0	FC	Yes	0.25
Wheeling, W. Va.	1-1	0	. . . .	879	. . . .	. . . .	F	No	1.00
Wichita Falls, Texas	1-1	0	52	1,092	432-70-8-582	. . . .	M	Yes	1.00
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	None	. .	. . . .	600	0-0-0-600	. . . .	. . .	No	1.00
Winston-Salem, N. C.	2-2	0	198	1,154	437-0-0-717	437-0-0	M	No	1.00
York, Pa.	7-7	1	692	1,750	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
25,000 to 50,000									
Abilene, Texas	1-1	0	53	650	517-0-23-110	517-0-0	M	Yes	0.50
Abington tp, Pa.	None	. .	. . . .	280	180-0-0-100	180-0-0	C	No	1.00
Albany, Ga.	None	. .	. . . .	755	0-0-0-755	0-0-0	FCM	Yes	1.00
Alexandria, La.	None	. .	. . . .	1,000	400-0-0-600	400-0-0	FM	Yes	1.00
Aliquippa, Pa.	3-3	3	150	325	325-0-0-0	0-325-0	F	No	1.00
Alliance, Ohio	3-3	0	120	470	125-0-12-333	125-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Alton, Ill.	5-3	1	573	1,200	168-10-14-1,008	13-145-0	FCM	No	1.00
Amsterdam, N. Y.	3-3	1	400	200	100-. .-. .-. .	0-100-0	CM	No	1.00
Anaheim, Calif.	6-0	0	1,250	550	150-0-15-385	150-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Anderson, Ind.	None	. .	. . . .	685	300-0-0-385	300-0-0	C	No	1.00
Ann Arbor, Mich.	9-9	1	1,523	1,310	790-18-40-462	790-0-0	FCM	No	1.00
Appleton, Wis.	8-5	1	766	973	. . . .	. . . .	C	No	0.50
Arlington t, Mass.	3-2	1	438	264	264-0-0-0	264-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Ashland, Ky.	None	. .	. . . .	750	725-0-25-0	725-0-0	C	No	1.00
Athens, Ga.	1-1	0	104	940	801-26-1-112	351-450-0	FM	No	1.00
Auburn, N. Y.	5-5	5	500	390	360-0-30-0	360-0-0	F	No	. . .
Bakersfield, Calif.	9-6	0	782	1,630	600-300-10-720	600-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Bangor, Me.	6-5	1	778	851	562-0-23-266	562-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50
Barberton, Ohio	4-1	3	175	386	255-0-11-120	255-0-0	C	No	1.00
Battle Creek, Mich.	11-11	3	1,609	705	285-78-83-259	285-0-0	FCM	No	1.00
Belleville, Ill.	4-4	1	221	663	153-0-0-510	153-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Belleville, N. J.	None	. .	. . . .	100	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Bellingham, Wash.	None	. .	. . . .	701	621-0-31-49	621-0-0	CM	Yes	1.00
Belmont t, Mass.	3-3	1	206	277	0-0-0-277	0-0-0	F	No	1.00
Beloit, Wis.	5-3	0	826	502	223-0-11-268	223-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Bessemer, Ala.	1-0	1	100	883	861-0-10-12	861-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Beverly, Mass.	3-0	0	500	371	0-371-0-0	0-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Beverly Hills, Calif.	7-7	2	500	2,701	1959-0-49-693	0-1959-0	M	No	2.00
Billings, Mont.	11-11	1	610	1,100	101-223-63-713	101-0-0	FC	Yes	2.00

TABLE XVIII—PARKING METERS AND LOTS—Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Established 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	Enforcement Methods	Courtesy Tickets	Usual Fine
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Biloxi, Miss.	None	. .	. . . .	270	262-0-8-0	262-0-0	F	No	$1.00
Bloomfield, N. J.	6-6	2	454	494	99-145-0-250	99-0-0	M	No	1.00
Bloomington, Ill.	5-5	4	355	990	296-162-50-482	296-0-0	M	No	0.50
Boise City, Idaho	None	. .	. . . .	1,200	600-12-45-543	600-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Bremerton, Wash.	None	. .	. . . .	490	234-2-26-228	234-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Bristol, Conn.	5-5	2	393	719	638-5-0-76	638-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Brownsville, Tex.	None	. .	. . . .	796	398-0-40-358	398-0-0	FC	Yes	. . .
Burlington, Iowa	8-0	2	1,148	1,221	. . . .	. . . .	CM	No	0.50
Burlington, Vt.	7-7	2	411	840	302-0-13-525	302-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Champaign, Ill.	9-9	1	727	1,322	532-0-93-697	0-532-0	M	No	0.50
Charlottesville, Va.	6-5	0	569	662	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Chula Vista, Calif.	3-3	0	114	500	394-0-3-103	394-0-0	C	. . .	1.00
Clarksburg, W. Va.	None	. .	. . . .	237	177-0-0-60	173-. .-. .	FC	No	1.00
Clinton, Iowa	3-0	0	1,050	550	. . . .	. . . .	CM	No	0.10
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	1-1	0	14	2,084	1,282-0-13-589	1,282-0-0	M	No	1.00
Columbia, Mo.	2-2	0	60	1,215	400-0-0-815	400-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Concord, N. H.	4-3	1	230	622	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Council Bluffs, Iowa	9-8	2	491	703	0-41-8-654	0-0-0	M	Yes	1.00
Culver City, Calif.	3-1	2	240	1,000	210-0-20-770	210-0-0	CM	No	1.00
Cumberland, Md.	None	. .	. . . .	414	39-92-0-283	39-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	None	. .	. . . .	250	0-0-0-250	0-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Danville, Ill.	9-9	2	600	1,000	850-120-20-10	. . . .	C	No	1.00
Danville, Va.	6-5	2	333	540	427-0-6-107	. . . .	FC	Yes	1.00
Daytona Beach, Fla.	5-1	2	868	1,972	. . . .	. . . .	M	No	1.00
East Cleveland, Ohio	2-2	1	93	681	676-0-5-0	676-0-0	C	No	1.00
East Hartford t, Conn.	2-0	0	200	165	160-0-0-5	160-0-0	F	No	1.00
Eau Claire, Wis.	5-5	0	624	670	188-0-0-482	188-0-0	C	No	0.50
Elgin, Ill.	7-7	1	444	1,040	285-0-55-700	285-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Elkhart, Ind.	9-6	2	386	517	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Elmhurst, Ill.	5-5	1	397	794	. . . .	. . . .	C	No	0.50
Elmira, N. Y.	None	. .	. . . .	1,314	965-0-12-337	965-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Elyria, Ohio	4-4	0	612	504	351-113-40-0	351-0-0	C	No	1.00
Enid, Okla.	None	. .	. . . .	1,122	328-45-0-749	328-0-0	CM	Yes	1.00
Eugene, Ore.	None	. .	. . . .	1,340	950-0-0-390	525-. .-. .	CM	Yes	1.00
Everett, Wash.	None	. .	. . . .	1,000	870-0-50-80	870-0-0	C	Yes	0.50
Fairmont, W. Va.	1-1	0	600	355	100-255-0-0	0-100-0	FC	No	0.50
Fayetteville, N. C.	3-3	0	205	842	. . . .	. . . .	FC	Yes	1.00
Ferndale, Mich.	14-10	1	1,425	244	244-0-0-0	244-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Fitchburg, Mass.	7-7	1	588	689	451-0-0-238	451-0-0	F	No	1.00
Fond du Lac, Wis.	5-4	0	785	733	598-0-18-117	598-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Fort Dodge, Iowa	5-4	0	568	793	118-0-44-631	118-0-0	C	Yes	0.25
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	5-5	1	1,388	1,105	550-0-5-550	0-550-0	M	No	1.00
Framingham t, Mass.	4-3	0	. . . .	258	258-0-0-0	258-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Fullerton, Calif.	6-1	1	309	620	199-0-16-405	199-0-0	C	No	1.00
Gainesville, Fla.	3-2	1	316	565	375-0-0-190	375-0-0	C	No	0.50
Galesburg, Ill.	6-. .	2	494	1,000	295-0-44-661	295-0-0	. . .	No	0.50
Gloucester, Mass.	4-3	0	395	454	138-0-16-300	126-. .-. .	F	. . .	1.00
Granite City, Ill.	None	. .	. . . .	550	0-0-0-550	0-0-0	C	No	1.00
Great Falls, Mont.	None	. .	556	1,146	788-0-78-280	196-260-332	CM	No	1.00
Greenville, Miss.	3-3	1	223	571	. . . .	. . . .	M	No	0.50
Greenwich t, Conn.	15-11	5	1,438	945	756-0-0-189	756-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Hackensack, N. J.	6-6	2	1,226	630	. . . .	. . . .	FC	Yes	1.00
Hagerstown, Md.	3-3	0	359	413	413-0-0-0	91-. .-. .	F	No	1.00
Hamtramck, Mich.	1-1	0	110	586	500-0-0-86	500-0-0	FC	No	2.00
Hattiesburg, Miss.	1-0	0	100	370	0-0-25-345	. . . .	FM	No	1.00
Haverford tp, Pa.	2-2	1	143	250	0-0-0-250	. . . .	F	No	1.00
Hayward, Calif.	5-5	0	538	680	274-0-9-397	274-0-0	C	No	1.00

Table XVIII — Parking Meters and Lots — Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Estab-lished 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	En-force-ment Methods	Cour-tesy Tick-ets	Usual Fine
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Hazleton, Pa.	None	. .	. . . .	550	450-100-0-0	0-450-0	FCM	No	$0.50
Hempstead, N. Y.	15-14	1	2,926	1,750	1,669-20-0-61	1,669-0-0	F	No	1.00
High Point, N. C.	2-2	. .	150	700	600-0-0-100	600-0-0	M	No	1.00
Highland Park, Mich.	3-3	1	420	1,229	1,103-18-0-108	1,103-0-0	C	No	1.00
Hutchinson, Kan.	5-4	2	563	1,659	. . . .	. . . .	CM	No	0.50
Iowa City, Iowa	8-8	2	375	1,277	348-16-3-910	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Ithaca, N. Y.	5-5	1	280	862	. . . .	. . . .	FCM	No	1.00
Jackson, Tenn.	3-0	1	510	776	293-0-0-483	293-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Jamestown, N. Y.	7-7	2	400	1,050	. . . .	. . . .	FM	No	1.00
Jefferson City, Mo.	None	. .	. . . .	559	300-0-0-259	300-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Johnson City, Tenn.	None	. .	. . . .	568	0-0-6-562	0-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Joplin, Mo.	None	. .	. . . .	1,143	950-0-16-177	950-0-0	M	Yes	0.50
Kankakee, Ill.	12-11	0	400	800	800-0-0-0	800-0-0	C	No	0.50
Kearny, N. J.	None	. .	. . . .	500	500-0-0-0	500-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Key West, Fla.	1-1	0	192	456	456-0-0-0	456-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Kingston, N. Y.	None	. .	. . . .	865	865-0-0-0	865-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Kokomo, Ind.	5-4	1	341	812	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
La Crosse, Wis.	13-10	0	1,055	880	394-0-11-475	394-0-0	C	No	1.00
La Grange, Ga.	None	. .	. . . .	528	0-0-0-528	0-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Lafayette, Ind.	3-1	0	. . . .	725	0-0-25-700	0-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Lafayette, La.	None	. .	. . . .	1,313	1,263-0-50-0	1,263-0-0	M	Yes	. . .
Lake Charles, La.	None	. .	. . . .	620	0-0-0-620	0-0-0	C	No	1.00
Lakeland, Fla.	6-4	4	460	711	504-0-6-201	504-0-0	CM	No	0.50
Laurel, Miss.	1-0	0	170	400	. . . .	. . . .	FM	Yes	0.50
Lawton, Okla.	None	. .	. . . .	1,554	1,352-0-0-202	1,352-0-0	M	Yes	1.00
Lebanon, Pa.	4-4	0	122	1,074	523-0-47-504	523-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Lewiston, Me.	None	. .	. . . .	630	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	0.50
Lincoln Park, Mich.	8-4	4	800	550	250-0-0-300	250-0-0	C	Yes	0.50
Linden, N. J.	2-0	0	120	324	0-0-0-324	0-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Lockport, N. Y.	3-3	0	229	461	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	8-8	2	552	555	382-0-0-173	382-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Lynchburg, Va.	None	. .	. . . .	431	322-18-0-91	322-0-0	M	No	1.00
Lynwood, Calif.	4-0	0	241	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Manchester t, Conn.	1-0	0	42	240	. . . .	. . . .	F	No	1.00
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	2-2	2	36	474	271-0-0-203	271-0-0	C	No	1.00
Mansfield, Ohio	None	. .	. . . .	850	510-0-0-340	356-. .-. .	C	No	. . .
Maplewood tp, N. J.	7-0	2	395	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Marion, Ohio	1-1	0	90	585	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	0.25
Mason City, Iowa	8-0	3	807	857	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	0.50
Massillon, Ohio	2-2	1	122	636	636-0-0-0	628-8-0	FC	No	1.00
Maywood, Ill.	None	. .	. . . .	650	0-0-12-638	0-0-0	C	Yes	0.50
Melrose, Mass.	5-3	1	580	184	184-0-0-0	. . . .	F	Yes	1.00
Meridian, Miss.	1-1	1	33	1,065	244-0-24-797	244-0-0	CM	Yes	1.00
Miami Beach, Fla.	31-31	11	4,952	3,849	58-21-0-3,770	58-0-0	CM	No	1.00
Michigan City, Ind.	None	. .	. . . .	575	247-0-0-328	247-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Middletown, Conn.	4-4	1	. . . .	790	515-0-0-275	515-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Middletown, Ohio	6-6	3	520	600	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Milford t, Conn.	1-0	0	200	365	365-0-0-0	. . . .	F	No	1.00
Mishawaka, Ind.	3-3	0	70	576	310-0-0-266	310-0-0	C	No	1.00
Moline, Ill.	7-6	0	597	886	. . . .	. . . .	FCM	Yes	0.50
Monroe, La.	1-1	. .	70	700	407-0-8-285	407-0-0	FM	Yes	1.00
Montclair, N. J.	19-19	4	1,675	760	760-0-0-0	630-130-0	M	No	1.00
Montebello, Calif.	1-1	1	97	200	200-0-0-0	200-0-0	M	No	1.00
Morgantown, W. Va.	1-1	1	77	441	252-0-0-189	. . . .	CM	No	0.25
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	None	. .	. . . .	175	89-0-0-86	. . . .	FC	No	0.25
Muskegon, Mich.	5-5	1	583	912	537-0-0-375	537-0-0	C	No	1.00
Muskogee, Okla.	None	. .	. . . .	885	700-0-0-185	100-600-0	F	Yes	0.50

TABLE XVIII—PARKING METERS AND LOTS—Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Established 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	Enforcement Methods	Courtesy Tickets	Usual Fine
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Nashua, N. H.	5-5	0	703	403	391-0-12-0	391-0-0	FCM	No	$1.00
National City, Calif.	1-0	0	150	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
New Kensington, Pa.	5-5	2	500	75	0-0-0-75	0-0-0	FC	No	0.25
New London, Conn.	2-2	0	312	696	306-4-0-386	0-0-306	FC	No	1.00
Newark, Ohio	None	. .	. . . .	1,006	308-0-7-691	308-0-0	C	No	1.00
Newburgh, N. Y.	9-9	1	925	1,550	785-0-0-765	. . . .	C	No	1.00
Newport, Ky.	2-2	0	100	650	597-0-0-53	597-0-0	FC	No	3.00
Newport, R. I.	3-3	0	254	546	167-0-5-374	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Newport News, Va.	11-8	1	1,500	1,400	1,392-4-4-0	1,392-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Norman, Okla.	1-1	1	53	665	560-20-50-35	560-0-0	FM	No	0.50
Norristown, Pa.	None	. .	. . . .	790	680-0-0-110	680-0-0	FCM	No	0.50
N. Little Rock, Ark.	None	. .	. . . .	600	250-0-0-350	250-0-0	C	No	1.00
Northampton, Mass.	2-. .	0	200	325	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Norwalk, Conn.	10-2	0	821	926	496-23-0-407	249-247-0	F	No	1.00
Norwich, Conn.	6-6	1	800	500	480-20-0-0	480-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Norwood, Ohio	3-. .	0	540	200	. . . .	. . . .	FC	Yes	3.00
Nutley, N. J.	6-1	0	159	293	293-0-0-0	293-0-0	FC	No	2.00
Odessa, Tex.	None	. .	. . . .	1,150	384-0-14-752	384-0-0	M	No	0.50
Ontario, Calif.	3-0	0	278	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Orange, N. J.	3-3	3	300	225	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Oshkosh, Wis.	7-1	0	594	764	447-0-80-237	447-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Ottumwa, Iowa	6-3	0	1,000	782	710-0-18-54	710-0-0	FCM	Yes	0.50
Owensboro, Ky.	None	. .	. . . .	850	115-0-8-727	115-0-0	C	No	0.50
Oxnard, Calif.	10-0	2	299	790	529-0-128-133	529-0-0	F	No	1.00
Paducah, Ky.	None	. .	. . . .	900	300-0-100-500	300-0-0	C	No	1.00
Palo Alto, Calif.	15-15	6	970	881	109-0-0-772	109-0-0	C	No	1.00
Panama City, Fla.	None	. .	. . . .	900	419-0-5-476	. . . .	C	Yes	0.50
Parkersburg, W. Va.	2-2	1	107	900	120-0-0-780	120-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Pensacola, Fla.	None	. .	. . . .	1,189	472-0-15-702	472-0-0	FCM	No	1.00
Perth Amboy, N. J.	8-8	2	680	984	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Petersburg, Va.	8-6	1	342	306	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	. . .
Plainfield, N. J.	6-6	1	642	760	736-0-24-0	496-240-0	M	No	1.00
Pocatello, Idaho	5-0	0	418	713	84-130-28-471	84-0-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50
Pomona, Calif.	13-12	1	981	767	0-0-0-767	0-0-0	C	No	1.00
Port Huron, Mich.	12-8	2	646	357	347-0-10-0	347-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Portsmouth, Ohio	1-1	1	78	903	345-0-35-523	213-132-0	FC	No	1.00
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	9-9	2	676	975	707-0-0-268	707-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Provo, Utah	2-2	2	112	849	. . . .	. . . .	C	Yes	0.50
Quincy, Ill.	4-4	2	435	971	. . . .	. . . .	C	. . .	0.50
Rapid City, S. D.	4-2	0	350	1,230	800-0-0-430	800-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50
Redondo Beach, Calif.	7-6	0	501	1,499	408-19-0-1,072	. . . .	M	No	1.00
Redwood City, Calif.	4-4	0	729	824	523-21-0-280	523-0-0	C	No	1.00
Reno, Nev.	1-1	1	52	1,326	800-0-126-400	. . . .	FCM	No	1.00
Revere, Mass.	1-0	0	75	255	255-0-0-0	255-0-0	F	No	1.00
Richmond, Ind.	5-1	0	282	983	513-0-0-470	513-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Rochester, Minn.	5-4	0	1,500	1,400	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Rock Island, Ill.	5-5	0	1,000	1,000	0-0-77-923	0-0-0	CM	No	1.00
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2-2	0	159	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Rome, Ga.	None	. .	. . . .	825	700-0-25-100	700-0-0	C	No	1.00
Rome, N. Y.	1-1	0	100	614	300-0-21-293	300-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Roswell, N. M.	None	. .	. . . .	875	865-0-10-0	865-0-0	M	Yes	1.00
Royal Oak, Mich.	10-7	2	1,276	777	383-0-0-394	383-0-0	CM	No	1.00
St. Cloud, Minn.	4-3	0	475	860	684-0-20-156	684-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Salem, Oregon	None	0	None	1,788	1,153-73-69-493	837-0-316	CM	Yes	0.50
Salina, Kan.	4-4	0	264	996	. . . .	. . . .	CM	Yes	1.00
San Leandro, Calif.	3-0	2	206	595	390-0-5-200	390-0-0	M	No	1.00
Sandusky, Ohio	3-2	0	345	557	332-0-0-225	332-0-0	C	Yes	1.00

TABLE XVIII—PARKING METERS AND LOTS—Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Established 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	Enforcement Methods	Courtesy Tickets	Usual Fine
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Santa Fe, N. M.	None	. .	. . . .	646	305-164-31-146	305-0-0	FCM	Yes	$1.00
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	3-0	0	1,800	251	0-0-0-251	0-0-0	C	No	2.00
Sharon, Pa.	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	226	0-20-6-200	0-0-0	F	No	0.50
Skokie, Ill.	4-0	0	250	375	0-0-0-375	0-0-0	M	. . .	1.00
S. San Francisco, Calif.	4-0	0	500	300	150-0-0-150	150-0-0	C	No	1.00
Spartanburg, S. C.	5-5	1	639	731	340-22-15-354	. . . .	M	Yes	1.00
Steubenville, Ohio	3-3	3	193	516	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Superior, Wis.	1-0	. .	. . . .	688	141-0-69-478	. . . .	CM	Yes	1.00
Tallahassee, Fla.	None	. .	. . . .	800	660-0-40-100	660-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50
Taunton, Mass.	3-3	0	600	350	200-55-20-75	200-0-0	F	. . .	1.00
Teaneck tp, N. J.	9-0	1	510	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Temple, Tex.	1-1	0	278	773	773-0-0-0	773-0-0	FC	No	0.05
Torrance, Calif.	6-0	6	500	715	0-0-12-703	0-0-0	M	No	. . .
Torrington, Conn.	1-1	0	77	617	518-0-7-92	518-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Tucson, Ariz.	None	. .	. . . .	1,107	593-0-31-483	593-0-0	C	No	1.00
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2-0	1	200	1,250	0-0-25-1,275	0-0-0	FCM	No	1.00
Tyler, Tex.	None	. .	. . . .	592	568-12-0-12	568-0-0	FC	No	1.00
University City, Mo.	1-1	1	96	300	0-0-0-300	0-0-0	C	Yes	0.25
Vallejo, Calif.	4-4	0	312	1,031	. . . .	. . . .	FM	No	1.00
Vancouver, Wash.	None	. .	. . . .	889	100-12-8-769	100-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	None	. .	. . . .	400	250-25-0-125	250-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
Vineland, N. J.	None	. .	. . . .	850	0-0-20-830	0-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Waltham, Mass.	4-4	2	500	633	0-0-0-633	0-0-0	F	Yes	5.00
Warren, Ohio	1-1	0	110	640	. . . .	. . . .	C	No	1.00
Warwick, R. I.	1-0	0	. . . .	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Washington, Pa.	5-5	5	400	780	600-25-0-155	. . . .	FC	Yes	0.25
Watertown t, Mass.	2-2	0	163	480	480-0-0-0	480-0-0	F	No	1.00
Watertown, N. Y.	2-2	0	397	650	630-12-8-0	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Wausau, Wis.	5-5	1	699	588	378-0-0-210	378-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Wauwatosa, Wis.	3-0	0	800	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
West Allis, Wis.	12-12	2	330	410	385-0-0-25	385-0-0	FC	No	1.00
West Hartford t, Conn.	8-. .	3	560	364	175-20-0-169	175-0-0	FM	No	1.00
West New York, N. J.	2-2	0	345	805	655-0-0-150	655-0-0	C	No	1.00
West Palm Beach, Fla.	6-5	0	462	723	407-0-0-316	407-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Weymouth t, Mass.	4-4	0	1,000	100	100-0-0-0	100-0-0	F	No	1.00
Whittier, Calif.	10-10	2	908	499	261-0-0-238	261-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50
White Plains, N. Y.	22-22	2	2,070	1,496	1,496-0-0-0	596-900-0	FCM	No	2.00
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	None	. .	. . . .	700	400-0-10-290	0-400-0	M	Yes	0.25
Williamsport, Pa.	None	. .	. . . .	807	384-0-12-411	0-384-0	FCM	No	1.00
Wilmington, N. C.	2-2	0	138	724	434-0-52-238	434-0-0	FM	Yes	1.00
Winona, Minn.	4-2	2	351	449	250-0-12-187	250-0-0	C	No	1.00
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	1-0	1	200	140	140-0-0-0	140-0-0	C	No	. . .
Wyandotte, Mich.	6-6	0	835	707	515-0-0-192	515-0-0	FC	No	0.10
Yakima, Wash.	None	. .	. . . .	1,469	686-74-34-675	388-298-0	FC	No	1.00
Zanesville, Ohio	None	. .	. . . .	782	235-0-11-536	235-0-0	FC	No	1.00
10,000 to 25,000									
Aberdeen, S. D.	4-3	1	321	739	0-0-46-693	0-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50
Ada, Okla.	None	. .	. . . .	750	0-0-0-750	0-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Adrian, Mich.	7-5	2	526	448	262-0-32-154	262-0-0	C	No	0.25
Aiken, S. C.	2-0	0	80	671	199-0-14-458	. . . .	C	No	0.50
Albany, Ore.	None	. .	. . . .	487	0-0-23-464	0-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Albert Lea, Minn.	5-2	2	385	640	230-45-10-355	230-0-0	F	No	0.50
Alice, Tex.	None	. .	. . . .	343	0-343-0-0	0-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Allen Park, Mich.	6-0	0	. . . .	133	133-0-0-0	133-0-0	C	Yes	0.50
Alpena, Mich.	5-3	1	350	400	360-0-0-0	340-. .-. .	C	No	1.00
Ambridge, Pa.	None	. .	. . . .	450	450-0-0-0	450-0-0	F	No	0.25

Table XVIII—Parking Meters and Lots—Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Established 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	Enforcement Methods	Courtesy Tickets	Usual Fine
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Americus, Ga.	None	..	....	450	0-0-0-450	0-0-0	M	Yes	$0.25
Ames, Iowa	8-6	2	619	680	352-32-30-266	352-0-0	FCM	No	0.50
Amesbury t, Mass.	2-0	..	....	183	154-0-0-29	154-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
Amherst t, Mass.	2-2	0	51	154	100-0-4-50	100-0-0	F	No	1.00
Anchorage, Alaska	8-6	0	630	1,075	561-26-0-488	561-0-0	M	No	1.00
Anderson, S. C.	2-2	1	150	630	0-19-24-587	0-0-0	CM	No	1.00
Andover t, Mass.	1-1	0	200	212	180-0-0-32	180-0-0	F	No	1.00
Annapolis, Md.	4-4	0	400	500	0-0-0-500	0-0-0	F	Yes	0.50
Ansonia, Conn.	....	..	....	337	284-0-0-53	284-0-0	F	No	1.00
Antioch, Calif.	4-0	4	185	None	....	....	...	...	...
Ardmore, Okla.	None	..	....	650	586-0-24-40	586-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Arkansas City, Kan.	3-0	0	336	520	0-0-25-495	0-0-0	F	No	0.25
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	2-2	2	200	900	500-0-10-350	500-0-0	C	No	0.50
Asbury Park, N. J.	4-4	1	1,000	2,600	0-0-0-2,600	0-0-0	M	No	2.00
Ashland, Wis.	1-1	0	30	215	0-0-0-215	0-0-0	F	No	1.00
Ashtabula, Ohio	7-7	0	387	457	283-0-2-172	283-0-0	C	...	0.25
Astoria, Ore.	None	..	....	431	218-0-16-197	0-218-0	C	Yes	0.50
Atchison, Kan.	5-1	0	413	305	....	....	M	No	0.25
Athens, Ohio	2-2	1	160	650	200-0-8-442	200-0-0	CM	Yes	0.25
Athol t, Mass.	1-0	0	300	None	....	....	...	...	...
Attleboro, Mass.	5-1	1	800	255	187-0-7-61	187-0-0	F	No	1.00
Auburn, Ala.	None	..	....	248	0-0-25-223	0-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Auburn, Me.	5-5	0	450	180	150-0-10-40	150-0-0	F	Yes	0.50
Austin, Minn.	5-2	0	250	680	400-0-50-230	400-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Azusa, Calif.	2-0	2	84	None	....	....	...	...	...
Barre, Vt.	3-1	1	500	350	350-0-0-0	350-0-0	F	No	1.00
Bartlesville, Okla.	2-1	0	90	800	0-124-12-664	0-0-0	M	Yes	0.50
Bastrop, La.	None	..	....	348	0-0-0-348	0-0-0	F	No	1.00
Bath, Me.	2-2	0	252	165	165-0-0-0	165-0-0	F	No	0.50
Baytown, Tex.	None	..	....	517	0-0-5-512	0-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Beacon, N. Y.	1-1	0	50	450	....	....	FC	No	1.00
Beatrice, Neb.	None	..	....	660	276-0-0-384	276-0-0	F	Yes	0.25
Beaver Dam, Wis.	4-3	0	400	70	0-0-0-70	0-0-0	C	Yes	0.50
Beaver Falls, Pa.	3-3	0	133	818	153-0-10-655	0-153-0	FC	No	1.00
Bedford, Ind.	None	..	....	550	0-0-0-550	0-0-0	C	...	1.00
Bellaire, Ohio	None	..	....	420	0-0-0-430	0-0-0	F	No	1.00
Bellefontaine, Ohio	None	..	....	233	0-0-0-233	0-0-0	F	No	0.50
Bemidji, Minn.	2-0	1	75	600	0-0-10-590	0-0-0	F	No	0.50
Bend, Ore.	3-2	0	148	560	390-0-28-142	390-0-0	CM	No	0.50
Benton Harbor, Mich.	8-6	2	1,026	785	278-0-71-436	278-0-0	C	No	1.00
Bergenfield, N. J.	6-0	2	300	None	....	....	...	...	...
Berkeley, Mich.	None	..	....	109	109-0-0-0	109-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Berwick, Pa.	1-1	..	63	260	30-0-0-230	0-30-0	F	No	1.00
Big Spring, Tex.	1-1	1	52	740	492-10-0-238	....	M	Yes	1.00
Birmingham, Mich.	5-5	1	546	449	295-19-0-135	....	C	No	1.00
Bismarck, N. D.	1-0	0	100	None	....	....	...	...	...
Bloomsburg, Pa.	7-7	2	281	275	....	....	M	No	1.00
Bluefield, W. Va.	8-8	2	332	542	195-0-0-347	69-126-0	M	No	0.25
Boone, Iowa	6-1	1	428	430	208-0-8-214	208-0-0	F	No	0.25
Borger, Tex.	1-1	1	50	410	330-0-7-73	330-0-0	M	Yes	0.50
Boulder, Colo.	2-1	0	225	840	522-2-0-316	522-0-0	C	No	1.00
Bowling Green, Ohio	1-1	0	42	409	154-0-0-255	154-0-0	F	No	0.25
Bozeman, Mont.	9-3	1	....	528	330-0-16-182	330-0-0	C	No	1.00
Braddock, Pa.	None	..	....	138	38-0-0-100	38-0-0	C	No	1.00
Bradford, Pa.	2-2	0	22	623	....	....	F	No	1.00
Brattleboro t, Vt.	5-2	2	600	300	0-20-4-276	0-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Brawley, Calif.	2-2	0	70	352	0-0-0-352	0-0-0	C	No	0.50

Table XVIII—Parking Meters and Lots—Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Established 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	Enforcement Methods	Courtesy Tickets	Usual Fine
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Bristol, Pa.	1-0	0	800	200	0-0-0-200	0-0-0	F	No	$2.00
Bristol, Va.	1-1	1	90	314	119-0-64-131	119-0-0	CM	Yes	1.00
Brookfield, Ill.	1-0	0	90	None	....	....	...	...	...
Brownwood, Texas	1-1	0	52	432	0-0-0-432	0-0-0	C	No	0.25
Brunswick, Ga.	2-1	2	140	650	0-0-0-650	0-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Brunswick t, Me.	....	..	....	334	266-0-0-68	266-0-0	F	No	0.50
Bryan, Texas	4-0	1	110	514	0-0-0-514	0-0-0	F	No	0.25
Burlingame, Calif.	13-1	1	839	811	412-0-2-397	412-0-0	C	No	1.00
Burlington, N. J.	3-0	0	....	352	0-0-0-352	0-0-0	F	No	1.00
Burlington, N. C.	3-3	0	131	604	....	....	FCM	No	1.00
Cadillac, Mich.	3-1	1	185	450	294-0-6-150	294-0-0	C	No	0.25
Caldwell, Idaho	2-2	2	120	480	430-0-0-50	430-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
Cambridge, Md.	2-2	1	148	250	236-0-14-0	236-0-0	FM	No	1.00
Cambridge, Ohio	None	..	....	420	0-15-0-405	0-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Camden, Arkansas	None	..	....	400	359-2-6-33	359-0-0	C	No	0.50
Campbell, Ohio	3-0	2	900	120	100-0-20-0	100-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Carlisle, Pa.	4-3	0	315	912	....	....	FCM	No	1.00
Carlsbad, N. M.	None	..	....	708	500-0-8-200	500-0-0	M	Yes	0.50
Carnegie, Pa.	2-0	0	....	370	0-0-0-370	0-0-0	F	No	0.25
Carthage, Mo.	4-0	1	500	384	180-8-0-196	180-0-0	FCM	No	0.25
Casper, Wyo.	None	..	....	900	675-0-0-225	0-675-0	FM	No	1.00
Cedar Falls, Iowa	5-0	2	278	280	136-0-4-140	136-0-0	FC	Yes	0.25
Central Falls, R. I.	2-0	0	200	320	320-0-0-0	320-0-0	F	No	1.00
Centralia, Ill.	1-1	1	40	40	0-0-0-40	0-0-0	C	Yes	0.25
Chambersburg, Pa.	7-2	0	426	500	225-0-50-225	225-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Chanute, Kan.	2-0	1	125	425	0-0-0-425	0-0-0	M	Yes	0.25
Charles City, Iowa	2-1	1	210	420	208-0-28-184	208-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	None	..	....	200	0-0-200-0	0-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Chickasha, Okla.	None	..	....	562	228-0-5-329	228-0-0	F	No	0.50
Chico, Calif.	5-4	..	208	790	487-0-8-295	487-0-0	C	No	1.00
Chillicothe, Ohio	2-1	0	300	945	148-0-42-755	0-148-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	4-2	0	270	350	....	....	FC	No	0.50
Clarksdale, Miss.	None	..	....	360	0-0-15-345	0-0-0	FCM	Yes	1.00
Clarksville, Tenn.	4-4	2	587	453	168-0-0-285	0-168-0	FC	No	0.50
Clayton, Mo.	4-4	3	625	1,100	255-0-0-845	0-255-0	C	No	0.25
Clearwater, Fla.	4-2	1	397	885	181-0-19-685	0-181-0	M	Yes	1.00
Cleburne, Texas	None	..	....	600	0-6-0-594	0-0-0	C	No	0.25
Cliffside Park, N. J.	4-4	4	76	235	235-0-0-0	235-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Clovis, N. M.	..-1	1	48	....	....	....	...	...	...
Coffeyville, Kan.	4-0	0	183	750	....	....	M	Yes	1.00
Cohoes, N. Y.	1-0	0	200	486	486-0-0-0	..-. .-..	FC	No	1.00
College Park, Md.	1-1	1	42	100	0-0-0-100	0-0-0	F	No	2.00
Collinsville, Ill.	2-2	1	106	348	0-0-0-348	0-0-0	C	No	0.50
Colton, Calif.	2-2	0	100	None	....	....	...	...	...
Columbia, Pa.	None	..	....	210	210-0-0-0	210-0-0	F	No	1.00
Columbia, Tenn.	None	..	....	700	0-0-0-700	0-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50
Columbus, Ind.	8-6	4	434	670	0-0-22-648	0-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Concord, Calif.	3-0	3	150	220	220-0-0-0	220-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Concord, N. C.	1-0	..	200	230	110-0-10-110	110-0-0	M	Yes	...
Connellsville, Pa.	7-7	2	400	90	30-40-0-20	30-0-0	F	No	0.25
Connersville, Ind.	2-0	2	300	267	257-0-10-0	257-0-0	F	No	1.00
Coral Gables, Fla.	20-20	9	1,245	1,417	1,192-9-0-216	1,192-0-0	M	No	2.00
Corapolis, Pa.	1-1	0	34	346	0-0-0-346	0-0-0	F	No	0.25
Corning, N. Y.	....	..	....	545	391-0-0-154	391-0-0	FCM	No	1.00
Corona, Calif.	4-0	0	195	350	200-20-0-130	200-0-0	C	No	1.00
Corsicana, Texas	None	..	....	850	850-0-0-0	850-0-0	F	Yes	3.00
Cortland, N. Y.	3-3	1	131	343	144-0-14-185	144-0-0	F	Yes	1.00

Table XVIII—Parking Meters and Lots—Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Established 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	Enforcement Methods	Courtesy Tickets	Usual Fine
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Corvallis, Ore.	5-1	1	311	697	349-0-0-348	349-0-0	M	No	$0.50
Coshocton, Ohio	2-1	1	85	801	. .-30-. .-. .	. . . .			
Cranford tp, N. J.	6-6	0	496	363	313-0-0-50	313-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
Cudahy, Wis.	3-2	1	250	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Dalton, Ga.	None	. .	. . . .	600	375-25-0-200	375-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Daly City, Calif.	None	. .	. . . .	370	258-0-4-108	258-0-0	C	No	1.00
Danbury, Conn.	4-4	0	400	650	600-0-0-50	600-0-0	C	No	1.00
Danvers t, Mass.	2-2	1	100	200	197-0-3-0	197-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
De Kalb, Ill.	5-5	3	354	595	165-0-15-415	165-0-0	FCM	No	0.25
Decatur, Ala.	None	. .	. . . .	700	500-0-20-180	500-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50
Decatur, Ga.	2-2	0	70	70	0-0-0-70	0-0-0	M	No	1.00
Delano, Calif.	2-0	2	140	459	215-0-0-244	215-0-0	C	No	0.25
Delaware, Ohio	2-2	0	90	325	63-0-10-252	63-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Denison, Texas	None	. .	. . . .	500	376-0-0-124	376-0-0	C	Yes	0.25
Denton, Texas	1-1	1	150	675	655-0-5-15	655-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Derby, Conn.	1-1	. .	200	150	. . . .	. . . .	F	No	1.00
Des Plaines, Ill.	6-4	1	890	572	397-4-0-171	397-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Dixon, Ill.	3-3	1	300	465	0-25-0-440	0-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Dodge City, Kan.	None	. .	. . . .	420	0-0-0-420	0-0-0	M	Yes	0.10
Dormont, Pa.	3-3	3	36	550	350-0-0-200	350-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Dothan, Ala.	None	. .	. . . .	500	473-0-27-0	473-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Dublin, Ga.	None	. .	. . . .	350	350-0-0-0	350-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
Dumont, N. J.	3-0	0	505	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Duncan, Okla.	None	. .	. . . .	650	300-0-30-320	300-0-0	M	No	0.50
Dunkirk, N. Y.	1-0	1	50	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Duquesne, Pa.	2-2	0	53	460	. .-. .-. .-360	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Durant, Okla.	2-0	0	275	360	. .-. .-. .-352	. . . .	FC	Yes	0.50
Dyersburg, Tenn.	1-0	1	50	520	0-0-0-500	0-0-0	C	Yes	0.50
East Detroit, Mich.	3-2	1	476	99	89-0-3-7	89-0-0	C	No	1.00
East Lansing, Mich.	5-5	0	411	264	92-43-0-129	. . . .	FC	No	. . .
East Liverpool, Ohio	2-2	1	40	560	. . . .	. . . .	M	No	1.00
East Moline, Ill.	1-1	0	44	384	10-0-2-372	10-0-0	C	No	0.50
Ecorse, Mich.	3-0	1	300	100	100-0-0-0	100-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Edinburg, Texas	None	. .	. . . .	426	420-0-6-0	420-0-0	C	No	0.25
El Cajon, Calif.	2-0	0	150	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
El Centro, Calif.	8-4	4	375	600	370-0-16-214	370-0-0	M	No	0.50
El Dorado, Kan.	1-0	0	139	415	. . . .	. . . .	C	Yes	0.25
El Reno, Okla.	None	. .	. . . .	485	0-0-0-485	0-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
El Segundo, Calif.	7-0	0	294	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Elizabeth City, N. C.	4-0	0	300	400	149-0-22-229	149-0-0	FM	Yes	1.00
Elizabethton, Tenn.	1-1	0	70	514	0-0-0-514	0-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Ellwood City, Pa.	2-2	2	80	200	0-0-0-200	0-0-0	F	No	1.00
Elmwood Park, Ill.	1-1	0	81	325	0-0-0-325	0-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Emporia, Kan.	5-5	0	432	567	. . . .	. . . .	C	Yes	0.25
Endicott, N. Y.	5-5	5	200	750	300-10-10-430	300-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Enfield t, Conn.	2-1	2	200	300	150-0-0-150	150-0-0	FCM	No	1.00
Englewood, N. J.	7-7	2	468	576	527-0-9-40	527-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Escanaba, Mich.	3-2	1	. . . .	650	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	0.50
Eureka, Calif.	8-6	0	240	950	320-0-8-622	. . . .	C	Yes	1.00
Fair Lawn, N. J.	1-0	0	100	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Fairbault, Minn.	5-1	3	165	450	0-0-2-448	0-0-0	F	No	0.50
Farrell, Pa.	3-2	2	154	163	. . . .	. . . .	F	No	0.25
Fayetteville, Ark.	4-4	4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ferguson, Mo.	None	. .	. . . .	115	115-0-0-0	115-0-0	C	No	0.25
Findlay, Ohio	7-4	2	587	504	142-37-0-325	. . . .	CM	Yes	0.25
Floral Park, N. Y.	4-1	0	370	657	0-0-0-657	0-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Florence, S. C.	1-1	1	67	564	. . . .	. . . .	FM	No	0.50

Table XVIII — Parking Meters and Lots — Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Established 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	Enforcement Methods	Courtesy Tickets	Usual Fine
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Forest Park, Ill.	2-2	2	80	400	390-0-10-0	390-0-0	C	No	$1.00
Fort Collins, Colo.	1-0	0	150	650	0-0-14-636	0-0-0	C	Yes	0.50
Fort Lee, N. J.	1-0	1	50	250	150-0-0-100	100-. .-. .	F	No	1.00
Fort Madison, Iowa	1-0	0	175	440	0-0-5-435	0-0-0	C	No	0.25
Fort Myers, Fla.	2-2	1	514	825	340-0-32-453	340-0-0	FM	No	0.50
Fort Pierce, Fla.	4-3	3	387	466	....	....	CM	Yes	0.25
Fostoria, Ohio	2-2	0	98	350	....	....	FM	No	0.25
Frankfort, Ind.	1-1	0	130	540	0-0-10-530	0-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Frankfort, Ky.	1-1	0	104	450	237-0-0-213	237-0-0	FC	Yes	0.25
Frederick, Md.	4-4	1	398	576	576-0-0-0	576-0-0	FCM	Yes	1.00
Fredericksburg, Va.	3-0	0	184	160	272-0-0-88	272-0-0	FCM	Yes	1.00
Freeport, Ill.	8-8	6	506	818	170-0-16-632	170-0-0	C	No	0.50
Freeport, N. Y.	14-8	2	1,939	1,118	....	....	FC	Yes	1.00
Fremont, Neb.	1-1	1	53	752	....	....	F	No	0.25
Fremont, Ohio	3-3	1	85	456	234-0-0-222	234-0-0	F	Yes	0.50
Fulton, Mo.	1-0	1	52	278	....	....	FC	Yes	0.25
Fulton, N. Y.	None	..	....	200	200-0-0-0	200-0-0	F	No	1.00
Gainesville, Ga.	1-1	0	97	480	....	....	F	Yes	1.00
Gainesville, Texas	3-2	1	170	600	0-0-0-600	0-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Garden City, Kan.	3-0	1	....	500	475-0-25-0	475-0-0	FM	No	0.25
Garden City, N. Y.	21-5	0	4,473	None	....	....	...	...	...
Gardena, Calif.	1-0	0	35	None	....	....	...	...	...
Gastonia, N. C.	None	..	....	453	345-0-21-87	345-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Glens Falls, N. Y.	1-1	0	100	500	300-0-0-200	300-0-0	C	No	1.00
Glenview, Ill.	1-0	1	120	None	....	....	...	...	...
Gloucester City, N. J.	1-0	0	500	31	31-0-0-0	31-0-0	C	No	1.00
Goshen, Ind.	5-0	0	398	562	156-0-32-374	156-0-0	C	No	0.25
Grand Island, Neb.	3-2	0	....	665	236-20-0-409	236-0-0	F	No	0.25
Grand Junction, Colo.	2-2	0	118	785	309-0-22-454	....	FC	Yes	1.00
Grand Prairie, Tex.	3-2	3	....	....	....	....	...	...	...
Great Bend, Kan.	1-0	0	85	656	75-5-5-571	75-0-0	FC	Yes	0.25
Greeley, Colo.	5-2	0	300	1,000	587-0-8-405	587-0-0	CM	Yes	0.50
Greenfield t, Mass.	6-5	1	502	491	418-0-0-73	418-0-0	F	No	1.00
Greenville, N. C.	5-5	3	281	387	222-. .-. .-. .	222-0-0	FM	No	0.50
Greenville, Tex.	None	..	....	485	0-10-0-475	0-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Greenwood, S. C.	None	..	....	661	244-0-0-417	244-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50
Griffin, Ga.	2-1	0	100	790	630-0-21-139	630-0-0	FCM	Yes	0.25
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	None	..	....	220	82-0-0-138	82-0-0	F	No	1.00
Grosse Pte. Woods, Mich.	None	..	....	208	70-0-0-138	70-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Gulfport, Miss.	2-0	0	300	....	....	....	...	...	...
Guthrie, Okla.	None	..	....	368	359-0-6-2	359-0-0	F	No	0.50
Hanford, Calif.	10-3	1	397	545	0-0-0-545	0-0-0	M	Yes	1.00
Hanover, Pa.	None	..	....	375	125-44-0-206	125-0-0	C	No	1.00
Harlingen, Texas	3-3	1	203	815	....	....	M	No	0.15
Harrisburg, Ill.	2-2	..	71	300	0-0-4-296	0-0-0	M	No	0.50
Harrison, N. J.	None	..	....	290	267-0-0-23	267-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Harrisonburg, Va.	2-2	0	336	264	159-0-19-86	159-0-0	FM	Yes	0.25
Harvey, Ill.	5-4	0	298	546	125-57-4-360	....	C	No	1.00
Hawthorne, Calif.	1-0	0	70	None	....	....	...	...	...
Hazel Park, Mich.	1-0	..	....	300	300-0-0-0	300-0-0	CM	No	1.00
Helena, Mont.	5-1	0	181	425	300-0-25-100	300-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Henderson, Ky.	None	..	....	650	0-0-24-626	0-0-0	C	Yes	0.10
Henderson, N. C.	1-1	1	110	357	254-0-21-82	....	M	No	1.00
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	6-5	2	213	752	344-0-0-408	....	M	No	1.00
Hibbing, Minn.	2-1	0	75	565	550-0-15-0	550-0-0	C	No	1.00
Highland Park, Ill.	6-3	2	1,150	650	400-30-50-170	400-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Hingham t, Mass.	1-0	0	470	None	....	....	...	...	...

TABLE XVIII — PARKING METERS AND LOTS — Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Estab-lished 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	En-force-ment Methods	Cour-tesy Tick-ets	Usual Fine
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Hobbs, N. M.	None	. .	. . . .	776	383-. .-. .-. .	383-0-0	M	Yes	$1.00
Holland, Mich.	10-7	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Hollywood, Fla.	9-6	2	981	705	0-0-0-705	0-0-0	CM	No	1.00
Hopewell, Va.	2-1	1	178	241	0-0-0-241	0-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
Hornell, N. Y.	1-1	0	160	630	0-0-10-620	0-0-0	C	Yes	0.50
Houma, La.	1-1	1	40	400	200-0-20-180	. . . .	FCM	No	1.00
Huntsville, Ala.	None	. .	. . . .	700	200-0-100-400	200-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Huron, S. D.	4-3	1	202	630	2-0-16-612	2-0-0	F	Yes	0.50
Hyattsville, Md.	2-2	1	300	263	263-0-0-0	0-0-263	C	No	1.00
Idaho Falls, Idaho	1-0	0	75	925	383-0-13-529	383-0-0	M	No	1.00
Independence, Kan.	1-0	0	88	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Indiana, Pa.	None	. .	. . . .	527	339-0-8-180	283-56-0	M	No	0.25
Inkster, Mich.	1-0	0	200	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ironton, Ohio	None	. .	. . . .	459	441-13-0-0	184-257-0	FC	No	0.50
Ironwood, Mich.	2-2	0	56	337	250-0-0-86	250-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Jacksonville, Ill.	3-3	1	154	630	0-0-0-630	0-0-0	M	No	0.25
Janesville, Wis.	8-7	0	621	549	. . . .	. . . .	M	No	1.00
Jeannette, Pa.	3-3	3	400	365	0-0-0-365	0-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Jeffersonville, Ind.	None	. .	. . . .	300	100-0-0-200	100-0-0	F	No	0.25
Johnson City, N. Y.	1-1	1	40	480	60-0-0-420	60-0-0	F	No	1.00
Johnstown, N. Y.	4-0	0	200	247	247-0-0-0	247-0-0	F	No	. . .
Junction City, Kan.	5-3	0	348	474	458-16-0-0	458-0-0	F	Yes	0.25
Kearney, Neb.	None	. .	. . . .	650	630-0-0-20	630-0-0	F	No	0.25
Keene, N. H.	4-4	2	526	589	. . . .	. . . .	F	No	0.50
Kenmore, N. Y.	2-2	0	250	425	375-0-0-50	375-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Kennewick, Wash.	None	. .	. . . .	258	0-0-4-254	0-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Kingsport, Tenn.	6-2	0	768	1,073	868-0-12-193	868-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Kingsville, Tex.	None	. .	. . . .	205	175-0-10-20	175-0-0	C	No	1.00
Kinston, N. C.	3-3	0	. . . .	660	135-0-12-513	135-0-0	FM	No	1.00
Kirksville, Mo.	None	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	F	No	0.25
Kirkwood, Mo.	7-2	2	305	310	0-0-0-30	0-0-0	C	No	0.05
Klamath Falls, Ore.	2-2	0	. . . .	774	416-30-7-321	416-0-0	M	No	0.50
La Mesa, Calif.	4-4	2	150	751	400-0-0-351	400-0-0	C	No	0.50
La Salle, Ill.	2-1	2	95	555	0-0-25-530	0-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Laconia, N. H.	7-4	1	1,102	350	165-0-0-185	165-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
Lake Worth, Fla.	4-3	0	400	910	900-10-0-0	900-0-0	M	No	1.00
Lakewood tp, N. J.	4-0	2	325	732	0-0-0-732	0-0-0	FCM	No	1.00
Lamesa, Texas	None	. .	. . . .	535	0-0-0-535	0-0-0	FM	Yes	0.25
Lancaster, Ohio	None	. .	. . . .	472	227-29-6-210	. . . .	M	No	0.50
Lansdowne, Pa.	2-2	1	99	136	. . . .	. . . .	F	No	1.00
Laramie, Wyo.	1-1	0	25	25	0-0-0-25	0-0-0	M	Yes	1.00
Las Cruces, N. M.	1-1	1	73	268	265-. .-. .-. .	265-0-0	F	Yes	0.50
Las Vegas, Nev.	7-5	1	350	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Lawrence, Kan.	6-6	2	395	875	371-138-13-353	1-370-0	M	No	0.50
Leavenworth, Kan.	4-2	1	180	300	. . . .	. . . .	M	No	0.50
Lewiston, Idaho	2-2	0	224	628	628-0-0-0	628-0-0	M	Yes	1.00
Lewistown, Pa.	3-0	2	250	811	119-0-7-685	0-119-0	FC	No	1.00
Lexington t, Mass.	3-0	0	300	110	110-0-0-0	110-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
Lexington, N. C.	None	. .	. . . .	420	190-0-50-180	190-0-0	FCM	No	1.00
Lodi, Calif.	7-5	4	378	590	473-0-8-109	473-0-0	C	No	0.50
Lodi, N. J.	1-0	0	50	106	106-0-0-0	106-0-0	C	No	1.00
Logansport, Ind.	9-9	4	400	656	273-0-0-383	273-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Lombard, Ill.	2-2	0	66	310	0-0-7-303	0-0-0	C	No	0.25
Longview, Texas	None	. .	. . . .	811	495-0-6-310	. . . .	C	Yes	1.00
Longview, Wash.	None	. .	. . . .	558	270-0-0-288	270-0-0	C	No	1.00
Lufkin, Tex.	None	. .	. . . .	534	140-32-0-362	140-0-0	C	Yes	0.25
McAlester, Okla.	None	. .	. . . .	450	444-0-6-0	444-0-0	C	Yes	0.25

Table XVIII—Parking Meters and Lots—Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Established 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	Enforcement Methods	Courtesy Tickets	Usual Fine
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
McAllen, Texas	4-4	2	189	634	0-0-16-618	. . . .	F	No	$1.00
McComb, Miss.	None	. .	. . . .	435	0-0-0-435	0-0-0	F	No	0.50
McKinney, Texas . . .	None	. .	. . . .	280	227-4-0-49	227-0-0	FC	Yes	0.25
Macomb, Ill.	None	. .	. . . .	500	0-4-0-496	0-0-0	F	No	0.25
Madera, Calif.	3-0	1	208	521	234-0-4-283	234-0-0	C	No	1.00
Madison, N. J.	4-2	0	. . . .	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Mamaroneck, N. Y. . .	8-4	1	900	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Manhattan, Kan.	5-4	1	321	621	526-0-36-59	526-0-0	FC	Yes	0.25
Mankato, Minn.	8-6	5	532	823	803-0-20-0	803-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50
Marietta, Ga.	None	. .	. . . .	382	311-0-0-71	311-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Marinette, Wis.	7-1	2	420	407	200-0-7-200	200-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
Marlborough, Mass. .	2-0	0	270	197	0-0-0-197	0-0-0	F	No	1.00
Marquette, Mich. . . .	4-1	0	. . . .	300	222-0-0-78	222-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Marshall, Texas	None	. .	. . . .	700	0-0-20-680	0-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
Marshalltown, Iowa . .	10-5	2	342	950	215-33-4-698	31-184-0	CM	Yes	0.50
Marshfield, Wis. . . .	5-4	2	215	503	236-0-0-267	236-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Martinsburg, W. Va. .	2-2	0	60	700	55-25-4-616	55-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Martinsville, Va. . . .	3-3	1	244	232	232-0-0-0	232-0-0	F	No	1.00
Massena, N. Y.	3-2	1	192	325	. . . .	. . . .	F	Yes	1.00
Mattoon, Ill.	1-1	1	. . . .	750	0-0-20-703	0-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Meadville, Pa.	10-9	2	392	726	. . . .	. . . .	F	No	1.00
Medford, Ore.	None	. .	. . . .	872	431-97-0-344	431-0-0	C	Yes	0.50
Melrose Park, Ill. . .	3-3	0	175	416	138-0-0-278	138-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Menlo Park, Calif. . .	8-0	1	890	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Menominee, Mich. . .	6-0	1	570	320	100-1-1-218	100-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50
Merced, Calif.	8-8	0	368	595	11-0-13-571	11-0-0	M	No	1.00
Mercedes, Texas . . .	None	. .	. . . .	215	135-0-0-80	135-0-0	M	Yes	1.00
Mesa, Ariz.	2-0	0	200	500	0-0-2-498	0-0-0	C	No	1.00
Mexico, Mo.	4-2	2	395	696	0-0-0-696	0-0-0	M	No	0.25
Miami, Okla.	None	. .	. . . .	380	330-0-0-50	330-0-0	FC	Yes	0.10
Middleborough t, Mass.	3-0	0	650	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Middlesborough, Ky. .	None	. .	. . . .	511	511-0-0-0	511-0-0	FC	Yes	0.25
Middletown, N. Y. . . .	5-5	1	. . . .	282	167-0-0-105	167-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Midland, Mich.	5-4	1	662	363	303-0-50-10	303-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Midland, Texas	None	. .	. . . .	907	521-29-17-340	521-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Millburn tp, N. J. . . .	7-7	1	766	344	344-0-0-0	344-0-0	M	No	1.00
Mission, Texas	None	. .	. . . .	178	7-0-6-165	7-0-0	F	No	1.00
Mitchell, S. D.	None	. .	. . . .	420	0-0-0-42	0-0-0	F	No	0.50
Modesto, Calif.	12-9	0	858	1,247	600-0-11-636	600-0-0	M	No	1.00
Monessen, Pa.	7-5	0	340	580	120-0-0-46	0-12-0	FC	No	0.10
Monmouth, Ill.	2-2	1	250	500	0-0-0-500	0-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50
Monroe, N. C.	None	. .	. . . .	274	0-0-0-274	0-0-0	C	No	1.00
Monrovia, Calif.	6-0	6	352	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Monterey, Calif.	8-5	2	649	835	244-0-0-591	244-0-0	M	No	1.00
Moorhead, Minn. . . .	10-0	4	500	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Morristown, N. J. . . .	3-0	0	200	781	365-148-7-261	0-365-0	C	No	1.00
Morristown, Tenn. . .	2-0	0	. . . .	336	0-0-0-336	0-0-0	FCM	Yes	0.50
Moultrie, Ga.	3-0	1	120	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Moundsville, W. Va. .	None	. .	. . . .	308	303-0-5-0	0-303-0	M	No	1.00
Mount Clemens, Mich.	4-4	0	537	456	247-29-15-165	247-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	5-6	0	272	337	246-0-12-79	246-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Mount Vernon, Ill. . .	2-2	2	75	467	. . . .	. . . .	M	Yes	0.50
Mount Vernon, Ohio .	None	. .	. . . .	986	. . . .	. . . .	C	No	0.25
Mountain View, Calif.	1-0	0	70	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Murfreesboro, Tenn. .	2-2	0	200	800	800-0-0-0	800-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	3-3	1	166	282	. . . .	. . . .	C	No	1.00
Nacogdoches, Texas .	1-1	1	49	212	0-0-12-200	0-0-0	F	No	1.00

Table XVIII — Parking Meters and Lots — Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Estab-lished 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	En-force-ment Methods	Cour-tesy Tick-ets	Usual Fine
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Nampa, Idaho	3-3	3	182	700	....	....	C	No	$0.25
Nanticoke, Pa.	None	..	....	340	0-0-0-340	0-0-0	F	No	1.00
Napa, Calif.	4-4	2	350	775	0-0-0-775	0-0-0	M	No	1.00
Natchez, Miss.	None	..	....	527	4-0-18-505	4-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Neenah, Wis.	11-3	2	400	476	351-50-0-75	351-0-0	C	No	0.50
Neptune tp, N. J.	3-1	2	300	68	40-0-0-28	40-0-0	F	No	1.00
New Bern, N. C.	3-3	2	317	319	0-0-19-300	0-0-0	M	Yes	1.00
New Braunfels, Texas	None	..	....	360	0-0-0-360	0-0-0	F	No	0.50
New Castle, Ind.	6-1	0	674	300	0-0-0-300	0-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Newark, N. Y.	2-1	1	200	330	0-0-0-330	0-0-0	C	No	0.50
Newport Beach, Calif.	10-6	0	1,820	1,234	419-5-0-810	....	FCM	No	1.00
Newton, Kan.	1-1	1	95	487	0-0-15-472	0-0-0	C	No	0.25
Niles, Mich.	10-8	2	....	354	....	....	C	Yes	1.00
Norfolk, Neb.	2-1	1	100	735	0-0-0-735	0-0-0	C	No	0.05
North Adams, Mass.	3-2	1	400	250	0-0-0-250	0-0-0	FC	No	1.00
North Miami, Fla.	2-2	0	104	None	....	....	...	...	...
North Platte, Neb.	None	..	....	756	0-0-0-756	0-0-0	F	Yes	0.25
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	1-0	0	200	232	232-0-0-0	232-0-0	F	No	1.00
Northbridge t, Mass.	1-0	0	600	200	0-0-0-200	0-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Norwood t, Mass.	4-2	0	....	None	....	....	...	...	...
Oak Lawn, Ill.	1-0	1	92	None	....	....	...	...	...
Ocala, Fla.	10-7	4	588	546	....	....	C	Yes	0.50
Oceanside, Calif.	4-4	4	300	727	727-0-0-0	727-0-0	C	No	1.00
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	3-2	1	225	364	364-0-0-0	364-0-0	F	No	1.00
Oil City, Pa.	11-10	4	554	540	433-30-2-75	433-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Okmulgee, Okla.	None	..	....	540	515-0-25-0	....	M	Yes	0.25
Olean, N. Y.	1-0	0	600	500	546-0-4-250	546-0-0	F	No	1.00
Olympia, Wash.	1-1	1	20	829	700-0-30-99	....	FC	No	1.00
Oneida, N. Y.	4-4	1	220	348	....	....	C	No	1.00
Oneonta, N. Y.	2-2	1	364	388	0-0-0-388	0-0-0	F	No	1.00
Orange, Calif.	4-0	0	300	None	....	....	...	...	...
Orange, Tex.	None	..	....	750	0-0-6-744	0-0-0	M	No	1.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	5-0	2	425	800	760-10-10-20	760-0-0	FCM	Yes	0.50
Oskaloosa, Iowa	2-0	0	....	279	0-0-3-276	0-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Oswego, N. Y.	2-0	0	60	500	350-0-0-150	350-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
Ottawa, Ill.	3-1	1	540	552	123-0-20-409	123-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Owatonna, Minn.	7-3	2	408	609	....	....	FC	No	0.50
Owosso, Mich.	6-.	1	570	660	0-0-0-660	0-0-0	C	No	1.00
Painesville, Ohio	3-3	0	198	418	....	....	M	No	1.00
Palestine, Texas	None	..	....	500	0-0-0-500	0-0-0	F	No	1.00
Palm Springs, Calif.	None	..	....	570	210-0-9-351	0-210-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Pampa, Texas	None	..	....	673	423-0-0-250	423-0-0	M	No	0.25
Paris, Texas	2-2	2	123	701	409-50-0-242	332-77-0	FC	Yes	0.50
Park Ridge, Ill.	3-2	1	350	450	....	....	C	No	1.00
Parsons, Kan.	2-1	1	145	....	....	....	...	...	...
Pasco, Wash.	1-0	0	50	385	0-0-4-381	0-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Peekskill, N. Y.	5-5	2	1,200	543	388-0-0-155	123-265-0	FC	No	1.00
Pendleton, Ore.	2-1	..	....	591	302-0-57-232	167-135-0	CM	Yes	1.00
Peru, Ind.	2-0	0	100	650	0-20-9-621	0-0-0	C	No	0.25
Piedmont, Calif.	1-0	0	30	None	....	....	...	...	...
Piqua, Ohio	4-2	2	150	439	230-0-15-194	230-0-0	C	No	0.10
Pittsburg, Calif.	5-0	2	148	536	0-10-3-523	0-0-0	M	No	1.00
Pittsburg, Kan.	4-2	2	185	655	0-0-0-655	0-0-0	M	Yes	0.50
Plymouth t, Mass.	2-1	0	80	250	0-0-0-250	0-0-0	F	No	1.00
Ponca City, Okla.	None	..	....	760	450-0-27-286	450-0-0	C	Yes	0.50
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	None	..	....	600	0-0-0-600	0-0-0	C	No	0.50
Port Angeles, Wash.	3-0	0	144	400	370-0-0-30	370-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50

Table XVIII—Parking Meters and Lots—Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Estab- lished 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	En- force- ment Methods	Cour- tesy Tick- ets	Usual Fine
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Port Chester, N. Y.	12-12	3	1,044	578	540-. .-. .-. .	540-0-0	FCM	No	$1.00
Portsmouth, N. H.	5-3	0	398	433	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	0.50
Pottstown, Pa.	3-3	2	128	128	0-0-0-128	0-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Pottsville, Pa.	None	. .	. . . .	548	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Prichard, Ala.	None	. .	. . . .	700	0-0-0-700	0-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Princeton, N. J.	7-5	1	457	532	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Puyallup, Wash.	None	. .	. . . .	396	396-0-0-0	396-0-0	F	No	0.10
Radnor tp, Pa.	2-2	1	131	347	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Rahway, N. J.	4-. .	0	201	416	. . . .	. . . .	F	No	1.00
Rantoul, Ill.	None	. .	. . . .	416	0-0-17-399	0-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Red Wing, Minn.	1-1	1	100	400	0-0-9-391	0-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Redding, Calif.	5-5	0	280	662	277-0-11-375	. . . .	FCM	Yes	1.00
Redlands, Calif.	4-4	2	220	538	155-0-0-383	155-0-0	M	No	0.50
Reidsville, N. C.	4-0	1	200	350	788-0-12-50	288-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Rensselaer, N. Y.	None	. .	. . . .	45	45-0-0-0	45-0-0	F	No	1.00
Renton, Wash.	2-2	0	60	379	220-39-0-120	270-0-0	C	No	1.00
Richmond Heights, Mo.	None	. .	. . . .	400	0-0-0-400	0-0-0	F	No	1.00
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	1-0	. .	20	130	130-0-0-0	130-0-0	F	No	1.00
Ridgewood, N. J.	3-3	0	229	644	570-0-0-74	470-0-0	FC	No	1.00
River Rouge, Mich.	4-4	0	155	451	352-4-0-95	352-0-0	C	No	. . .
Rochester, N. H.	3-2	0	150	200	150-0-0-50	150-0-0	F	Yes	0.25
Rock Hill, S. C.	8-5	1	584	235	220-0-4-11	220-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Rock Springs, Wyo.	None	. .	. . . .	499	0-0-8-491	0-0-0	C	Yes	0.50
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	20-13	1	2,371	860	780-0-0-80	780-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Roselle, N. J.	1-1	1	100	250	250-0-0-0	250-0-0	F	No	1.00
Roselle Park, N. J.	3-0	1	200	150	150-0-0-0	150-0-0	F	No	1.00
Roseville, Calif.	2-0	0	240	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ruston, La.	None	. .	. . . .	350	0-0-13-337	0-0-0	F	No	0.25
Rutland, Vt.	3-3	1	318	482	. . . .	. . . .	FC	No	1.00
Rye, N. Y.	11-4	3	1,000	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Saco, Me.	None	. .	. . . .	135	125-0-0-10	125-0-0	F	Yes	0.50
St. Augustine, Fla.	None	. .	. . . .	566	371-0-9-186	371-0-0	FM	Yes	1.00
St. Joseph, Mich.	6-6	0	326	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	C	No	1.00
Salem, Ohio	1-1	0	28	269	263-0-6-0	263-0-0	FM	No	. . .
Salinas, Calif.	8-0	1	665	486	397-0-0-89	397-0-0	M	No	1.00
Salisbury, Md.	3-3	1	250	265	165-15-10-75	165-0-0	F	No	1.00
Salisbury, N. C.	None	. .	. . . .	548	. . . .	. . . .	CM	Yes	1.00
San Anselmo, Calif.	5-0	0	296	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
San Benito, Texas	1-0	1	65	220	210-0-0-10	210-0-0	F	No	0.25
San Buenaventura, Calif.	13-1	2	1,244	560	442-0-0-118	. . . .	C	No	1.00
San Carlos, Calif.	2-0	0	300	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
San Fernando, Calif.	10-7	2	617	433	148-0-9-276	148-0-0	M	Yes	1.00
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	6-4	1	362	550	0-0-29-521	0-0-0	C	No	1.00
San Rafael, Calif.	3-3	3	230	1,200	. . . .	. . . .	M	No	1.00
Sanford, Fla.	2-0	1	339	397	397-0-0-0	397-0-0	FC	Yes	0.25
Sanford t, Maine	None	. .	. . . .	350	350-0-0-0	350-0-0	F	Yes	0.50
Sanford, N. C.	None	. .	. . . .	306	0-0-12-294	0-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Santa Cruz, Calif.	7-7	7	366	1,044	578-0-0-466	578-0-0	C	No	1.00
Santa Maria, Calif.	2-0	1	60	450	0-0-10-440	. . . .	C	No	1.00
Santa Paula, Calif.	6-0	2	244	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Santa Rosa, Calif.	7-5	. .	639	1,100	683-0-4-413	683-0-0	C	No	1.00
Sapulpa, Okla.	None	. .	. . . .	500	475-0-25-0	475-0-0	C	No	0.50
Sarasota, Fla.	4-4	3	419	912	597-0-58-257	597-0-0	C	No	1.00
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1-0	0	300	293	216-0-0-77	216-0-0	CM	No	1.00
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	4-0	1	225	440	440-0-0-0	440-0-0	C	No	0.50
Scarsdale, N. Y.	3-3	0	225	335	238-0-0-97	238-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Scottsbluff, Neb.	None	. .	. . . .	524	0-0-0-524	0-0-0	FCM	Yes	0.50

Table XVIII — Parking Meters and Lots — Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Established 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	Enforcement Methods	Courtesy Tickets	Usual Fine
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Selma, Ala.	None	. .	. . . .	600	0-0-11-589	0-0-0	C	No	$1.00
Shamokin, Pa.	None	. .	. . . .	700	450-200-50-0	. . . .	F	No	0.50
Shawnee, Okla.	None	. .	. . . .	760	0-0-0-760	0-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Shelby, N. C.	1-1	0	70	400	343-0-12-45	343-0-0	FC	Yes	0.25
Sheridan, Wyo.	None	. .	. . . .	533	142-0-29-362	142-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Sherman, Texas	3-3	1	220	662	. . . .	. . . .	FC	Yes	1.00
Sidney, Ohio	None	. .	. . . .	613	600-0-13-0	600-0-0	F	No	0.25
Somerville, N. J.	4-3	0	500	475	400-. .-. .-. .	400-0-0	FC	No	1.00
S. Charleston, W. Va.	1-1	1	45	474	. . . .	. . . .	CM	No	0.25
S. Kingstown t, R. I.	1-0	0	150	205	119-0-6-0	119-0-0	F	No	1.00
South Milwaukee, Wis.	4-1	0	120	220	100-0-0-120	100-0-0	C	No	1.00
South Orange, N. J.	6-6	2	178	289	86-107-0-96	86-0-0	M	No	2.00
South Portland, Me.	1-0	1	67	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
South River, N. J.	1-1	1	300	200	200-0-0-0	200-0-0	M	No	1.00
South St. Paul, Minn.	4-4	2	110	300	. . . .	. . . .	C	No	1.00
Southbridge t, Mass.	2-0	0	145	285	112-0-6-167	112-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
Springfield, Ore.	5-0	2	261	390	289-15-2-84	289-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50
Springfield tp, (Del. Co.), Pa.	1-0	0	150	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
State College, Pa.	3-3	2	150	336	300-0-0-36	0-300-0	FM	No	1.00
Statesville, N. C.	6-4	1	500	550	400-0-50-100	400-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Staunton, Va.	3-3	1	520	307	. . . .	. . . .	FC	Yes	0.05
Stillwater, Okla.	2-0	1	75	665	600-50-15-0	600-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Stoughton t, Mass.	2-0	2	125	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Suffolk, Va.	6-6	4	274	152	16-0-0-136	16-0-0	FCM	No	1.00
Summit, N. J.	9-9	2	903	756	173-180-78-325	173-0-0	M	No	1.00
Sumter, S. C.	6-6	2	371	316	0-0-0-316	0-0-0	FM	Yes	0.50
Sunbury, Pa.	1-1	1	50	815	0-0-0-815	0-0-0	F	No	0.25
Sunnyvale, Calif.	10-7	3	643	536	. . . .	. . . .	C	No	1.00
Swampscott t, Mass.	1-0	1	65	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Sweetwater, Tex.	1-0	0	75	560	96-0-0-464	96-0-0	F	No	0.25
Swissvale, Pa.	2-2	0	118	124	124-0-0-0	124-0-0	F	No	0.25
Takoma Park, Md.	None	. .	. . . .	100	100-0-0-0	100-0-0	C	No	1.00
Talladega, Ala.	None	. .	. . . .	500	88-0-10-402	88-0-0	C	Yes	0.25
Tamaqua, Pa.	None	. .	. . . .	240	0-0-0-240	0-0-0	F	No	0.50
Terrell, Texas	None	. .	. . . .	400	. . . .	. . . .	F	No	0.50
Texas City, Texas	None	. .	. . . .	450	. .-. .-25-. .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	0.25
Thomasville, Ga.	None	. .	. . . .	456	. . . .	. . . .	F	Yes	0.50
Thomasville, N. C.	3-2	0	214	277	0-0-4-273	0-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Tiffin, Ohio	4-4	1	285	540	181-0-0-359	. . . .	FC	No	0.25
Tonawanda, N. Y.	2-0	1	200	450	20-0-0-430	20-0-0	F	No	1.00
Traverse City, Mich.	7-7	0	549	461	375-0-35-151	375-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Trinidad, Colo.	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	375	. . . .	. . . .	F	Yes	1.00
Troy, Ohio	None	. .	. . . .	430	430-0-0-0	430-0-0	F	No	1.00
Tulare, Calif.	5-0	0	202	421	0-0-2-419	0-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Turtle Creek, Pa.	2-2	0	135	365	0-0-0-365	0-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Twin Falls, Idaho	7-5	0	450	634	229-0-48-367	229-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Two Rivers, Wis.	5-0	1	310	324	115-0-5-204	115-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Uniontown, Pa.	5-4	1	391	431	. . . .	. . . .	FCM	No	0.25
University Hgts., Ohio	1-0	0	325	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Upland, Calif.	3-0	3	182	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Valdosta, Ga.	2-2	1	112	620	0-0-7-618	0-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Vernon, Texas	None	. .	. . . .	600	0-0-0-600	0-0-0	FC	Yes	0.75
Victoria, Texas	None	. .	. . . .	620	0-0-3-617	0-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Virginia, Minn.	1-1	0	. . . .	436	344-0-6-86	344-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Visalia, Calif.	11-3	2	450	671	0-0-13-658	0-0-0	C	Yes	1.00
Wabash, Ind.	5-2	0	400	324	. . . .	. . . .	FM	No	0.75

TABLE XVIII—PARKING METERS AND LOTS—Continued

City	City-Owned Parking Lots			On-Street Parking Meters					
	Total, No. With Charge	Established 1958-59	No. of Spaces	Total	No. at Each Time Limit	Rate For 1-hour Meters	Enforcement Methods	Courtesy Tickets	Usual Fine
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Wakefield t, Mass.	6-0	1	600	None	....	....	...	...	$...
Walla Walla, Wash.	None	..	....	909	355-20-0-534	0-355-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Wallingford, Conn.	3-1	0	97	328	325-0-3-0	325-0-0	F	No	1.00
Warren, Pa.	4-4	2	331	252	....	....	F	...	1.00
Washington, Ind.	3-1	2	200	285	0-0-4-381	0-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Wash. Ct. House, Ohio	None	..	....	530	0-0-10-520	0-0-0	C	No	0.25
Watertown t, Conn.	None	..	....	200	200-0-0-0	200-0-0	F	No	1.00
Watertown, S. D.	2-0	1	75	750	700-0-0-50	700-0-0	FC	Yes	0.50
Watertown, Wis.	7-4	2	220	300	....	....	FC	Yes	0.50
Watsonville, Calif.	2-1	1	113	439	326-0-3-110	326-0-0	FC	No	1.00
Waukesha, Wis.	9-0	0	1,200	648	0-0-26-622	0-0-0	C	No	1.00
Waxahachie, Texas	1-0	0	75	415	0-10-0-405	0-0-0	F	No	0.25
Waycross, Ga.	None	..	....	817	0-..-..-761	0-0-0	FC	Yes	1.00
Wayne, Mich.	9-7	1	700	499	40-0-0-459	40-0-0	FC	No	0.50
Waynesboro, Pa.	3-0	0	500	279	250-0-0-29	250-0-0	F	Yes	1.00
Waynesboro, Va.	5-0	0	500	230	0-0-0-230	0-0-0	F	No	1.00
Webster t, Mass.	3-2	1	162	236	0-0-0-236	0-0-0	F	No	1.00
Webster Groves, Mo.	1-0	0	25	338	0-0-0-338	0-0-0	M	Yes	0.10
Weehawken tp, N. J.	3-3	1	100	75	0-0-15-60	....	F	No	1.00
Weirton, W. Va.	4-4	2	60	500	....	....	FC	No	1.00
Wellesley t, Mass.	6-5	1	650	458	0-0-0-458	0-0-0	C	No	1.00
Wenatchee, Wash.	None	..	....	679	318-6-8-347	....	C	No	1.00
West Frankfort, Ill.	None	..	....	340	0-0-0-340	0-0-0	F	No	0.25
Westbrook, Me.	2-2	2	113	131	125-0-6-0	125-0-0	F	Yes	0.50
Westfield, Mass.	None	..	....	421	....	....	C	Yes	1.00
Wheaton, Ill.	1-1	0	3	535	290-0-25-220	290-0-0	C	No	0.25
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	4-1	0	170	173	137-0-0-36	137-0-0	C	No	2.00
Wilmette, Ill.	8-..	1	486	309	259-0-0-50	259-0-0	C	No	2.00
Wilson, N. C.	2-2	1	265	425	254-0-43-128	242-..-..	FC	Yes	1.00
Winchester, Va.	3-2	0	325	489	....	....	M	Yes	1.00
Winfield, Kan.	5-0	1	....	440	0-0-0-440	0-0-0	C	No	0.25
Winnetka, Ill.	6-0	0	781	None	....	....	...	...	...
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	5-4	4	371	480	161-0-0-319	161-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Woburn, Mass.	1-1	1	100	129	129-0-0-0	129-0-0	C	No	...
Wood River, Ill.	4-0	2	153	160	0-0-0-160	0-0-0	F	No	0.50
Woodbury, N. J.	3-2	2	100	100	290-0-0-10	290-0-0	F	No	1.00
Woodland, Calif.	1-1	0	37	425	155-0-0-270	155-0-0	C	No	1.00
Wooster, Ohio	3-1	1	1,200	684	0-40-44-600	0-0-0	FCM	Yes	1.00
Xenia, Ohio	5-5	1	285	370	261-0-0-109	261-0-0	FC	No	0.25
Ypsilanti, Mich.	4-2	0	378	470	343-0-0-127	343-0-0	FC	No	1.00

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1959

By Arthur Williams

Associate Executive Director, National Recreation Association, New York

THE problem of adequate coordinated or combined municipal-county park and recreation services in metropolitan areas presented one of the outstanding problems faced by local authorities in 1959. Some of the smaller metropolitan areas are acting on the problem through county or joint city-county planning and organization. Several large areas are making careful studies of the problem preliminary to efforts to develop sound practical steps for joint or cooperative action on an area-wide basis. More bond issues were passed but for a total amount of less than half of that of the previous years. Budgets and salaries showed general but modest increases. There is a continued shortage of qualified personnel. The provision of new areas and facilities showed a marked increase for the first time.

Legislation. Georgia passed a bill abolishing the state recreation commission. California abolished the independent status of its state recreation commission but kept the work of the commission intact. The commission is now an advisory body to a new division of recreation in the department of natural resources. California also revised and clarified its recreation and park district laws; enacted a bill permitting cities and counties to assess not to exceed $30 per lot on subdivisions for the park, playground, recreation, and drainage facilities of the city or county; and authorized counties to transfer improved park property of a local character to the city in which it lies without consideration other than that it be maintained as a public park.

Utah passed a bill permitting counties to assess up to 1 mill for the acquisition and development of park and recreation facilities. Ohio passed an amendment setting a simple favorable majority vote instead of the 60 per cent now required for certain purposes, including recreation. New Jersey passed a county recreation law. Connecticut authorized the use of flood water detention areas for park and recreation purposes. Oregon passed a law establishing the position of state recreation director under the state parks division of the state highway commission.

Illinois passed legislation to counteract judicial tendencies to extend the tort liability of local governments. The general assembly enacted laws to exempt park districts (including the Chicago Park District) from the negligence of its officers and employees in the operation or maintenance of any property or equipment under their jurisdiction. Similar legislation exempts counties.

Organization and Administration. A total of 68 new recreation departments were reported in 1959, with 33 having official boards or commissions and 24 having advisory boards. Three communities reported the consolidation of separate park and recreation departments. Cooperation between local government agencies — municipalities, counties, school districts — continued during the year, particularly in the smaller metropolitan areas.

Personnel. The demand for qualified workers continued to exceed the supply. Asking salaries for top executive positions ranged from $7,500 to $10,000, an increase of $1,000 in the minimum figure. Cities losing workers find it difficult to find qualified replacements at the same salaries. The rapid growth of recreation programs in special fields such as the military and ill and handicapped is increasing the competition for professional workers on both executive and program levels.

Salaries increased generally but in modest amounts in most cases. Quality of leadership continues to improve, and substantial progress is being made by the profession in the development and operation of statewide voluntary registration systems.

The National Social Welfare Assembly sponsored a manpower study in the social welfare field, including recreation. It is being conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The study will give municipal, county, state, and federal agencies a national inventory of park and recreation personnel, including information on the number of workers, types of positions, salaries, educational background, job classifications, and working conditions. The results will be available in the fall of 1960.

In-service training at the executive and top supervisory levels continues to improve. The internship program of the National Recreation Association enrolled six new trainees in 1959 bringing the total in the last few years to 25. The Fourth National Institute in Recreation Administration held in Chicago with 100 park and recreation executives in attendance was devoted to planning recreation areas and facilities. The 1960 institute scheduled for Washington, D. C., at the time of the National Recreation Congress will be on personnel administration. It will have a strong faculty drawn from the Public Personnel Association, National Civil Service League, and the U. S. Civil Service Commission. A number of regional and state institutes and workshops were conducted on various problems.

Many special institutes, workshops, and conferences are conducted at national, regional, state, and local levels on park and recreation administration, maintenance, personnel, and program. The American Institute of Park Executives, the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the Athletic Institute are among the national agencies active in this field.

Planning. Interest in county and metropolitan area planning for parks and recreation continued active. Reports received indicate that more cities than ever are using sound planning as a basis for the development of areas, facilities, and programs. Some of the city and county and metropolitan areas starting or completing comprehensive plans in 1959 are Kanawha County, West Virginia; Monroe County, New York; Salt Lake City and County, Utah; St. Joseph, Missouri; Dayton, Ohio; Salem, Oregon; Adams County, Colorado; Groton, Connecticut; Spartanburg, South Carolina; El Paso, Texas; and Newark, New Jersey.

Program. The White House Conference on Children and Youth has stimulated interest in the recreation needs of those age groups through the local and state conferences held in advance of the Conference itself. The White House Conference on Aging has accelerated the already mounting interest and activity in meeting the recreation needs of our older people.

Since Orin F. Nolting reported in 1955 on "Cultural Activities of Cities in the United States" for the American Committee for International Municipal Cooperation, there has been a significant increase in this area of municipal service. More cities have built or are planning to build cultural centers. Municipal recreation and park departments are broadening their services in music, drama, arts, crafts. There is active cooperation in many localities between local governments and private groups in the sponsorship of the cultural arts. Recreation services for the ill and handicapped of all ages, including the institutionalized and the homebound, are rapidly increasing with municipalities doing more and more to meet their recreation responsibilities for this group.

Boating and water sports continue to expand with increasing pressures on local governments for boating facilities and services. More attention was given to the needs of the family as a unit, including boating, camping, and outings. The problem of juvenile delinquency has meant a continued interest in adequate and appropriate recreation facilities and programs for teen-agers. Children's playgrounds showed an increased attendance due to better planned programs and leadership.

Areas and Facilities. There was a noticeable increase in 1959 in the acquisition and development of new areas and facilities following the leveling off in 1958. There was also marked activity in acquiring land and facilities in the fringe areas. Parks, playgrounds, skating rinks, swimming pools, recreation buildings, and marinas were the leaders.

Finance. Local government budgets showed a general but moderate increase in most sections of the country, except in New England, Michigan, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah where they were generally the same. The Great Lakes states (except Michigan) and California showed the greatest over-all increases. In California, all but five cities increased their budgets — 12 of them from 20 to 100 per cent. In Iowa, 12 additional county conservation districts were created by referendum vote with a 1 mill tax authorized. These commissions have authority in the field of parks and recreation.

There was an increase in the number of bond issues submitted to the voters in 1959, but many of those submitted were for more modest amounts than in previous years. Successful votes were reported by 48 cities, 45 of which approved bond issues totalling $16,354,000 — less than half the amount approved by 37 cities in 1958. General policies and practices regarding charges and fees for the use of park and recreation facilities and services continued about the same in most regions of the country, except for new special facilities such as marinas and artificial skating rinks. Fees and charges for athletics, swimming, and golf increased in some southeastern states.

Professional Organizations. The National Recreation Association 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11) provided field service to nearly 700 communities which included personal consultation on current problems, surveys and plans, and training institutes. It also assisted state government agencies with their recreation problems. More than 21,000 inquiries were handled by correspondence and consultation at headquarters. The Association co-sponsored the National Recreation Congress at Chicago, attended by 2,215 recreation leaders. The Association's International Recreation Service handled requests from 50 foreign countries.

The American Recreation Society (1129 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.), with sections such as hospital, rural, industrial, state, and armed forces recreation, fostered the interest of the recreation profession in cooperation with affiliated state and district societies. It conducts an annual membership meeting, co-sponsors the National Recreation Congress, publishes a journal, and provides a bulletin service to members.

The American Institute of Park Executives (Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia) conducts an annual conference at which park and recreation problems are discussed, conducts in-service training institutes, publishes *Parks and Recreation,* and issues periodic bulletins to members.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1959

By Harlan L. Hagman

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THE end of 1959 marked the closing of a decade of difficulty for the nation's school systems. A review of the events of the 10-year period leads to the conclusion that no similar span of years since the beginnings of the United States had encompassed so many crises for education.

Enrollments in public elementary and secondary schools climbed 10 million in 10 years with the annual increase going from one and a quarter million to one and a half million in the last years of the decade. Problems of housing the burgeoning school population were lessened by great efforts in school construction, but the pressing needs for more classrooms and for replacement of unsafe and inadequate school buildings plagued school systems in all parts of the country. The greatest pressures were in the suburban areas of the exploding metropolitan centers.

Associated with the increased numbers of children in schools was the severe shortage of qualified teachers. Some signs of relief appeared in the elementary schools whose precipitate increases in enrollments slackened to some degree. The secondary schools found the population bulge affecting their plant requirements more than their personnel requirements but registered painful shortages of qualified teachers in some curriculum areas.

Caught up in their problems of housing and of personnel, the school administrators found the 1950-1959 period one of attack upon accomplishments in the schools. Public attention focused upon the teaching of reading in the elementary school and to a lesser extent upon the teaching of arithmetic. Surprising to the school personnel concerned was attack upon the two curriculum areas where teaching performance and accomplishment were clearly superior to that in some other areas also thought important by educators.

Equally incomprehensible was the sudden attack upon the secondary schools after the launching of the Soviet earth satellites. Criticisms of science teaching in high schools rather than criticisms of the accomplishments of college and university science programs or of national policy involved in the missile and space exploration program seemed to many thoughtful observers to be improperly addressed.

Suggestions made to the secondary schools that greater emphasis be laid upon study of science and mathematics brought curriculum modifications toward increasing enrollment and requirements in those fields.

Accompanying charges that high schools were not sufficiently demanding of their students led to efforts toward stiffening requirements, accelerating programs, increasing homework, and providing special offerings for gifted students. By the end of 1959, other voices were beginning to be heard cautioning against the urgings toward more intensive and more narrowly based programs of studies for high school students.

As evidence mounted that colleges and universities were to be confronted by increasing enrollments and by building and personnel shortages, criticisms of programs, admission practices, and alleged laxness in maintaining satisfactorily high standards were directed at institutions of higher learning. Thus the decade of the 1950's found the American educational system attacked successively at the elementary, secondary, and higher levels with many educators feeling that the criticisms were directed at the wrong aspects and that further evaluation of strengths and weaknesses of educational provisions should be undertaken in the years ahead.

Segregation. But the decade of the 1950's will be remembered long for the impact of a social rather than educational problem upon the nation's schools. When the United States Supreme Court in 1954 rejected the doctrine which had for six decades supported the "separate-but-equal" provisions for schooling of whites and nonwhites and held that the fact of separation itself made for inequality, school systems were ordered to take steps toward the eventual elimination of segregated schools.

Though the southern and border states were obviously most affected by the new order, the problem attracted national attention, much heated argument, and considerable confusion. In 1954 and 1955, school men believed that measures toward desegregation could be undertaken slowly toward gradual elimination of dual school systems with early accomplishment in border states and much more gradual and later accomplishment in the Deep South. But counsels of moderation did not prevail in all of the states affected by the order, and, with extremists on both sides agitating for action, the movement toward desegregation became marked by violence, threats of abolition of public school systems, hastily established private schools, political wrangling, and the renewal of defense of states rights in opposition to federal authority. Legislatures hurried through bills calculated to stave off desegregation and to make advocacy of desegregation an offense against the laws of the states.

Though the major areas of opposition were in other states, the high point in violent and direct opposition came in Little Rock, Arkansas, where a program of gradual desegregation was swept aside by the intervention of the governor of the state and then instituted under federal court order and the presence of national guardsmen under federal command. By 1959, there was token observance of the order to move toward desegregation; there were areas of defiance leading to the closing of public schools as in some parts of Virginia; promises of new state legislation intended to solidify resistance to desegregation; and a general dissatisfaction with the contemporary situation.

Enrollments. School and college enrollments in 1950 totalled about 31 million. In 1959, enrollments in total passed 45 million with the

United States Office of Education predicting an all-time high of 46,480,000 in the 1959-1960 school year. In the public schools, elementary grades enrolled at the beginning of 1959 four pupils for every three enrolled in 1950 while the secondary schools enrolled 10 students for every seven enrolled in 1950. It is estimated that with a continuing high birthrate in the country and a greater tendency for children to remain in school through more grades, the increases during the 1960's will amount to as much as 2 million annually for a total of some 20 million more enrollments in 1970 than in 1960. Elementary school enrollment should increase in 10 years by one-fourth; high school enrollment by three-fourths; and college enrollment will double from 1959 to 1970. It is expected that private school enrollments below college level will increase proportionately with such enrollments continuing to be about 14 per cent of the total school enrollment.

Teacher Supply and Demand. The National Education Association reported an increase in supply of new teachers in 1959 of 9.9 per cent over that of 1958. Estimates of need for new teachers ranged from 195,000 to 235,000 with about 125,000 available. Though the need for elementary school teachers continued to be more pressing than for secondary school teachers, preparing institutions offered only 47,490 new elementary school teachers against 78,220 prospective high school teachers. Percentage increases of 1959 over 1958 of 4.8 per cent in number of elementary teachers offered and of 13.2 per cent in number of new secondary school teachers encouraged school administrators while not removing the problem of serious teacher shortage. In keeping with the special curriculum emphases of 1959, increases of 37.1 per cent in number of new mathematics teachers, of 27.8 per cent in science teachers, and 23.2 per cent in foreign language teachers were noted by the NEA.

Colleges and Universities. The United States Office of Education calculated the enrollment of full and part-time college students to be 3,402,297 at the end of 1959. This figure represented an all-time high and an increase of 143,741 or 4.4 per cent over the enrollment in the fall of 1958. Estimates based on the experience of the past eight years during which increases in enrollment were registered each year in turn placed the probable enrollment in colleges and universities in 1970 at somewhat more than seven million.

School Finance. Along with other local governments, school districts in 1959 found rising costs and increasing needs causing financial pinches. Efforts continued toward securing greater state support for local school systems and with some success being registered in 11 states though in 12 other states strong urging did not secure increased state support. However, a review of the decade of the 1950's showed that state financial contributions to education increased at an annual rate of nearly 13 per cent across the nation. Urban and suburban school districts found the local property tax less and less equal to the task of providing funds for school operation. Proposals for improvement included suggestions that other taxes be authorized for local school districts and that assessment ratios be reviewed in the interest of increasing revenue and reducing inequities.

Affecting the schools' financial picture was the continued rise at a rate averaging five-tenths of a point per month of the index of school building costs. The index, against a base of 100 in 1939, reached 235.9 in August, 1959, and at the end of 1959 seemed likely to approximate 238.

School Legislation. Legislatures of all states except Mississippi and Kentucky were in session in 1959. Principal school legislation was addressed to matters of school finance and teacher welfare. Though seeking higher appropriations in almost every state, colleges and universities found legislative reluctance to provide much greater financial support. Some increase in general school support was provided in finance bills.

But in contrast to many of the earlier years in the decade when legislative action was strongly evidenced toward state programs for special education and such other programs as driver education, a very great many of the education bills introduced in 1959 were concerned with teacher retirement and social security, teacher tenure, sick-leave provisions, and minimum salaries. Thirty-six legislatures passed laws affecting teacher retirement — the area receiving greatest emphasis in a year which made teacher welfare the principal concern in school-related legislation.

National Citizens Council for Better Schools. In May, 1959, the 10th anniversary of the citizen school improvement movement, initiated in 1949 by the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, was celebrated. In December, 1959, the demise of the Commission's successor organization, the National Citizens Council for Better Schools closed a decade of important action for school improvement. Some 41 state citizens committees organized under the stimulation of the national parent group presumably were prepared at the end of the year to carry on the Council's work in the 1960's.

Professional Organization. The American Association of School Administrators (1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) held five regional drive-in conferences for community school administrators in 1959, brought together in St. Louis 78 representatives from 47 states and Canada for the 13th annual conference of presidents of state associations of school administrators, and sponsored the annual convention in Atlantic City which was attended by 22,000 persons with the whole convention program centered on the creative arts.

AASA, with a new grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, initiated activity after activity to promote the advancement of standards for school administrators. It sent its president and president-elect to Washington as delegates to the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. Its executive secretary represented the Department of State at the UNESCO meeting in Paris, France. AASA continued its joint sponsorship of the Educational Policies Commission and cooperated with the National School Public Relations Association in many activities. Membership by the end of December, 1959, had passed 12,000, another all-time high.

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REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH. (Five issues annually). American Educational Research Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $7.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY. (Biweekly). Society for the Advancement of Education, 1834 Broadway, New York 23. $7.50.

SCHOOL BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Association of School Business Officials of the United States and Canada, 1010 Church Street, Evanston, Illinois. $8. (Included in membership).

SCHOOL LIFE. (Monthly except June, July, and August). United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. $1.

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Public Libraries

Developments in 1959

By Eleanor A. Ferguson

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STATISTICS published in 1959 indicate that public libraries had more money to spend, owned more books, and lent more for home use than ever before. The Library Services Branch of the United States Office of Education reported statistics for the fiscal year ending in 1958 showing that public library systems serving populations over 50,000 spent a total of $118,500,000, as compared to $110,750,000 in the previous year. The libraries' total book resources rose to more than 76.5 million, with the addition of 5,751,000 volumes in 1958. Books borrowed by readers exceeded 250 million. For libraries serving more than 100,000 population, about 14.5 million more volumes were borrowed than in the previous year, the greatest annual increase since 1950.

Statistical Data. Interesting as these figures are, they supply information about a very small proportion of the library systems in the United States. The publication of the fourth nation-wide survey of public libraries by the Library Services Branch tabulates figures for 6,249 of the 7,900 library systems known to be in operation. Based on statistics for the fiscal year ending in 1956, the report, appearing as Chapter 5 of the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States — 1955-56,* supplements and enlarges the available information on public libraries, since in addition to the 6,249 central libraries reporting, the study also covers 5,252 branches, 5,125 library stations, 874 bookmobiles operated by local public libraries, and 39 bookmobiles owned by state library extension agencies. Of the 6,249 library systems reporting, only 403 or 6.5 per cent serve populations of 50,000 or more, for which the annual statistics are available. At the other end of the scale, 58.4 per cent of the libraries which supplied data served less than 5,000 population.

Total operating expenditures of the reporting libraries were $170,223,000, with an additional expenditure of $12,263,000 for capital outlay. The largest item of expense was $103,795,000 (61 per cent) for salaries. Library materials, including books, periodicals, audiovisual materials, and binding, accounted for 17.8 per cent or $30,333,130 for the year.

The survey shows that local public funds were the chief source of support: 87.3 per cent ($162 million) came from local sources in 1956; 2.7 per cent ($5 million) from state funds; 4.3 per cent ($8 million) from endowments and gifts; and 5.7 per cent ($10.5 million) from other sources.

The most noticeable changes from previous surveys, albeit gradual ones, were in the increasing proportion of funds from state sources and the decreasing amount from endowments.

Over 173 million volumes were available to the 117.5 million people served by the reporting libraries, 1.5 books per capita; and 11.5 million new books were added in 1955-56. Only 272 systems had collections over 100,000, though 17 of these held more than a million volumes each. During the fiscal year, about 490 million books were borrowed, an increase of more than 100 million over 1950. This represents a per capita circulation of 4.2, a considerable increase over 1950's 3.4 and an impressive testimony to the growing use of library books when all predictions have suggested the contrary.

Library Services Act. No federal funds under the Library Services Act are included in the survey, since the first year in which Congress appropriated money was fiscal 1957. In the three fiscal years completed since the first appropriation for the Act was made, considerable progress has been made in improving library service to rural areas previously without service or with inadequate service. By the end of fiscal 1959, 52 states and territories were participating in programs under the Act; more than 800 counties were receiving better service, 30 of which had had none before; at least 130 county and regional projects were under way; and more than 120 new bookmobiles and other vehicles were in operation.

The Act expires on June 30, 1961; therefore most of the programs initiated by the states have been demonstrations planned for eventual support by local governments. A considerable number of these demonstration programs have now been voted local tax funds, indicating the willingness of users to support service once they have experienced it. While communities over 10,000 population are specifically excluded from the benefits of the federal funds, these successful demonstrations have convinced a growing number of municipalities of the desirability of extending their service to the surrounding rural area in return for financial support from rural taxing bodies. Under contracts or other agreements, many rural people are being served through bookmobiles or rotating collections of books by the library in their trading center, a development which benefits not only the readers but also, through the increased funds, the library giving the service which is able to use its professional staff and book resources more effectively.

A growing realization that local funds are insufficient to supply good library service led Florida, Indiana, and Massachusetts to propose various forms of state aid to their legislatures, none successfully. New Jersey passed a state aid law which will encourage the development of larger units of service. Nevada implemented its 1958 survey of library conditions with several pieces of legislation, one of which permits county library trustees to contract with the board of county commissioners of any other county for library service, and enables two or more political subdivisions to create a regional library through written joint agreement. Neither California nor Pennsylvania legislatures approved legislation to put into practice the recommendations of their 1958 state-wide surveys.

Librarians. The most serious handicap in the development of public library service is the acute shortage of trained and experienced librarians. It is estimated that positions outnumber library school graduates by about 20 to 1. The 1,136 graduates from library schools in 1958 who are known to be working in libraries received an average beginning salary of $4,683, an increase of about $200 from the previous year; indications are that 1959 graduates are being placed at still higher salaries. While newcomers to the profession are able to begin work at this salary level, many librarians in the middle-experience, middle-responsibility group are finding it hard to secure salaries sufficiently high to recognize their experience and responsibility. In an effort to hold this middle group, the New York metropolitan area libraries raised salaries $300 to $1,200.

Public libraries are perhaps suffering from the shortage of librarians more than other types of libraries, partly due to the increased demands made by the expanding programs of service under the Library Services Act, and partly because the growth of population in urban areas has increased demands upon the municipal libraries. The most severe shortage is in the fields of cataloging and work with children and young adults. Attempts to meet the situation have been numerous, for example through the development of centralized processing centers where books of a number of libraries are cataloged and prepared for circulation.

Many libraries have made serious efforts to use the scarce professional librarians more effectively by increasing the proportion of clerical staff. This proportion was 38.3 per cent in 1956, as opposed to 24.4 per cent in 1939. At the same time, an increase of 114.4 per cent in the number of part-time professional librarians in 1956 as opposed to 1950 indicates the effort to keep professional skills once learned in use by employing retired librarians and mothers with families for part of each day.

In spite of the scarcity of staff, libraries have been compelled to build additional branches to take care of new housing developments; regional libraries have demanded new buildings or additions to old ones; and the obsolescence of many central libraries has led to their replacement.

National Library Week. The second National Library Week, celebrated April 12-18, 1959, sponsored by the National Book Committee, Inc. and the American Library Association with the support of 30 other national organizations which share strong convictions about the importance of reading in American life, was an even greater success than the 1958 week. Well over 5,000 communities participated in the celebration under the leadership of state-wide committees made up of industrialists, labor leaders, professional and religious organization representatives, and educators.

Local radio stations carried close to 2,000 programs on the theme of the importance of reading, while 500 TV programs appeared on local stations. Fourteen network radio and TV programs with an estimated audience of 151,000,000 were devoted to National Library Week, and spot time with a commercial value of $1,400,000 was donated. Thirty-six magazines with a total circulation of 103,061,308 used National Library Week material. Canadian librarians and publishers formed a new group, the Canadian Library Week Council, Inc., to celebrate the week simultaneously in 1960, and there were observances in Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, and Verona, Italy.

All this activity created a climate of greater citizen concern for the status of reading in the community, increased awareness and support of libraries, and stimulated gains in circulation. Plans are being made to continue the celebration at least through 1962.

The American Book Publishers Council, asked by the U. S. Departments of State and Commerce to furnish a book exhibit at the U. S. National Exhibition in Moscow, chose a library bookmobile as a dramatic way to demonstrate book publishing and the use of books in the United States. The Delmar, New York, Public Library lent its new, unused bookmobile, the publishers supplied books, transportation was arranged by the American Library Association, and the Russian people made it the hit of the Exhibition. In fact, on August 19, 1959, it was necessary to close the bookmobile, because nearly all the books had been "borrowed"; by August 22, 1,800 hardbound books and 1,000 paperbound books, donated by book-lovers and publishers, were on their way by plane to replenish the stock, and the bookmobile reopened.

As a memorial to Dorothy Canfield Fisher, the Book-of-the-Month Club gave $5,000 in books to the Martha Canfield Fisher Library, Arlington, Vermont. The award will be continued for the next four years to a small public library meeting certain criteria. Each library receiving the award will select its own books.

Professional Organization. The American Library Association (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11), founded in 1876, has a membership of 23,000 librarians, libraries, library trustees, and other friends of libraries. Its operations are carried on by a headquarters staff of about 100 and by some 1,000 members of the Association who serve on the council and on boards and committees. Its 12 divisions are each responsible for a clearly defined type of library or library activity. The Association is governed by a council elected to represent the divisions, state chapters, and the Association at large.

The program of the Association embraces a wide range of activities, notably the publication of standards for school libraries and for college and university libraries, the accreditation of graduate library schools (of which there are 32), and the many programs of the divisions and committees. There also are a number of programs financed by grants from foundations, such as the Library Technology Project, concerned with compiling and publishing standards for library equipment and supplies; the development of a social science library for the University of Rangoon; supervision of a library at the University of Mandalay; adult education; and strengthening the book collections of private college libraries.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Once in four years this office collects and publishes annual statistics on all types of public libraries, including county and regional libraries. The last general collection was made in 1956 for the fiscal year which ended during the period July 1, 1955 to July 30, 1956 and was published in 1959 as Chapter 5 of the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States.* The Office also collects and publishes annually much more selected statistical information from libraries in cities with 100,000 population or over, 50,000-99,000, 35,000-50,000, and county and regional libraries over 50,000.

State Library Agencies. Many state library agencies compile annual statistics for the public libraries of the state.

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BUILDINGS FOR SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Committee on Library Architecture, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1950. 39pp. $1.25.

BUSINESS INFORMATION: HOW TO FIND AND USE IT. By Marian C. Manley. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. 1955. 265pp. $5.

BUYING LIST OF BOOKS FOR SMALL LIBRARIES. By Orilla T. Blackshear. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1954. 207pp. $3.75.

CHARGING SYSTEMS. By Helen T. Geer. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1955. 177pp. $3.75.

CIVIL SERVICE AND LIBRARIES. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1947. 40pp. 65 cents.

CO-OPERATIVE FILM SERVICES IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES. By Patricia Cory and Violet Myer. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1956. 144pp. $2.

COUNTY AND REGIONAL LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT. By Gretchen K. Schenk. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1954. 272pp. $5.25.

COUNTY, REGIONAL AND DISTRICT LIBRARY LAWS. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1957. 35pp. $1.75.

THE EFFECTIVE LOCATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS. By Joseph L. Wheeler. Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, Urbana. 1958. 50pp. $1.

A HANDBOOK FOR LIBRARY TRUSTEES. By Marian Manley Winser. R. R. Bowker Company, 62 West 45 Street, New York 36. Second edition, 1959. 181pp. $5.

INSURANCE OF LIBRARIES: A MANUAL FOR LIBRARIANS. By Dorothea M. Singer. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1946. 104pp. $1.50.

PERFORMANCE BUDGETING FOR LIBRARIES. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1954. 12pp. $1.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN LIBRARIES. By Kathleen B. Stebbins. Scarecrow Press, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1958. 304pp. $6.

PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE: A MANUAL SUGGESTED FOR USE IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1952. 58pp. $1.

PLANNING A LIBRARY BUILDING; PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBRARY BUILDINGS PRECONFERENCE INSTITUTE. St. Paul, Minnesota, June 19-20, 1954. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1955. 88pp. $3.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES: A MANUAL OF PRACTICE. By a Committee of the Special Libraries Association. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1948. 91pp. $2.50.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN AMERICAN LIFE. By Ernestine Rose. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. 1954. 238pp. $3.25.

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WORKSHOP: LIBRARY COOPERATION ON FILM SERVICES, RADIO, AND TELEVISION. Bureau of Governmental Research and Services, University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1958. 31pp. $1.

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THE EFFECTIVE LOCATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS. By Joseph L. Wheeler. Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, Urbana. 1958. 50pp. $1.

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PLANS FOR SIX PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS. Ruth M. White, editor. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1959. 58pp. $2.25.

PUBLICITY PRIMER; AN A B C OF "TELLING ALL" ABOUT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Marie Loiseaux. H. W. Wilson Co., 950 University Avenue, New York 52. 1959. 122pp. $1.50.

SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING. (Library Manual No. 10). By Hoyt R. Galvin and Martin Van Buren. UNESCO, United Nations, New York. 1959. $2.

STATE PLANS UNDER THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1958. 84pp. 30 cents.

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LIBRARY JOURNAL. (Semimonthly, except monthly in July and August). R. R. Bowker Company, 62 West 45 Street, New York 36. $9.

LIBRARY QUARTERLY. (Quarterly). The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. $6.

LIBRARY TRENDS. (Quarterly). Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, Urbana. $5.

TOP OF THE NEWS. (Quarterly). Children's Services Division and Young Adult Services Division, divisions of the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. Sent to members only.

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER (Irregularly 12 times a year). American Library Association (Washington Office), The Coronet, 200 C Street, S. E., Washington 3.

WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN. (Monthly, September to June). The H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, New York 52. $3.

Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1959

By Charles S. Rhyne

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THIS article, in keeping with past practices, will review briefly some of the more significant cases and developments in the municipal law field during 1959. Among the topics receiving attention by municipal officials and the courts during 1959 were: obscene movies and publications, health inspections without a search warrant, and Sunday blue laws.

Obscenity – Movies and Publications. The most recent decision in the field of municipal regulation of obscene publications was handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States on December 14, 1959.[1] In this *Smith* case an attack was made on the validity of a Los Angeles ordinance which made it unlawful for any person to have in his possession "any pamphlet, picture, photograph, drawing, figure, motion picture film, phonograph recording, wire recording, or transcription of any kind." The court held that this ordinance's imposition of criminal liability upon a bookseller for the possession of an obscene book in his store, without proof that he knew of its obscene character, violates the First and Fourteenth Amendment's free speech guarantee. Justice Brennan, speaking for the court majority, declared: "Any bookseller's burden would become the public's burden, for by restricting him the public's access to reading matter would be restricted. If the contents of bookshops and periodical stands were restricted to material of which their proprietors had made an inspection, they might be depleted indeed. The bookseller's limitation in the amount of reading material with which he could familiarize himself, and his timidity in the face of his absolute criminal liability, would thus tend to restrict the public's access to forms of the printed word which the state could not constitutionally suppress directly."

In another recent decision of interest, the Supreme Court of California held that a county ordinance prohibiting the sale or circulation of a "crime comic book to any child under 18 violates the federal and state constitution's free press, equal protection, and due process guarantees for the following reasons: (1) the ordinance applies to publications that have no relation to juvenile delinquency; (2) a parent or dealer cannot guard himself by merely glancing over the type of comic book he is circulating; (3) the ordinance's definition of a crime comic book embraces more than what is commonly known as a comic book and there is no standard by which a parent or newsdealer can determine where to draw the line; (4) the dealer cannot be certain what acts constitute the crime; (5) the ordinance's arbitrary and unreasonable exemptions deny the distributors equal protection of the laws." [2]

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[1] *Smith* v. *The People of the State of California,* 28 U.S. Law Week 4033 (1959).

Based upon the decision of the *Katzev* case, Harold W. Kennedy, county counselor for Los Angeles County, expressed the opinion that the control of the sale of crime comic books to minors in California is no longer possible but that a crime comic book ordinance might be upheld by courts in other states and by the United States Supreme Court when there is (1) strong evidence that "mere" accounts of crime in comic book form are seriously harmful to children, and (2) cases upholding restrictions upon freedom of speech and press, where the competing interest of society is of lesser value than preserving juvenile morality and preventing crime.[3]

There have been several significant and noteworthy decisions during 1959 concerning film censorship. One of the most controversial films during 1959 has been *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. The Court of Appeals of New York,[4] while explicitly holding that the film was not obscene, found that the picture as a whole "alluringly portrays adultery as proper behavior" and upheld the denial of the license for the film. On appeal, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the judgment of the New York Court of Appeals.[5] Justice Stewart, in an opinion reflecting the views of five members of the Court held that the New York statute as construed by the Court of Appeals was invalid under the First Amendment as made applicable to the states by the Fourteenth. The court, pointing out that the Court of Appeals held the film was not obscene, said: "What New York has done, therefore, is to prevent the exhibition of a motion picture because that picture advocates an idea — that adultery under certain circumstances may be proper behavior. Yet, the First Amendment's basic guarantee is of freedom to advocate ideas. The state quite simply has struck at the very heart of constitutionally protected liberty."

The film, *Anatomy of a Murder* recently was under attack in Chicago. The United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois[6] held that the city of Chicago could not bar the exhibition of this film as obscene because its dominant effect does not tend to excite sexual passion or undermine public morals.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania struck down the state's law on obscenity under the Constitution's First and Fourteenth Amendments.[7] The obscenity law in issue punished anyone who presents any drama, exhibition, or motion picture "of a lascivious, sacrilegious, obscene, indecent or immoral nature or character, or such as might tend to corrupt morals."

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[2] *Katzev* v. *County of Los Angeles*, 341 P.2d 310 (1959).

[3] *Cox* v. *New Hampshire*, 312 U.S. 569 (1941); *Prince* v. *Massachusetts*, 321 U.S. 158 (1943); *Kovaks* v. *Cooper*, 336 U.S. 77 (1949); *Giboney* v. *Empire Storage and Ice Co.*, 336 U.S. 490 (1949); *Poulos* v. *New Hampshire*, 345 U.S. 395 (1953); *Public Works* v. *Mitchell*, 330 U.S. 75 (1945).

[4] *Kingsley Corp.* v. *Regents of U. of N. Y.*, 4 N.Y.2d 349, 175 N.Y.S.2nd 39, 151 N.E.2d 197 (1959).

[5] 360 U.S. 684, 3 L.ed 2d 1512, 79 S. Ct. 1362.

[6] *Columbia Pictures Corp.* v. *Chicago*, 28 U.S. Law Week 2046 (1959).

[7] *Commonwealth* v. *Blumenstein* (Pa.), 153 A.2d 227 (1959).

The Postmaster General has continued his vigorous campaign to prevent the use of the mails for "smut." In the *Groves Press* case,[8] which involved the unexpurgated edition of D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover,* the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York held the book was not obscene within the meaning of the postal obscenity statute because the dominant theme of the book was not an appeal to prurience and that to exclude the book from the mails would fashion a rule that could be applied to a substantial portion of the classics of our literature and such a rule would be inimical to our society. On June 15, 1959, the Post Office Department ruled that post cards bearing on one side a reproduction of Goya's painting "The Naked Maja" and on the other side an advertisement of the motion picture on his life and another film entitled *Some Like It Hot* is "obscene" within the meaning of the postal obscenity law because the purpose of the mailer was to appeal to the prurient interest and not to promote an interest in art.[9]

In New York City the mayor has appointed a committee of religious leaders which, in cooperation with law enforcement agencies, is designed to mold public opinion to a program of enforcement. Charles H. Tenney, corporation counsel of New York, in a speech at the 1959 conference of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers said: "Public opinion, which in effect is what the Supreme Court must have had in mind when it refers to 'contemporary community standards' in its definition of obscenity, is the most powerful weapon which can be utilized in any drive to cope with this insidious problem."

Housing Inspections without a Warrant. The spread of slums in American cities has been one of the major domestic problems with which this country is faced. A tremendous effort, which is popularly termed "urban renewal," is being made by cities to stop the spread of slums and restore blighted areas to their former condition. In this setting, a landmark case, *Frank* v. *Maryland,*[10] was decided in the United States Supreme Court in 1959. In issue was whether a Baltimore code provision which permitted inspections of private dwellings without a warrant by local health authorities was unconstitutional. In a five-to-four decision, the Supreme Court upheld the arrest and conviction of Frank who denied a request for entry in mid-afternoon by health inspectors who were trying to determine the source of rat infestation in the neighborhood. Justice Frankfurter in delivering the opinion of the majority of the Court discussed the applicability of the Fourth Amendment to this code provision as follows:

> But giving the fullest scope to this constitutional right of privacy, its protection cannot here be invoked. The attempted inspection of appellant's home is merely to determine whether conditions exist which the . . . code prescribes. . . . No evidence

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[8] *Groves Press, Inc.* v. *Christenberry,* 175 F. Supp. 488 (1959).

[9] United Artists Corp.

[10] 359 U.S. 360 (1959).

> for criminal prosecution is sought to be seized. Appellant is simply directed to do what he could have been ordered to do without any inspection, and what he cannot properly resist, namely, act in a manner consistent with the maintenance of minimum community standards of health and well-being, including his own.... The power of inspection granted by the ... code is strictly limited, more exacting than the analogous provisions of many other municipal codes. Valid grounds for suspicion of the existence of a nuisance must exist.... The inspection must be made in the daytime.... Moreover, the inspector has no power to force entry and did not attempt it.

In conclusion, Justice Frankfurter declared: "In light of the long history of this kind of inspection and of modern needs, we cannot say that the carefully circumscribed demand which Maryland here makes on appellant's freedom has deprived him of due process of law."

There is another case of this nature pending before the United States Supreme Court[11] involving the validity of a housing inspection ordinance of Dayton, Ohio. The Court of Appeals of Ohio[12] and the Supreme Court of Ohio[13] both upheld the validity of this ordinance on, among other grounds, that it is not violative of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The city of Dayton contends that the question of a violation of the Fourth Amendment is not a state question and that since a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution was not raised in Ohio courts this case should not be considered by the United States Supreme Court. The city also contends that the *Frank* case *supra* is controlling on the merits if the jurisdictional point is not upheld.

Memorandums were filed by Justices Frankfurter, Harland, Clark, and Whittaker to the effect that probable jurisdiction should be denied on the basis of the Court's opinion in the *Frank* case. Justice Clark declared the case to be "on all fours" with the *Frank* case except as to the penalty clause, and stated: "... believing that the Bar will be confused by this action today, which beyond doubt will be characterized as a reconsideration of the *Frank* holding, I have noted my adherence to *Frank*...."

This whole question is one of vital concern to municipalities. A reversal by the Supreme Court of the *Frank* case could place severe restrictions on the progress of the urban renewal and health-safety rehabilitation programs.

Sunday Blue Laws. A variety of interesting cases were decided in late 1958 and in 1959 affecting working on and the conducting of business on Sunday.

The Federal District Court of Massachusetts (three-judge court) held that the state's "Lord's Day" statute restricting business activities on Sunday was an impairment of religious freedom and a deprivation of due process and equal protection of the laws when applied to punish the Sunday operation of a Kosher supermarket whose owners and customers are Orthodox Jews. The Court ruled that because these people are required by their religious beliefs not to engage in a commercial activity from sundown Friday until sundown Saturday, the statute deprives them entirely of the advantage of week-end shopping.[14]

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[11] *Ohio ex rel Eaton* v. *Price*. No. 30 October Term, 1959.

[12] 151 N.E.2d 523 (1957).

[13] 152 N.E.2d 776 (1955).

In the *Jordan* case[15] arrests were made for holding open house (showing house and lot) on Sunday. There was no evidence that any sales were made or any attempt made to close a sale on Sunday. The defendant questioned the constitutionality of the ordinance and the sufficiency of the indictment. The New Jersey Court upheld the validity of the ordinance but ruled that since the ordinance provided exceptions it was mandatory that the city allege and prove that defendant did not come within one of the exceptions. This the city failed to do.

In the *Carr's Department Store* case[16] the defendant alleged that the ordinance was discriminatory because it did not exempt persons whose religious beliefs required them to close their business on a day other than that required by ordinance. The court rejected this contention.

The *Kidd* case[17] reached a different conclusion. The statute in that case exempted persons who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as a day of rest. The court rejected the contention that this law was unconstitutional on the grounds that it was for promulgation of religious beliefs.

In the *A.B.C. Liquidators* case[18] the ordinance prohibited the holding of public auctions on Sunday. The defendant attacked its validity on the grounds that it violated the equal protection of the Fourteenth Amendment and of the Missouri Constitution, that it was discriminatory, an arbitrary classification, and that there was no peculiarity of the business. The court took judicial notice of the fact that considerable noise accompanies a public auction and held that class discrimination is permissible, rejecting all other contentions.

In the *Stork Club* case[19] defendant contended that the restaurant exemption provided in the Sunday closing ordinance should apply to the club for the reason that food was served after midnight on Saturday. The court rejected this contention.

The *Polar Vent* case[20] is both interesting and unusual. The defendant was maintaining showrooms where the public came by on Sunday to view the merchandise. No orders were taken, but appointments were made for a future meeting. The court held that the employees were not following an occupation in violation, but the owner was conducting a business in violation.

The *Shuster* case[21] upheld an ordinance which provided that antique shops could operate on Sunday. However, a prosecution for selling "so called" antiques was upheld.

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[14] *Crown Kosher Super Market* v. *Gallagher*, 176 F. Supp. 466 (1959).

[15] *Town of West Orange* v. *Jordan Corporation*, 146 A.2d 134 (1958).

[16] *Town of West Orange* v. *Carr's Department Store*,(N.J.),147 A.2d 97 (1958).

[17] *State* v. *Kidd* (Ohio), 150 N.E.2d 413 (1958).

[18] *A.B.C. Liquidators* v. *Kansas City* (Mo.), 322 S.W.2d 876 (1959).

[19] *Theodos* v. *City of Bossier City* (La.), 104 So.2d 155 (1958).

[20] *People* v. *Polar Vent of America*, 174 N.Y.S.2d 789, Aff. 175 N.Y.S.2d 825 (1958).

[21] *State* v. *Shuster* (Conn.), 145 A.2d 196 (1958).

Sources of Information: Law and Courts

Selected Standard References: Law and Courts

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CONNECTICUT. By David Mars and Fred Kort. Institute of Public Service, University of Connecticut, Storrs. 1957. 137pp. $1.25.

AIRPORT LEASE AND CONCESSION AGREEMENTS. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1948. 206pp. $7.50.

CITY ATTORNEYS AND THEIR SALARIES. By Charles S. Rhyne and Jack M. Merelman. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1956. 53pp. $3.

CITY SMOKE CONTROL AND AIR POLLUTION PROGRAMS – MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. By Charles S. Rhyne and William G. Van Meter. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1947. 23pp. $2.

CODE OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES. City Clerk, Ardmore, Oklahoma. 1950. 500pp. $2.

CODE OF THE CITY OF HENRYETTA, OKLAHOMA. City Clerk, City Hall, Henryetta. 1954. 410pp. $10.

CODIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1950. 93pp. $3.

DESEGREGATION AND THE LAW: THE MEANING AND EFFECT OF THE SCHOOL SEGREGATION CASES. By Albert P. Blaustein and Clarence C. Ferguson, Jr. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey. 1957. 333pp. $5.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS WITH ANNOTATED MODEL FORMS. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1952. 192pp. $5.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Third edition. By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1949-1951. 20 Vols. $12.50 each.

THE LAW OF REVENUE BONDS. By Lawrence E. Chermak. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1954. 236pp. $5.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW. By Jefferson B. Fordham. The Foundation Press, Inc., 268 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. 1949. 1,060pp. $8.

THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS OF PHILADELPHIA. Bureau of Municipal Research and Pennsylvania Economy League, 1321 Arch Street, Philadelphia 7. Revised edition, 1958. 221pp.

MINIMUM STANDARDS OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION. By Arthur T. Vanderbilt. Conference of Judicial Councils, Public Law Center of New York University. 1949. 752pp. $7.50.

MUNICIPAL ACTION AND CIVIL LIBERTIES. Student Research Group, Law School, University of Virginia, Charlottesville. 1957. 86pp.

MUNICIPAL CONTROL OF NOISE – SOUND TRUCKS – SOUND ADVERTISING AIRCRAFT – UNNECESSARY NOISES – MODEL ANNOTATED ORDINANCES. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1948. 43pp. $3.

MUNICIPAL COURT MANUAL FOR THE USE OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE MUNICIPAL COURTS OF NEW JERSEY. Administrative Office of the Courts, State House Annex, Trenton. 1956. 60pp.

MUNICIPAL LAW. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1957. 1,125pp. $22.50.

MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF AUCTIONS AND AUCTIONEERS. By Charles S. Rhyne and Eugene F. Mullin, Jr. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1953. 37pp. $3.

MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS AND ITINERANT MERCHANTS. By Charles S. Rhyne, Charles H. Burton and Charlie O. Murphy. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1947. 165pp. $5.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS OF SIGNS, BILLBOARDS, MARQUEES, CANOPIES, AWNINGS AND STREET CLOCKS – MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. By Charles S. Rhyne and Brice W. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1952. 43pp. $3.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS, TAXATION AND USE OF RADIO AND TELEVISION. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1955. 81pp. $3.

MUNICIPALLY OWNED PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1948. 54pp. $3.

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Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Annual. $10.

PARKING METERS – LEGALITY – MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. By Charles S. Rhyne and Charlie O. Murphy. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1947. 29pp. $2.

PERSONNEL STANDARDS IN NEW JERSEY'S MUNICIPAL COURTS. By Ernest C. Reock, Jr. Bureau of Government Research, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. 1958. 60pp. $1.

PUBLIC DEFENDERS. Institute of Judicial Administration, 40 Washington Square South, New York 12. 1959. 49pp.

STATE COURT SYSTEMS. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1953. Unpaged. $1.

TAXICABS, REGULATION BY CITIES; MODEL ANNOTATED ORDINANCE. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1949. 49pp. $3.

TRAFFIC PROSECUTORS' MANUAL. By Charles H. Burton. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1950. 57pp. $3.

ZONING LAW AND PRACTICE, 2nd edition 1953. By E. C. Yokley. The Michie Co., Charlottesville, Virginia. 1953. 958pp. 2 Volumes. $25.

New Books and Pamphlets: Law and Courts

COURT ADMINISTRATION—1959. Institute of Judicial Administration, 40 Washington Square South, New York 12. 1959. 81pp.

THE COURTS OF YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW. *Popular Government,* November, 1958 (entire issue). Institute of Government, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. 35 cents.

EQUAL JUSTICE FOR THE ACCUSED. New York Association of the Bar and National Legal Aid and Defender Association. Doubleday and Company, Garden City, New York. 1959. 144pp. $3.50.

JUDICIAL SELECTION IN WEST VIRGINIA. By Claude J. Davis. Bureau for Government Research, West Virginia University, Morgantown. 1959. 41pp.

THE JUDICIARY: ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A MODEL JUDICIARY ARTICLE. Institute of Judicial Administration, 40 Washington Square South, New York 12. 1959. 28pp.

THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE IN WEST VIRGINIA. By Claude J. Davis, Eugene R. Elkins, and Paul E. Kidd. Bureau of Government Research, West Virginia University, Morgantown. 1958. 38pp.

THE LAWYER IN MICHIGAN STATE GOVERNMENT. By William L. Steude. Institute of Public Administration, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 1959. 64pp.

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AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL. 1155 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $5.

FEDERAL PROBATION. (Quarterly). Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Supreme Court Building, Washington 25, D. C.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY. (Bimonthly). American Judicature Society, 1155 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $2.

LAW AND CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS. (Quarterly). Duke University School of Law, Durham, North Carolina. $7.50.

THE LEGAL AID BRIEF CASE. (5 issues annually). National Legal Aid and Defender Association, American Bar Center, 1155 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

THE MUNICIPAL ATTORNEY. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $5.

MUNICIPAL LAW COURT DECISIONS. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

MUNICIPAL LAW JOURNAL. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE REVIEW. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

RACE RELATIONS LAW REPORTER. (Quarterly). School of Law, Vanderbilt University, Nashville 5, Tennessee. $3.

Selected and Model Ordinances

For scope of this list see article "How to Use the Year Book." For addresses of state municipal leagues see Table VIII, and for more detailed subject classification see index at end of Year Book.

GENERAL

(See also Charters and Codes)

American Standards Association. NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STANDARDS IN STATE LAWS AND LOCAL ORDINANCES. 70 East 45 Street, New York 17. 1949. 43pp. $1.

DRAFTING MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES. By Thomas A. Mathews. Callaghan and Company, 6141 North Cicero Avenue, Chicago 39. 1957. 450pp. $17.50.

League of Iowa Municipalities. IOWA MODEL ORDINANCES. Issued loose leaf in 1953 with periodical supplements. $10.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE DESTRUCTION OF OBSOLETE RECORDS. The Municipality, July, 1948, p. 135.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. NIMLO MODEL ORDINANCE SERVICE (annual subscription). 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $42.50 per year.

--MODEL ORDINANCE ON CONSTRUCTION AND EFFECT OF ORDINANCES AND THEIR PUBLICATION. By Charles S. Rhyne. 1951. $2.

--MUNICIPAL LAW REVIEW. Annual. $10.

AERONAUTICS

American Public Works Association. AIRPORTS: LOCATION, DESIGN, FINANCING, ZONING AND CONTROL. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 23pp.

Civil Aeronautics Administration and National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. MODEL STATE AIRPORT ZONING ACT. Washington, D. C. November, 1944. 15pp.

Committee on Aviation and Airport Fire Protection, National Fire Protection Association. AIRCRAFT RESCUE AND FIRE FIGHTING SERVICES FOR AIRPORTS AND HELIPORTS. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1959. 68pp. $1.

--FUELING AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND. 1959. 52pp. 75 cents.

--AIRCRAFT HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. 1956. 20pp. 25 cents.

--AIRCRAFT HANGARS. 1958. 68pp. 75 cents.

--TENTATIVE SUGGESTED JOINT AIRPORT AGREEMENT. April, 1946. 11pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. LOCAL JURISDICTION OVER CIVIL AVIATION. Contains model ordinance. The Municipality, March, 1948, p. 49.

--ZONING OF MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS IN WISCONSIN. Contains a model airport zoning ordinance. The Municipality, June 1946, p. 125.

Municipal Finance Officers Association. AIRPORT ACCOUNTS. By Joseph Cunningham. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 28pp. $1.25.

National Board of Fire Underwriters. AIRCRAFT HANGARS. 85 John Street, New York 38. 1954. 44pp. 1958 amendment. 4pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. AIRPORT LEASE AND CONCESSION AGREEMENTS. By Charles S. Rhyne. 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1948. 206pp. $7.50.

--MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT OVER CITIES. 1951. 3pp. $2.

University of Illinois Institute of Aeronautics. AIRPORT ZONING. Administration Building, Urbana. 1948. 76pp.

AIR CONDITIONING

(See also Refrigeration, Waterworks)

American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. CODE OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR COMFORT AIR CONDITIONING. 51 Madison Avenue, New York. 1938. 7pp. 10 cents.

American Water Works Association. REGULATION OF AIR CONDITIONING AND OTHER REFRIGERATION. Includes model ordinance. Journal AWWA, December, 1950, p. 1111. Reprint No. 263. 9pp. 20 cents.

Michigan Municipal League. REGULATION OF AIR CONDITIONING UNITS. 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. 1958. 44pp. $3.

National Fire Protection Association. STANDARDS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF AIR-CONDITIONING AND VENTILATING SYSTEMS OTHER THAN RESIDENCE TYPE. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1958. 28pp. 50 cents.

--STANDARDS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF RESIDENCE TYPE WARM AIR HEATING

AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS. 1956. 28pp. 35 cents.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. MODEL AIR CONDITIONING WATER CONSERVATION ORDINANCE. 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1954. 4pp. $2.

Schenectady, New York. AIR-CONDITIONING ORDINANCE. City Clerk. No. 12093. 1953. 1p.

AIR POLLUTION

Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. SMOKE CONTROL ORDINANCE. Board of County Commissioners, Pittsburgh. 1949. 16pp.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers. EXAMPLE SECTIONS FOR A SMOKE REGULATION ORDINANCE. 29 West 39 Street, New York 18. 1949. 12pp. 50 cents.

Bureau of Public Administration. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL. By Stanley Scott and John F. McCarty. University of California, Berkeley. 1951. 38pp.

Chicago, Illinois. AIR POLLUTION CODE. Air Pollution Control Department. 1958. 32pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. CITY SMOKE CONTROL AND AIR POLLUTION PROGRAMS --MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1947. 23pp. $2.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. ORDINANCE REGULATING PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF SOLID FUEL, ETC. Bureau of Smoke Prevention. No. 368. 1946.

Roanoke, Virginia. ORDINANCE REGULATING AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AND HEATING INSTALLATIONS. City Clerk. No. 9152. 1949. 12pp.

Winston-Salem, North Carolina. ORDINANCE REGULATING EMISSION OF SMOKE, ETC. City Clerk. 1951. 15pp.

AMBULANCES

American Municipal Association. EMERGENCY. AMBULANCE AND HOSPITAL SERVICE. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1949. 17pp.

Birmingham, Alabama. ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE OPERATION OF AMBULANCES. City Clerk, City Hall. No. 959-F. 1953.

Chico, California. MEMORANDUM TO CITY COUNCIL ON AMBULANCE SERVICE and AN ORDINANCE REGULATING AMBULANCE SERVICES, OPERATORS AND DRIVERS, REQUIRING LICENSES, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION. City Clerk. 1959.

Davenport, Iowa. ORDINANCE REGULATING PRIVATE AMBULANCES. City Clerk, City Hall. No. 4,499. 1952.

Fort Smith, Arkansas. ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR REGULATION, LICENSING AND OPERATION OF AMBULANCE SERVICE. City Clerk, City Hall. No. 2,051. 1951.

Long Beach, California. SPECIFICATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO SUBMISSION OF BIDS FOR EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE. City Clerk. 1959.

Mobile, Alabama. AMENDMENT TO CHAPTER 3, CODE OF ORDINANCES, ON AMBULANCES. City Clerk, City Hall. 1953.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. REGULATING PRIVATE AMBULANCES. 839 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 1955. $2.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING CITY MANAGER TO APPROVE AMBULANCE SERVICES FOR USE IN POLICE EMERGENCY CALLS, City Clerk, City Hall. No. 7095. 1953.

Petaluma, California. RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING PROCEDURE FOR OPERATION OF CITY AMBULANCE. City Clerk, City Hall. 1953.

San Diego, California. SPECIFICATIONS AND CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE. City Clerk. 1952.

Texas Municipal League. AMBULANCES — AND REGULATION IN TEXAS CITIES AND TOWNS. 402 Vaughn Building, Austin. 1959. 25pp.

ANIMALS

American Humane Association. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE LICENSING AND KEEPING OF DOGS. 896 Pennsylvania Street, Denver 3, Colorado. 1956. 5pp.

--ANIMAL REGULATION PERMIT SYSTEM; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS. Contains rules and forms. 1956. Unpaged.

--MODEL AGREEMENT FOR ANIMAL REGULATION AND RABIES CONTROL PROGRAM. 1954. 6pp.

--AN ORDINANCE REGULATING AND LICENSING THE KEEPING OF DOGS AND ESTABLISHING AN ANIMAL CONTROL AUTHORITY. 1956. 6pp.

--ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT SALE OF BABY CHICKS. 1956. 4pp.

El Paso, Texas. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING AND LICENSING THE KEEPING OF DOGS. City Clerk. 1951. 4pp.

--AGREEMENT WITH EL PASO COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY. 1951. 5pp.

Eugene, Oregon. AGREEMENT AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZING LANE COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY TO ENFORCE CITY DOG ORDINANCES. City Clerk. 1949.

Glencoe, Illinois. DOG ORDINANCE. Village Clerk. 1952.

Michigan Municipal League. DOG ORDINANCES. 1951. 27pp. 50 cents.

Montgomery County, Maryland. ORDINANCE

TO LICENSE THE HANDLING AND DISPOSITION OF DOGS, ETC. County Clerk. 1950. 9pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF DOGS—MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. By Charles S. Rhyne. 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1943. $2.

San Diego, California. ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR A CITY POUND, FOR LICENSING, REGULATION AND CARE OF DOGS; FOR CONTROL OF RABIES, REGULATION OF DOG KENNELS, ETC. City Clerk. No. 4992. 1951. 14pp.

AUDITORIUMS

Abilene, Texas. AN ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM. City Hall. 1951. 7pp.

Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, Florida State University. PLANNING A MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM. By Ernest E. Means. Tallahassee. 1955. 29pp.

Colorado Springs, Colorado. MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM RENTAL POLICIES. City Clerk. 1957. 2pp.

Hutchinson, Kansas. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE USE OF THE SPORTS ARENA AND CONVENTION HALL. City Clerk. 1956. 5pp.

Lansing, Michigan. A LEASE FOR RENTAL OF MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM. Auditorium Manager. 1958. 4pp.

McCook, Nebraska. AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE CHARGES AND RATES FOR THE USE OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM AND TO PROVIDE RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING ITS USE. City Clerk. 1954. 1p.

Manhattan, Kansas. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE USE OF THE MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM. City Clerk. 1955. 4pp.

Public Administration Service. MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUMS. Contains Wichita, Kansas, resolution fixing charges and establishing rules for use of municipal auditorium. By Farrell G. H. Symonds. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1950. 78pp. $2.50.

Wichita, Kansas. A RESOLUTION FIXING CHARGES AND ESTABLISHING RULES AND REGULATIONS COVERING THE MUNICIPAL FORUM BUILDING. City Clerk. 1956. 5pp.

BILLBOARD AND SIGNS

(See also Building, Zoning)

Allentown, Pennsylvania. ORDINANCE REGULATING THE ERECTION OF SIGNS AND STRUCTURES, ETC. City Clerk. No. 4581. 1941. 13pp.

Berkeley, California. ORDINANCE REGULATING THE ERECTION OF SIGNS AND INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS, ETC. City Clerk. 1948.

Evanston, Illinois. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE ERECTION, CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION, AND VACATION OF SIGNS, OTHER ADVERTISING STRUCTURES, MARQUEES, CANOPIES, AWNINGS, AND STREET CLOCKS. City Clerk. No. 16-0-58. 1958. 20pp.

Glendale, California. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE ERECTION OF AND PLACEMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS ON BENCHES. No. 3020. 1958.

Highway Research Board. OUTDOOR ADVERTISING ALONG HIGHWAYS: A LEGAL ANALYSIS. 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C. 1958. 101pp. $4.

Illinois Legislative Council. BILLBOARD ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AWNINGS, CANOPIES AND MARQUEES. Illinois Municipal Review, July, 1941, p. 144. 25 cents.

Kansas City, Missouri. ORDINANCE RELATING TO SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS. City Clerk. No. 12935. 21pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING AWNINGS. 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1954. 6pp. $2.

--MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF SIGNS; BILLBOARDS, MARQUEES, CANOPIES, AWNINGS AND STREET CLOCKS. By Charles S. Rhyne and Brice W. Rhyne. 1952. 43pp. $3.

New Rochelle, New York. ORDINANCE PROHIBITING ANGLE SIGNS AND SIGNS IN EXCESS OF 12 INCHES OVER SIDEWALK. City Clerk. 1943.

Portland, Oregon. SIGN CODE. City Clerk. No. 73409. 1940. 40pp.

BUILDING

(See also Fire Prevention and Housing)

BUILDING CODES

(The codes listed herein are suitable for adoption in preference to the drafting of an independent code. In addition, some states provide model building regulations for use by communities within those states.)

Building Officials Conference of America, 1525 East 53 Street, Chicago 15. ABRIDGED BUILDING CODE AND SUPPLEMENT (for jurisdictions under 25,000). 1955-1959. 135pp. $3.75.

--BASIC BUILDING CODE AND SUPPLEMENT (for jurisdictions over 25,000). 1955-1959. 400pp. $5.75.

--MODEL ORDINANCE FOR ADOPTING THE BASIC BUILDING CODE OR ABRIDGED BUILDING CODE AND SUPPLEMENTS.

International Conference of Building Officials, 610 South Broadway, Los Angeles 14.

DWELLING HOUSE CONSTRUCTION UNDER THE UNIFORM BUILDING CODE. 1958 edition. 48pp.

--UNIFORM BUILDING CODE, VOL. I. 404pp. Short Form. 1958 edition. 92pp.

National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 38. NATIONAL BUILDING CODE. 1955. 384pp.

Southern Building Code Congress, Brown-Marx Building, Birmingham, Alabama. SOUTHERN STANDARD BUILDING CODE. 1957. 324pp.

PRINCIPAL CODE STANDARDS

(These are the industry standards often referred to in building codes. They will produce safe installations complying with the requirements of most building codes. Although some standards are identified by title as "building code requirements," they are not generally suitable for enactment into law because they contain provisions not directly related to safety.)

American Society for Testing Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia 3. ASTM STANDARDS IN BUILDING CODES. 1958. 1080pp. $8.

American Standards Association, 70 East 45 Street, New York 17. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING CODES.

--CENTRAL HEATING GAS APPLIANCE. (Standards for gravity and forced air central furnaces, gravity and fan type floor furnaces, gravity and fan type vented recess heaters, and steam and hot water boilers.)

--GAS BURNING EQUIPMENT IN POWER BOILER, REQUIREMENT FOR INSTALLATION.

--GAS PIPING AND GAS APPLIANCES IN BUILDINGS, INSTALLATION OF.

--GAS FIRED DUCT FURNACES.

--GAS SPACE HEATERS.

--LIGHT AND VENTILATION, STANDARDS FOR.

--MINIMUM DESIGN LOADS, STANDARDS FOR.

--REINFORCED GYPSUM CONCRETE, STANDARDS FOR.

--SAFETY CODE FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

--STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PORTLAND CEMENT STUCCO.

--STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PORTLAND CEMENT PLASTERING.

(Additional American Standards Association standards may be obtained from the organizations listed below.)

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West 39 Street, New York 18. NATIONAL PLUMBING CODE.

--SAFETY CODE FOR ELEVATORS, DUMBWAITERS AND ESCALATORS.

American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, 234 Fifth Avenue, New York 1. SAFETY CODE FOR MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

Gypsum Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. Gypsum Lathing, Plastering and Furring.

--GYPSUM LATHING, PLASTERING AND FURRING.

--GYPSUM PLASTERING, STANDARD FOR.

--GYPSUM WALLBOARD INTERIOR FINISH.

--REINFORCED GYPSUM CONCRETE.

National Bureau of Standards. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. MASONRY, STANDARDS FOR.

National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. (Partial list of standards prepared by NFPA Committee and published in separate editions with the same pamphlet numbers and substantially identical text by NFPA and the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Complete list on request to either organization.)

--AIR CONDITIONING AND VENTILATING SYSTEMS FOR OTHER THAN RESIDENT TYPE.

--BUILDING EXITS CODE.

--DRY CLEANING PLANTS.

--FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS CODE.

--HANDLING OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES.

--INCINERATORS, RUBBISH HANDLING.

--INSTALLATIONS OF GAS PIPING AND GAS APPLIANCES IN BUILDINGS.

--INSTALLATION OF RESIDENCE TYPE WARM AIR HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS.

--INSTALLATION OF STANDPIPE AND HOSE CONNECTIONS.

--LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS PIPING AND APPLIANCE INSTALLATION IN BUILDING.

--NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE.

--PLACES FOR OUTDOOR ASSEMBLY, GRANDSTAND AND TENTS.

--SPRAY FINISHING USING FLAMMABLE MATERIALS.

--STORAGE AND HANDLING OF COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS.

--STORAGE AND HANDLING OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES AT UTILITY GAS PLANTS.

PUBLICATIONS

(Publications of interest in code and standard work are listed below.)

Housing and Home Finance Agency. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. BUILDING REGULATIONS SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES. 1951. 121pp.

--REPORT ON ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF BUILDING REGULATIONS. 1954. 53pp. 40 cents.

National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 38. FIRE RESISTANCE RATINGS OF CONSTRUCTIONS.

--RECOMMENDED METHODS OF LAYING OUT FIRE LIMITS.

National Bureau of Standards. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. PREPARATION AND REVISION OF BUILDING CODES. 17pp. 15 cents.

CEMETERIES

Ames, Iowa. RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE AMES MUNICIPAL CEMETERY. 1951. 16pp.

Colorado Municipal League. OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF MUNICIPAL CEMETERIES. 1954. 43pp. $2.

Fort Lauderdale, Florida. RULES AND REGULATIONS OF LAUDERDALE MEMORIAL PARK. 1947. 21pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING MUNICIPAL CEMETERY. 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1955. 3pp. $2.

Petersburg, Virginia. RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING BLANDFORD CEMETERY. 1952. 15pp.

Saginaw, Michigan. ORDINANCE, RULES AND CHARGES FOR OPERATION AND USE OF MUNICIPAL CEMETERIES. City Clerk. 1954.

San Francisco, California. LOCATION, REGULATION AND REMOVAL OF CEMETERIES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY. Department of City Planning. 1950. 20pp.

Wayne, Michigan. CEMETERY ORDINANCE. Village Clerk. 1950. 14pp.

CHARTERS AND CODES

Adrian Michigan. ORDINANCE CODE. City Clerk. 1958. $2.50.

American Municipal Association. MUNICIPAL ADOPTION OF CODES BY REFERENCE. By Roy Owsley. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1949. 12pp. $1.

Ardmore, Oklahoma. CODE OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES. City Clerk. 1950. 500pp. $5.

Burbank, California. MUNICIPAL CODE AND CHARTER. City Clerk. 1951. 2 Vols. $22.50.

Claremont, New Hampshire. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. City Manager. 1949. 17pp.

Clarksburg, West Virginia. CHARTER. City Manager. 1957. 24pp.

East Central State College. A MODEL CHARTER FOR CITIES OF OKLAHOMA. By Charles F. Spencer. Ada, Oklahoma. 1952.

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PART FIVE

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

City Manager Profession and Directory

A SUMMARY of city manager statistics for the year 1959 furnishes continuing evidence of a definite trend toward a professional career in municipal management.

Appointments. A total of 293 city manager appointments were made in 1959 as compared with 303 in 1958 (see Table 1). Of this number 174 men entered the profession for the first time. Of the remaining 119 appointments, 93 (32 per cent of the total) were managers promoted from other cities, and 26 managers (9 per cent of the total) were former managers re-entering the profession. Of the 174 newcomers, it is significant that 58, or one-third, were assistant managers, administrative assistants, and interns. Seventy-three other newcomers were holding other public administrative positions, chiefly as city department heads, at the time of their appointment.

There were 40 managers (13 per cent of the total) who came from nongovernmental positions as compared to 12 per cent the previous year, chiefly from business and industry, and the background of three managers, or 1 per cent of the total, is unknown.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	Ten-Year Period 1940-49 Incl.		For 1958		For 1959	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
GOVERNMENTAL:						
Manager promotions from other cities	277	18%	99	33%	93	32%
Former Managers accepting appointments	177	11	23	8	26	9
Administrative assistants and asst. managers	69	4	58	19	58	20
Public administration specialists	13	1	10	3	6	2
Other public administrative positions:						
Engineers	168	11	15	5	24	8
Finance Officers and clerks	109	7	16	5	22	8
Other city department heads	86	5	23	7	12	4
Federal, state, and county	171	11	9	3	7	2
Miscellaneous	71	5	10	3	2	1
NONGOVERNMENTAL:						
Business and industry	152	10	25	8	21	7
Engineering	51	3	2	1	4	1
Miscellaneous	34	2	8	3	15	5
UNKNOWN:	186	12	5	2	3	1
Total appointments	1,564	100%	303	100%	293	100%
Appointments from outside city	803		233		220	
Per cent of outside appointments	58%		78%		75%	

The trend for some years has been toward the appointment of men with public administration training and experience partly as the result of careful selection of capable young men and the provision of graduate training in public administration by a number of universities. An increasing number of cities are taking these graduates as interns and as administrative assistants to city managers and after a few years they become city managers. This accounts in part also for the trend to appoint managers from outside the city. Seventy-five per cent of all city-manager appointments in 1959 were from outside the city as compared to 78 per cent in 1958 and 58 per cent for the ten-year period 1940 to 1949 inclusive (see Table 1).

Ninety-four (56 per cent) of the 174 men entering the profession for the first time in 1959 whose ages were known were under 40 years of age, as compared with 58 per cent the previous year; 35 (21 per cent) were in the 40-49 age group as compared with 23 per cent in 1958; 39 (23 per cent) were 50 years and over (24 per cent in 1958); and the age of six was unknown. Thirty-seven managers who accepted appointments for the first time were under 30 and nine were over 60 years of age.

Separation and Tenure. A total of 139 men who were city managers sometime during 1959 were not in office at the end of the year. This represented a turnover of 8.7 per cent as compared with 7.7 per cent in 1958 and 9.5 per cent in 1957. Of these 139 managers, six died, eight who were 63 years of age or older are presumed to have retired, and the remaining 125 either resigned or were removed from office.

The average tenure of the 14 managers who died in office or retired during 1959 was 16.2 years for all cities served and 6.7 years per city. Six managers had served in one city, six from two to four cities each, and two in five cities. Of this group of 14 managers three had served more than 30 years, one from 20 to 30 years, six from 10 to 20 years, and four under ten years.

The average tenure of the 125 managers who resigned or were removed from office during 1959 was 5.3 years per manager for all cities served. Of these 125 managers, 81 had served only one city with an average tenure of 4.1 years. The remaining 44 managers, who had served from two to five cities each, had an average tenure of 7.7 years for all cities served.

In-Service Training. In 1959 a total of 2,570 municipal employees enrolled in one or more of the ten courses of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration which ICMA has conducted since 1934. Of these, 2,392 were in 136 group training projects while the remaining 178 enrolled individually. A record number of 1,831 certificates were awarded during 1959 to persons who completed Institute courses. Over 5,000 certificates were awarded during the five years ending December 31, 1959.

In addition, 43 persons—36 in the Chicago area and seven in the state of Tennessee—completed a short course in Municipal Public Works Administration under the joint auspices of the American Public Works Association and the ICMA and were awarded certificates of completion. The largest number of persons were enrolled in the course on Supervisory Methods in Municipal Administration (1,315), and the largest number of certificates were awarded for completion of this course (949). The Institute's tenth course, Management Practices for Smaller Cities, was first offered in

May, 1959, and a new training manual was issued for this course.

The practice of neighboring cities joining in the conduct of group training courses has continued to be popular. A number of cities in St. Louis County, Missouri, completed the course in Supervisory Methods in Municipal Administration in the summer of 1959 and then enrolled in the Local Planning Administration course, for which a new edition of the textbook was published during the year. The managers of communities in Lower Bucks County, Pennsylvania (Falls, Upper Merion, Middletown, Warrington, Bensalem, Lower Makefield, and Lower Southampton Townships, and Bristol, Doylestown, and Morrisville Boroughs) enrolled in a group course in Municipal Public Works Administration.

As in past years, officials of Michigan communities banded together and completed the "Finance" course (Howell, Inkster, Ypsilanti, and Ann Arbor) and at the end of the year were completing the "Recreation" course (Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Plymouth, and Wayne County).

Management Information Service. At the end of 1959 a total of 1,132 towns and cities were subscribers to this service which was inaugurated in 1945 by the International City Managers' Association. Available to all local governments on an annual subscription fee based on population, this service undertakes to answer specific inquiries on management problems and topics. During 1959 the Association answered an average of 100 special inquiries monthly. Reports issued during 1959 covered such subjects as: rules of order and procedure for city councils; use of graphs and charts for management control and reporting; the role of the city government in urban renewal; regulation of outside employment of firemen; planning and management of municipal auditoriums; trends in municipal automotive purchasing; the pedestrian mall and the central business district; municipal pay plan revision; municipal regulation of signs; determining and evaluating citizen needs and desires; and city-county cooperation in providing municipal services.

Professional Organization. The International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) was organized in 1914. At the end of 1959 a total of 1,404 managers were members, an increase of 6.8 per cent during the year. In addition, 1,326 persons other than managers held membership in the Association. This includes administrative assistants to managers, graduate students in public administration, department heads, other municipal officials, and other interested persons.

In 1959 the Association again issued a roster of young men interested in entering the city manager profession. The roster included biographical sketches of 95 junior members of ICMA who were available for assistantships to managers and 78 other young men who were to receive their master's degree in public administration in June, 1959. This roster was distributed to all city managers. Later in the year the Association issued the sixth edition of a directory of administrative assistants to city managers which listed 297 municipalities as having one or more assistant managers, administrative assistants, or interns, as compared with 160 cities in the first such directory which was issued at the beginning of 1954.

A new edition of the manual "Local Planning Administration" and a new manual, "Management Practices for Smaller Cities," were issued.

TABLE XIX

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

1664 CITIES AND 18 COUNTIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1960

This directory includes all cities, villages, boroughs, towns, townships, and counties in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Canada that have the council-manager plan. City: "pl" indicates plantation, "t," town, "tp," township, "vil," village. Figure in parentheses following the city indicates the number of managers including the present manager. Population: 1950 Census of Population except where a single dagger (†) indicates subsequent special census conducted by the Bureau of the Census or a double dagger (‡) indicates an unofficial estimate provided by city officials. Plan: "E" indicates state optional enabling act adopted by vote of the people; "H," home rule charter drafted locally and adopted by the people; "O," ordinance adopted by the city council and not submitted to the people; "Oh," ordinance (initiative or other) approved by voters in local referendum; "Oe," ordinance passed by council putting into effect the provisions of optional state law providing for council-manager plan without local referendum; "S," special charter passed by the state legislature without local referendum; and "Sh," special charter passed by state legislature and adopted by people in local referendum. Name of Manager: (M) indicates Member and (AM) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association. Figure after manager's name indicates number of cities served including present city.

ALABAMA—5

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Auburn (1)	12,939	Oe	1958	Allen Schertz (AM)	1958
Dothan (1)	28,820	Oe	1958	R. Powell Black (M)4	1958
Fairhope (1)	3,354	Oe	1949	C. B. Niemeyer (M)	1949
Jasper (3)	8,589	Oe	1950	Harvey O. Barton (M)	1955
Mountain Brook (6)	10,937	Oe	1942	Asa N. Green (M)	1957

ALASKA—6

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Anchorage (5)	37,500‡	E	1946	George C. Shannon (M)3	1952
Cordova (4)	1,165	E	1953	John A. Alexander (AM)	1959
Fairbanks (6)	12,500‡	E	1947	Clifford A. Nordby (AM)	1958
Ketchikan (4)	8,000‡	E	1948	Robert E. Sharp (M)3	1955
Kodiak (4)	2,750‡	E	1953	Bill M. Poland	1957
Seward (4)	3,000‡	E	1953	(Vacancy)	

ARIZONA—21

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Avondale (1)	4,500‡	E	1959	Albert R. Pierce (AM)	1959
Casa Grande (1)	9,300‡	O	1954	E. M. Pederson (M)	1954
Coolidge (1)	6,000‡	O	1956	R. L. Briscoe (M)	1956
Eloy (3)	3,900‡	O	1952	Bill Ballard (AM)	1959
Flagstaff (1)	20,000‡	H	1958	C. T. Pulliam (AM)	1958
Gilbert (1)	2,500‡	O	1955	(Vacancy)	
Glendale (4)	17,000‡	H	1948	W. A. Gilchrist (M)3	1956
Globe (2)	6,500‡	O	1956	J. E. Phillips (AM)	1959
Hayden (1)	2,500‡	O	1958	Ellis Foote (AM)2	1958
Mesa (1)	35,000‡	O	1954	James A. Petrie (M)	1954
Miami (3)	4,000‡	O	1952	J. F. Landis	1959
Peoria (1)	3,000‡	O	1955	Enoch B. Tucker (M)2	1955
Phoenix (25)	363,880‡	H	1914	Ray W. Wilson (M)	1950
Prescott (2)	12,500‡	O	1955	Jack S. Branum (M)2	1959
Scottsdale (1)	10,500‡	O	1958	Gordon W. Allison (AM)	1958
Tempe (2)	16,000‡	O	1954	Art Bunger (AM)	1957
Tolleson (1)	4,000‡	O	1957	Les Wishert (AM)	1957
Tucson (8)	185,000‡	H	1930	Porter W. Homer (M)	1955
Wickenburg (3)	2,300‡	O	1952	Reuben Stifel (AM)	1956

ARIZONA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Willcox (1)	1,266	O	1959	Wallace E. Lundquist (AM)	1959
Winslow (2)	10,000‡	H	1957	Harold B. Vasey (M)5	1960
ARKANSAS—4					
Brinkley (1)	5,000‡	E	1959	Jon Wilson	1960
Camden (1)	17,628	E	1959	Leon Carver (M)5	1959
Hope (1)	8,605	E	1957	G. G. Medders (M)3	1957
Little Rock (1)	102,213	E	1957	Dean I. Dauley (M)3	1958
CALIFORNIA—201					
Alameda (10)	70,642†	H	1917	H. D. Weller (M)2	1957
Alhambra (13)	53,558†	H	1916	Allen B. Stephenson (AM)	1958
Anaheim (1)	78,397†	O	1950	Keith Murdoch (M)2	1950
Antioch (2)	15,507†	Oh	1948	Phil Minner (M)2	1949
Arcadia (3)	37,271†	H	1951	Harold K. Schone (M)4	1959
Arcata (1)	4,720‡	O	1957	James L. Kay, Jr. (M)2	1958
Artesia (1)	10,000‡	O	1959	E. W. Medley (AM)	1959
Auburn (4)	4,653	O	1957	Donald R. Walker	1957
Avalon (4)	1,506	O	1950	(Vacancy)	
Bakersfield (11)	54,093†	H	1915	C. Leland Gunn (M)2	1952
Baldwin Park (2)	32,334†	O	1957	Eugene R. Asmus (AM)	1958
Banning (3)	8,358†	O	1955	W. F. Peterson (AM)	1958
Barstow (1)	10,017†	O	1959	James O. Tennant (M)3	1959
Bell (1)	18,415‡	O	1958	Donald W. Mansfield (AM)	1959
Bellflower (1)	5,000†	O	1958	Carl E. Berry (AM)	1959
Belmont (1)	11,800†	O	1958	John L. Watts	1958
Belvedere (1)	1,256†	O	1955	Britton Rey	1955
Benicia (1)	7,284	O	1957	(Vacancy)	
Berkeley (6)	113,805	H	1923	John D. Phillips (M)	1951
Beverly Hills (1)	30,443†	O	1952	John B. Wentz (M)	1952
Brawley (1)	13,098	O	1953	W. O. Cuthbertson (M)4	1954
Buena Park (2)	31,805†	O	1953	(Vacancy)	
Burbank (5)	90,966†	H	1927	H. R. Bennett (M)	1954
Burlingame (1)	21,985†	O	1956	Charles F. Schwalm (M)2	1956
Calexico (1)	7,450‡	O	1956	Richard S. Emerson	1957
Carlsbad (3)	6,963‡	O	1955	John D. Slater (AM)2	1960
Chico (5)	13,754‡	H	1923	Fred Davis (AM)	1959
Chula Vista (4)	35,557†	H	1949	F. S. Fulwiler (M)	1957
Claremont (4)	10,651†	O	1948	Richard Malcolm (AM)	1957
Coalinga (1)	5,539	O	1958	J. Walter Barham (AM)	1959
Colton (1)	18,878†	Oh	1956	Lyman H. Cozad (M)	1957
Compton (9)	63,670†	H	1925	Harry S. Scott (M)	1955
Concord (1)	28,537†	O	1953	(Vacancy)	
Corona (3)	12,707†	O	1949	Ralph D. Pfiffner (M)	1954
Coronado (8)	18,764†	O	1932	Race N. Wilt (M)	1958
Corte Madera (1)	4,164†	O	1957	Arthur H. Brandow (M)	1957
Costa Mesa (2)	26,651†	O	1953	Robert L. Unger (AM)	1956
Covina (1)	18,750†	O	1955	Neil Goedhard (M)	1955
Crescent City (2)	1,706‡	O	1957	Henry Cooper	1959
Culver City (3)	31,367†	O	1949	M. Deane Seeger (M)3	1957
Cupertino (1)	2,438	O	1959	Philip W. Storm (M)4	1959
Cypress (1)	1,616‡	O	1956	Burton Wesenberg (M)	1955
Dairyland (1)	550†	O	1955	Burton Wesenberg (M)	1955
Dairy Valley (1)	3,931†	O	1956	M. D. McKeown (AM)	1956
Daly City (3)	38,629†	O	1955	Edward Frank (M)2	1960
Davis (2)	6,050†	O	1955	C. Walter Birkelo (AM)	1959
Delano (6)	11,092†	Oh	1946	Raymond F. O'Hara (M)3	1957
Downey (2)	90,000‡	H	1956	Oren L. King (M)5	1957
Duarte (1)	15,870‡	O	1957	Robert L. Wilson (M)	1957
El Cajon (2)	27,776†	O	1950	Robert M. Applegate (M)3	1958
El Centro (1)	17,791†	Oh	1953	Leonard McClintock (M)2	1953
El Cerrito (2)	23,633†	O	1948	Kenneth H. Smith (M)	1950
El Segundo (1)	13,778†	O	1956	John J. Sailors (M)3	1956
Escondido (3)	10,064†	O	1948	Lloyd M. Mitchell (M)	1956
Eureka (1)	27,951†	H	1959	Robert L. Williams (M)3	1959
Fairfield (2)	11,661†	O	1953	Byron Gale Wilson (M)	1956

CALIFORNIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Fillmore (2)	4,725†	O	1918	Leon Harthorn (AM)	1954
Fontana (1)	13,695‡	O	1955	(Vacancy)	
Fort Bragg (1)	4,108†	O	1939	Henry T. Williams	1956
Fremont (2)	26,788†	O	1956	Howard L. Reese (AM)	1958
Fresno (1)	122,944	H	1958	R. N. Klein (M)3	1958
Fullerton (1)	50,635†	O	1953	Herman A. Hiltscher (M)	1953
Gardena (1)	17,415†	O	1959	Paul A. Rowley (AM)	1959
Garden Grove (1)	68,866†	O	1956	William Richards (M)4	1957
Gilroy (1)	6,019†	H	1959	G. B. Carr	1959
Glendale (11)	114,460†	H	1914	C. E. Perkins (M)3	1952
Glendora (2)	15,033†	O	1955	Carl E. Gruendler (M)2	1958
Hanford (2)	10,232‡	O	1950	George M. Minturn (M)	1951
Hawthorne (5)	31,504†	O	1948	Joy M. West (AM)	1958
Hayward (5)	54,789†	H	1947	Raymond E. Doran, Jr.	1960
Hemet (3)	4,235†	O	1949	Paul E. Wilcox (AM)	1953
Hermosa Beach (2)	15,274†	Oh	1956	Walter H. Harris (AM)	1958
Hillsborough (3)	6,685†	O	1928	Norman Stiene (M)	1955
Hollister (1)	4,903	O	1957	Lanier S. Brady (M)2	1957
Huntington Park (1)	29,495†	O	1957	(Vacancy)	
Imperial Beach (2)	14,287†	O	1956	Robert L. Wynn (AM)	1958
Indio (4)	7,830†	O	1953	Thomas E. Selman (AM)	1959
Industry (1)	500	O	1957	Robert S. Rope (M)	1957
Inglewood (3)	61,000†	O	1946	Walter Hahn, Jr. (M)2	1956
Irwindale (1)	1,649†	O	1957	(Vacancy)	
Laguna Beach (2)	8,206‡	O	1954	Cassa J. Mercer, Jr. (M)	1956
La Habra (2)	21,301†	O	1952	Robert J. Huntley (M)2	1958
Lakewood (2)	71,316‡	O	1954	Henry L. Goerlick (M)	1957
La Mesa (2)	23,521†	O	1953	Dudley N. Lapham (M)	1957
La Puente (2)	20,066†	H	1956	Gordon Oehl (AM)	1958
Larkspur (1)	3,805†	O	1957	Ronald Piper (AM)	1957
La Verne (2)	5,907†	O	1956	Allan R. Schell (AM)	1959
Lincoln (3)	2,410	O	1956	Russell Draper	1959
Livermore (1)	12,595	O	1958	William H. Parness (M)3	1957
Lodi (2)	20,100†	Oh	1948	Henry A. Glaves, Jr. (M)	1957
Long Beach (15)	322,884‡	H	1921	Samuel E. Vickers (M)2	1949
Los Banos (1)	5,418†	O	1950	Michael Dambrosio (AM)	1950
Los Gatos (2)	5,071‡	O	1953	(Vacancy)	
Lynwood (3)	28,124†	O	1945	A. J. Bateman (M)	1949
Madera (2)	13,872†	O	1951	Victor E. Barton (AM)	1958
Manhattan Beach (3)	32,535†	H	1948	Gayle T. Martin (M)3	1956
Manteca (1)	6,995†	O	1957	Angelo Bressani (AM)	1957
Martinez (4)	8,595‡	O	1946	John Hughes	1959
Menlo Park (2)	25,669†	O	1947	John R. Johnson (AM)	1958
Merced (3)	20,394†	H	1948	E. Earl Udall (M)3	1960
Mill Valley (4)	9,436‡	O	1942	A. E. Almcrants (M)	1951
Milpitas (1)	1,924†	O	1954	Warren Schmid (M)	1954
Modesto (1)	30,805‡	H	1951	Ross Miller (M)3	1951
Monrovia (3)	25,286†	O	1949	Gifford W. Miller (M)2	1957
Montclair (3)	8,008	O	1956	William V. Donaldson (AM)	1959
Montebello (1)	30,019	O	1957	Earnest D. Lindsay (M)3	1957
Monterey (7)	21,840†	H	1925	Alfred D. Coons (M)2	1956
Monterey Park (6)	33,045†	Oh	1948	Clifford G. Petrie (M)4	1958
Mountain View (3)	26,023†	H	1952	John T. O'Halloran (M)	1958
Napa (3)	15,290†	H	1949	Lee M. Roberts (M)2	1953
National City (4)	31,785†	O	1950	James A. Bird (M)	1955
Needles (5)	4,776†	Oh	1952	William T. S. Jacobson (AM)3	1959
Nevada City (1)	2,562†	O	1952	H. James Ray (M)	1952
Newark (1)	6,948†	O	1956	John H. Nail (M)	1956
Newport Beach (2)	2,201†	H	1946	Robert H. Shelton (M)2	1956
No. Sacramento (3)	9,235†	O	1952	Homer H. Jack (AM)	1957
Norwalk (1)	83,010‡	O	1957	E. Fredrick Bien (M)3	1957
Oakland (4)	384,575	H	1931	Wayne E. Thompson (M)2	1954
Oceanside (2)	20,489†	O	1947	Franklin W. Lilley (M)	1952
Ojai (1)	3,930†	Oh	1956	J. Julien Baget (M)2	1956
Ontario (2)	41,656†	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (M)	1945
Oxnard (2)	34,326†	O	1947	Paul E. Wolven (M)	1953

CALIFORNIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Pacifica (1)	20,763	Oh	1957	Karl A. Baldwin (M)2	1958
Pacific Grove (4)	10,741†	H	1927	Murl M. Fritschle (AM)	1957
Palm Springs (6)	12,443†	Oh	1941	Daniel J. Wagner (AM)	1959
Palo Alto (1)	48,003†	H	1950	Jerome Keithley (M)2	1950
Paramount (2)	25,128†	O	1957	Dwight L. Hulse (AM)	1958
Pasadena (5)	110,475‡	H	1921	Don C. McMillan (M)3	1948
Paso Robles (1)	6,252†	O	1946	S. S. Tucker (M)	1946
Petaluma (3)	12,157‡	H	1947	(Vacancy)	
Pico Rivera (1)	52,113	O	1958	Franklin Aleshire (M)2	1958
Pittsburg (6)	16,574†	O	1919	Ernest C. Marriner, Jr. (M)3	1955
Placentia (3)	4,821†	O	1953	Charles F. Warren (M)	1957
Pomona (1)	62,138†	O	1949	Frederick W. Sharp (AM)	1949
Porterville (8)	7,802†	H	1927	William S. Coburn (M)5	1959
Red Bluff (1)	5,553‡	O	1959	Herbert E. Nelson (M)2	1959
Redding (4)	12,216†	Oh	1946	Robert W. Cowden (M)	1955
Redlands (3)	25,719†	O	1949	Fred H. Workman (AM)2	1952
Redondo Beach (5)	41,723†	H	1949	F. E. Hopkins (M)	1954
Redwood City (5)	38,960†	H	1929	James E. Neal (M)4	1958
Rialto (2)	15,359†	O	1956	Robert A. McGill (AM)	1959
Richmond (3)	100,688‡	H	1920	Edwin S. Howell (M)2	1954
Ripon (2)	1,745‡	O	1953	Arthur N. Clemens	1958
Riverbank (1)	2,662	O	1956	Edward H. Mooney (M)	1956
Riverside (3)	75,673†	H	1953	H. K. Hunter (M)2	1958
Rosemead (1)	15,000	O	1959	William Woollett, Jr. (AM)	1959
Roseville (1)	10,257†	H	1955	David C. Koester (M)2	1955
Sacramento (6)	157,182†	H	1921	B. W. Cavanaugh (M)	1946
Sacramento County (2)	277,140	H	1933	M. D. Tarshes (M)	1956
St. Helena (1)	2,297	O	1959	Charles W. Doud (AM)	1959
Salinas (5)	21,133†	O	1936	Thomas G. Dunne (M)	1957
San Anselmo (2)	9,188	O	1957	Douglas J. Flautt (M)3	1959
San Bruno (3)	20,037†	Oh	1951	John C. Keefe (M)	1954
San Buenaventura (4)	25,880†	H	1933	Lawrence E. Olson (M)2	1948
San Carlos (3)	19,505†	O	1949	John S. Cowgill	1958
San Clemente (2)	7,108†	O	1954	D. L. Evans (M)	1955
San Diego (9)	494,201†	H	1932	George E. Bean (M)5	1957
San Fernando (2)	15,668†	O	1952	Marshall W. Julian (AM)	1958
San Gabriel (2)	21,755†	O	1943	William J. Probert (M)	1956
Sanger (2)	7,333†	O	1954	James T. Emanuel (AM)	1959
San Jose (6)	127,564†	H	1916	Anthony P. Hamann (M)	1950
San Leandro (6)	46,742‡	H	1928	Wesley McClure (M)	1948
San Luis Obispo (1)	17,229†	H	1955	Richard D. Miller (M)	1953
San Marino (1)	12,924†	O	1952	Charles Martin (M)2	1952
San Mateo (5)	65,999†	H	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (M)	1946
San Mateo Co. (Redwood City)	235,659	H	1951	E. R. Stallings (M)2	1951
San Pablo (1)	18,270†	O	1955	Kenneth B. Williams (M)	1956
San Rafael (4)	16,526†	H	1947	Dan E. Andersen (AM)	1957
Santa Ana (1)	69,345†	H	1952	Carl J. Thornton (M)2	1952
Santa Clara (2)	43,281†	H	1952	Loyd E. Brady (M)5	1957
Santa Clara County (San Jose) (3)	290,547	H	1951	Howard Campen (M)	1957
Santa Cruz (3)	22,794†	H	1948	Peter Tedesco (AM)	1958
Santa Fe Springs (1)	11,787‡	O	1957	Meno L. Wilhelms (M)2	1957
Santa Maria (3)	14,216†	O	1956	Frank D. Fargo (M)2	1958
Santa Monica (2)	75,132†	H	1947	George Bundy (AM)	1959
Santa Paula (4)	12,186†	O	1951	W. Paul Watts (AM)	1959
Santa Rosa (11)	27,895‡	H	1923	Samuel B. Hood (M)	1950
Sausalito (2)	4,945†	O	1955	Charles A. Brown	1960
Seaside (1)	15,381†	O	1957	Gordon H. Howe (M)	1955
Sebastopol (2)	2,731†	O	1956	Milton S. Hetzel (AM)	1959
Sierra Madre (2)	8,752†	O	1950	Lawrence Bevington (M)	1954
South Gate (1)	51,293	O	1958	William F. Cornett, Jr. (M)2	1959
South Pasadena (5)	18,881†	O	1920	Frank H. Clough (M)	1940
S. San Francisco (3)	35,690†	O	1949	Eugene Aiello (M)2	1956
Stockton (6)	81,445‡	H	1923	John C. Lilly (M)	1953
Sunnyvale (2)	41,867†	H	1949	Perry W. Scott (M)2	1959
Torrance (1)	96,993†	H	1948	George W. Stevens (M)	1949

CALIFORNIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Tracy (2)	10,602†	O	1954	Arthur W. Brewer (M)4	1959
Tulare (12)	13,253†	H	1923	Albert W. Noland, Jr. (M)4	1958
Turlock (1)	6,235	O	1959	Lawrence W. O'Rourke (M)3	1959
Ukiah (4)	10,350†	O	1946	Lyell C. Cash (M)	1956
Union City (1)	6,143†	O	1959	C. Deane Seeger, Jr. (AM)	1959
Upland (2)	12,650†	O	1930	Elwin Alder (M)	1956
Vacaville (1)	7,353†	S	1954	Robert Meyer (M)	1954
Vallejo (3)	37,991‡	H	1946	Lohn R. Ficklin (M)3	1956
Visalia (4)	14,521†	H	1923	Harry A. Tow (AM)	1958
Walnut Creek (2)	6,945‡	O	1956	Laverne A. Kimball (AM)	1958
West Covina (2)	47,486†	O	1955	George Aiassa (M)3	1958
Whittier (3)	32,217†	Oh	1949	Kenneth B. Douglas (M)2	1955
Woodland (1)	11,555†	O	1948	John H. Ferns (M)	1948
Yuba City (4)	10,294†	O	1951	Edward E. McCombs (M)	1956

COLORADO—26

Alamosa (2)	5,354	H	1952	Glynn Mills (M)	1954
Arvada (2)	8,000‡	E	1955	Karl G. Williams (M)2	1956
Aurora (2)	11,421	E	1953	Robert O. Wright (M)2	1959
Boulder (9)	19,999	H	1918	E. Robert Turner (M)3	1960
Canon City (3)	6,345	H	1947	George D. Adkins (M)	1957
Colorado Springs (6)	45,472	H	1921	John M. Biery (M)2	1952
Cortez (1)	2,680	H	1958	Dave Hickman (AM)	1958
Delta (2)	4,097	H	1952	Riney F. Wilbert (M)	1956
Durango (11)	9,494	H	1915	(Vacancy)	
Englewood (2)	16,869	E	1951	Leslie R. Rudd (M)3	1955
Florence (2)	2,773	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Fort Collins (1)	14,937	H	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Glenwood Springs (3)	2,412	E	1948	Albert E. Axtell (M)2	1952
Golden (4)	5,238	E	1948	Walter G. Brown (AM)	1958
Grand Junction (9)	14,504	H	1922	Joe M. Lacy (AM)	1960
Greeley (2)	20,354	E	1951	B. H. Cruce (M)4	1954
La Junta (2)	7,712	E	1948	Tom Russell (M)	1949
Littleton (1)	3,378	E	1957	(Vacancy)	
Monte Vista (5)	3,272	H	1922	Ronald Iske (M)	1952
Montrose (14)	4,964	H	1914	Donald R. Wageck (AM)	1958
Pueblo (5)	63,385	H	1950	George H. Fellows (AM)	1960
Rangely (1)	808	O	1959	Richard M. Henneberger (AM)	1959
Sterling (3)	7,534	H	1951	Marvin G. McElwain (M)	1957
Trinidad (6)	12,204	E	1948	(Vacancy)	
Westminster (1)	1,686	E	1958	Philip F. Roan (AM)	1958
Wray (2)	2,198	H	1950	Harold B. Whyte (M)	1952

CONNECTICUT—15

Avon (1)	3,171	E	1959	Murray Fay	1959
Bloomfield t (5)	5,746	Sh	1941	Preston C. King (M)2	1953
Farmington t (2)	7,026	Sh	1948	Stephen A. Flis (M)2	1954
Glastonbury (1)	8,818	Sh	1959	Donald C. Peach	1960
Groton (1)	21,896	Sh	1957	Alfred S. Harding (M)4	1958
Hartford (1)	177,397	Sh	1948	Carleton F. Sharpe (M)2	1948
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	10,015	E	1939	Owen Bell	1942
Manchester t (2)	34,116	Sh	1947	Richard Martin (M)	1952
New London (4)	30,551	Sh	1921	Edward R. Henkle (M)	1944
Norwich (3)	37,633	Sh	1951	Angus Johnson (M)3	1960
Plainville (1)	9,994	Sh	1959	Paul F. Smith (AM)	1959
Stratford t (5)	33,428	Sh	1921	Harry B. Flood (M)	1945
West Hartford t (2)	44,402	Sh	1935	Donald H. Blatt (M)5	1956
Wethersfield t (1)	12,533	Sh	1954	Albert Gray, Jr. (M)4	1954
Windsor t (2)	11,833	Sh	1947	Robert B. Weiss (M)2	1952

DELAWARE—5

Dover (5)	6,223	S	1929	G. P. Ward	1952
Milford (9)	5,179	S	1932	Gilbert C. Cosden (AM)	1960
Newark (2)	6,731	O	1954	(Vacancy)	
Rehoboth Beach (7)	1,794	S	1937	William A. McWilliams (AM)	1958

DELAWARE—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Smyrna (4)	2,346	Sh	1945	Rex D. Gilmore (M)	1955

FLORIDA—91

Alachua (2)	1,116	Sh	1923	(Vacancy)	
Atlantic Beach (1)	1,604	Sh	1957	J. F. Waggoner, Jr. (M)	1957
Auburndale (2)	3,763	Sh	1949	Bruce Canova	1956
Bal Harbour (1)	334†	Sh	1947	Willard H. Webb (M)	1947
Bartow (10)	8,694	Sh	1922	Charles R. Odom (M)	1948
Bay Harbor Islands (3)	1,716†	S	1949	Edward H. Preble (AM)	1959
Belle Glade (3)	8,616†	Sh	1954	Cleveland B. Talmadge (AM)	1958
Clearwater (11)	15,581	Sh	1923	James R. Stewart (M)3	1958
Cocoa (1)	4,245	H	1959	Roy J. Amos	1959
Cocoa Beach (1)	3,000	E	1959	James V. Doyle, Jr. (AM)2	1958
Coral Gables (8)	29,210†	Sh	1925	L. W. Robinson, Jr. (AM)	1959
Dade City (2)	3,806	Sh	1946	Charles E. Jackson (AM)	1958
Dade County (1)	703,777†	H	1957	O. W. Campbell (M)3	1957
Dania (7)	5,680†	S	1949	Charles W. Peters (AM)	1958
Daytona Beach (22)	30,187	Sh	1922	Cletus R. Allen (M)2	1955
Deerfield Beach (2)	3,447†	S	1955	(Vacancy)	
DeLand (8)	8,652	Sh	1926	H. W. Johnson	1956
Delray Beach (4)	8,337†	Sh	1946	(Vacancy)	
Dunedin (9)	3,202	Sh	1926	Herbert R. Dear	1958
Eau Gallie (2)	1,554	Sh	1955	Clark Maxwell (M)2	1957
Eustis (1)	4,005	O	1956	Ernest P. Kidd (M)3	1956
Fernandina Beach (15)	4,420	Sh	1923	Russell Nahm (AM)2	1960
Florida City (1)	1,547	Sh	1959	Richard Schmunk (AM)	1959
Fort Lauderdale (14)	62,906†	Sh	1925	Donald P. Wolfer (M)4	1959
Fort Meade (11)	2,803	Sh	1925	Charles M. Dixon (M)4	1960
Fort Pierce (13)	13,502	Sh	1923	J. Floyd Glisson (M)5	1958
Fort Walton Beach (3)	9,456†	Sh	1953	Winston G. Walker (AM)	1958
Gainesville (6)	26,861	Sh	1921	Robert E. Layton (M)5	1957
Green Cove Springs (4)	3,291	O	1946	(Vacancy)	
Gulfport (2)	8,000‡	H	1954	C. Joseph Babineau (M)2	1957
Haines City (10)	5,630	Sh	1925	Joseph A. Rickards (M)3	1959
Hallandale (1)	6,005†	Sh	1953	Ralph L. Smith (M)	1953
Hollywood (17)	22,798	Sh	1926	Joseph W. Watson (M)	1952
Homestead (1)	6,848†	S	1955	J. B. Henderson (M)	1957
Jacksonville Beach (9)	6,430	Sh	1938	Wilson C. Wingate	1960
Jasper (1)	2,327	H	1959	W. B. Feagle (AM)	1959
Jupiter Island (1)	200	O	1953	Richard Tuggle (M)	1953
Key West (9)	26,433	Sh	1945	Bazel E. Crowe (AM)2	1960
Kissimmee (11)	4,310	Sh	1923	B. Harold Farmer (M)	1955
Lake Alfred (2)	1,270	Sh	1927	George T. Costello (M)	1953
Lakeland (10)	30,851	Sh	1914	Robert V. Youkey (M)2	1960
Lake Wales (1)	6,821	Sh	1953	Howard F. Burns (M)	1953
Lake Worth (10)	15,315†	Sh	1937	Tom G. Smith	1957
Largo (20)	1,547	Sh	1913	Donald Judkins	1960
Leesburg (7)	7,395	Sh	1923	M. W. Thomas (M)2	1958
Longboat Key (2)	2,000‡	Sh	1959	Cecil H. Scholfield	1959
Lynn Haven (3)	2,608†	S	1951	William Kinsaul (M)	1955
Madeira Beach (4)	9,272‡	Sh	1953	Harry P. Palmer (AM)	1959
Madison (1)	3,150	Sh	1945	Jesse Hughey (M)	1945
Marianna (4)	5,845	S	1943	A. H. Lewis	1949
Melbourne (11)	4,223	Sh	1926	(Vacancy)	
Miami (15)	259,035†	Sh	1921	Melvin L. Reese (M)2	1960
Miami Beach (3)	50,981†	S	1923	Morris N. Lipp (AM)	1958
Miami Shores (3)	5,086‡	Sh	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
Miami Springs (1)	10,138†	O	1956	J. D. Ryan (AM)	1956
Mulberry (1)	2,024	Sh	1957	Grady W. Courtney (M)2	1957
Naples (1)	1,465	Sh	1948	F. M. Lowdermilk (M)	1949
New Smyrna Beach (10)	5,775	Sh	1921	W. W. Gunn	1959
Niceville (5)	4,645†	S	1955	Gene Freiwald	1959
North Bay Vil. (4)	1,247†	O	1952	Joseph Maskol	1957
North Miami (2)	23,463†	H	1952	Woodward M. Hampton	1960
North Miami Beach (1)	18,125	H	1958	Allen L. Wilcox (M)6	1958
Ocala (10)	11,741	Sh	1918	John M. Baldwin (M)2	1948

FLORIDA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Opa-Locka (5)	9,392†	Sh	1953	Walter J. Brown, Jr. (M)	1957
Palatka (8)	9,176	Sh	1924	J. A. Hartgett	1960
Palm Beach (2)	5,066†	Sh	1922	B. Arnold (AM)	1959
Panama City (4)	32,097†	Sh	1940	Ernest E. Watkins (M)2	1958
Pensacola (4)	50,954†	Sh	1931	Oliver J. Semmes, Jr. (M)	1947
Plant City (7)	9,230	Sh	1927	T. J. McCall (M)	1941
Polk City (2)	195‡	S	1925	Charles G. Smith	1956
Pompano Beach (4)	9,416†	Sh	1947	James S. Hughes (M)4	1955
Quincy (3)	6,505	Sh	1923	Harbert C. Gregory (M)	1948
Riviera Beach	4,065	E	1956	Jack Young (AM)2	1959
Safety Harbor (4)	894‡	Sh	1927	John L. Young (AM)	1960
St. Augustine (11)	13,555	Sh	1915	W. E. Lawson, Jr. (M)4	1960
St. Petersburg (7)	96,738	Sh	1931	George K. Armes (AM)	1959
St. Petersburg Beach (1)	5,000	O	1957	Erwin C. Brandon, Jr. (M)5	1958
Sanford (9)	11,935	Sh	1920	Warren Knowles (M)3	1954
Sarasota (4)	18,896	Sh	1946	Kenneth Thompson (M)	1950
South Bay (1)	1,050	O	1959	(Vacancy)	
South Miami (2)	7,600†	Sh	1953	(Vacancy)	
Stuart (6)	2,912	Sh	1926	Joe N. Crowder 2	1956
Surfside (Miami Beach) (3)	2,592†	Sh	1949	Frederick M. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1954
Tallahassee (6)	38,100†	Sh	1920	Arvah B. Hopkins (M)	1952
Tarpon Springs (9)	4,323	Sh	1941	Henry McKie Salley	1958
Temple Terrance (1)	1,500‡	Sh	1955	H. P. Wardwell (M)	1947
Titusville (5)	2,604	Sh	1951	Norman Hickey (AM)	1958
Vero Beach (5)	4,746	Sh	1951	Eugene Lyon (AM)	1958
West Palm Beach (12)	51,015†	Sh	1919	James J. Mott (M)2	1958
Winter Haven (12)	8,605	Sh	1923	W. T. Slattery (M)2	1959
Winter Park (8)	8,250	Sh	1950	Richard G. Simmons (M)3	1959

GEORGIA—36

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albany (5)	31,155	Sh	1924	Carey C. Burnett (M)	1954
Avondale Estates (5)	1,070	Sh	1927	Dewey C. Brown, Jr.	1954
Brunswick (8)	17,954	Sh	1921	H. B. Lovvorn (M)2	1956
Buford (4)	3,812	Sh	1939	J. C. Dover (M)	1952
Cairo (3)	5,577	Sh	1946	C. E. Layton (M)3	1956
Cartersville (10)	7,720	Sh	1917	Fred Lamb (AM)	1957
Cedartown (5)	9,470	Sh	1938	Robert L. Veal (M)	1956
College Park (2)	14,535	Sh	1959	Wayne Moore, Jr. (AM)	1959
Columbus (5)	79,611	Sh	1922	J. A. Willman (M)	1947
Cordele (7)	9,462	Sh	1923	S. E. Cox	1950
Cornelia (12)	2,424	Sh	1928	Pope Ellard (AM)	1952
Dallas (2)	2,152	S	1958	W. M. Huff	1960
Decatur (8)	21,635	Sh	1921	John H. Markland (M)2	1958
Douglas (6)	7,428	Sh	1941	Louis H. Cook (AM)	1958
Eastman (7)	3,597	Sh	1922	John G. Thomas (M)	1956
Elberton (2)	6,772	Sh	1954	(Vacancy)	
Forest Park (3)	2,653	Sh	1957	T. J. Elliott	1960
Fulton Co. (Atlanta) (1)	473,572	Sh	1947	A. E. Fuller (M)2	1947
Gainesville (10)	11,936	Sh	1922	George A. Whiten (M)2	1958
Glynn County (1)	29,046	Sh	1958	Howard J. Sears (M)2	1958
Griffin (8)	13,982	Sh	1918	Jack S. Langford (M)2	1957
Hawkinsville (3)	3,342	Sh	1941	G. L. Simpson	1951
Jesup (3)	4,605	Sh	1955	Roy R. Morriss (M)2	1959
LaFayette (1)	4,884	Sh	1959	Charles Barrier (AM)	1959
LaGrange (1)	25,025	Sh	1950	H. M. Crane (M)2	1950
Manchester (8)	4,036	Sh	1923	Ellis McCurdy (AM)	1955
Moultrie (4)	11,639	Sh	1937	Lloyd Baxter (M)	1952
Quitman (7)	4,769	Sh	1922	R. E. Dorough (M)	1952
Rome (2)	29,615	Sh	1919	S. S. King (M)	1937
Savannah (2)	119,638	S	1954	John O. Hall (M)5	1959
Sylvania (4)	2,939	H	1952	W. K. Barlow	1959
Thomasville (3)	14,424	Sh	1944	Herschell F. Snuggs (M)3	1957
Tifton (8)	6,831	Sh	1921	Shell Hartley (M)	1954
Toccoa (7)	6,781	Sh	1932	W. S. Sharman (M)2	1954
Valdosta (1)	20,046	Sh	1958	Homer D. Reed (AM)	1958
Waycross (8)	18,842‡	Sh	1923	C. S. Eidson	1957

IDAHO—2

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Pocatello (1)	27,140†	E	1951	William B. Webb (M)2	1951
Twin Falls (2)	17,600	E	1950	Joseph H. Latimore (M)	1952

ILLINOIS—52

Alton (1)	32,550	E	1957	Graham W. Watt (M)	1958
Arlington Heights (2)	23,128†	E	1954	L. A. Hanson (M)2	1958
Bloomington (2)	36,127†	E	1953	Eugene G. Moody (M)2	1956
Brookfield (3)	19,588†	E	1947	Homer B. Ball, Jr. (M)2	1959
Centralia (1)	13,863	E	1959	Chester F. Williams (M)3	1959
Champaign (1)	46,482‡	E	1958	Robert H. Oldland (M)2	1958
Crystal Lake (2)	7,624†	E	1957	James R. Schubert (M)3	1959
Decatur (1)	77,046‡	E	1959	John E. Dever (M)2	1959
Deerfield (4)	7,609†	O	1952	Norris W. Stilphen (M)3	1959
Elgin (1)	47,565†	E	1955	Raymond P. Botch (M)2	1955
Elmhurst (1)	34,654†	E	1953	Robert T. Palmer (M)2	1953
Elmwood Park (1)	21,554†	E	1953	Howard A. Olson (M)	1954
Evanston (1)	74,959†	E	1953	Bert W. Johnson (M)3	1953
Galena (4)	4,648	E	1949	Ralph R. Johnson (M)4	1958
Galesburg (1)	31,425	E	1957	Raymond E. Harbaugh (M)2	1957
Glencoe (3)	9,805†	O	1914	Robert B. Morris (M)	1951
Glenview (2)	13,470†	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Greenville (1)	4,239‡	E	1957	(Vacancy)	
Highland	4,283	E	1960		
Highland Park (1)	25,176†	E	1955	Ralph W. Snyder (M)2	1955
Hinsdale (2)	11,324†	O	1949	Leonard M. Carlman (M)	1957
Homewood (2)	13,026†	E	1953	Robert A. Weidaw (M)	1957
Joliet (1)	60,529‡	E	1955	(Vacancy)	
Kenilworth (3)	2,789	O	1920	Wm. C. Drager (M)4	1948
La Grange (2)	14,611†	O	1951	Robert E. Meyer (M)	1957
Lake Forest (1)	8,963†	O	1956	William B. Douglas (M)	1956
Lombard (2)	21,462‡	E	1955	Charles A. Willis (M)	1957
Mascoutah (2)	3,351†	E	1955	Raymond F. Barth	1960
Maywood (3)	27,473	O	1952	Eugene Joyaux	1958
Mount Prospect (1)	15,921†	O	1955	Harold G. Appleby (M)	1956
Mount Vernon (3)	17,446‡	E	1953	Chester B. Lewis (M)4	1959
Northbrook (2)	10,853†	E	1953	Troy L. Miller (M)	1955
Northlake	11,589‡	E	1960		
Oak Lawn (1)	25,953	E	1953	Camille D. Andre (M)	1953
Oak Park (1)	63,529‡	E	1953	Mark E. Keane (M)2	1953
Palatine (1)	10,161‡	O	1958	Robert J. Eppley (M)3	1957
Park Forest (2)	27,967†	E	1950	John L. Scott (M)	1952
Park Ridge (2)	27,590†	O	1949	James L. Galloway (M)4	1953
Peoria (2)	113,411‡	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Princeton	5,765	E	1960		
Riverside (3)	9,836‡	O	1925	Allen L. Sandberg (M)	1957
Rock Island (2)	49,461†	E	1953	Robert D. Heitsch, Jr. (M)5	1957
Salem (1)	6,159	E	1959	Glenn E. Varenhorst (AM)3	1959
Savanna (3)	5,058	E	1953	Robert A. Edwards (AM)	1958
Skokie (2)	52,147†	E	1957	Bernard L. Marsh (M)4	1959
Villa Park (2)	18,123‡	E	1957	Robert L. Hegel (M)2	1958
Westchester (2)	12,710†	O	1952	Charles Danek (AM)	1957
Western Springs (3)	9,097†	O	1948	Richard V. Brown (M)	1956
Wilmette (5)	24,830†	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (3)	13,058†	O	1915	C. R. Miller (M)	1951
Wood River (2)	10,965‡	E	1953	Leland F. Kraft (M)	1957
Woodstock (3)	8,234†	E	1952	Pete A. Pakey (M)	1957

IOWA—20

Ames (3)	22,898	O	1920	John M. Carpenter (M)	1953
Clarinda (11)	5,086	O	1913	Walter R. Sales (M)	1957
Coon Rapids (2)	1,676	O	1952	Lyle Knight	1956
Council Bluffs (3)	45,429	E	1950	Paul L. White (M)3	1957
Des Moines (3)	177,965	E	1950	Elder Gunter (M)4	1958
Dubuque (6)	49,671	E	1920	(Vacancy)	
Grinnell (2)	6,828	O	1955	(Vacancy)	
Guttenberg (2)	1,912	O	1956	William H. Law, Jr. (AM)	1959

IOWA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Iowa City (1)	27,212	E	1951	Peter F. Roan (M)3	1951
Iowa Falls (8)	4,900	O	1914	Don S. Nichols (AM)	1959
Manchester (7)	3,987	O	1915	Orvis Okerlund (AM)	1957
Mapleton (1)	1,857	O	1956	William Jensen	1956
Maquoketa (8)	4,307	O	1920	Robert E. Hays (AM)	1958
Mt. Pleasant (4)	5,843	O	1916	(Vacancy)	
Ottumwa (2)	33,631	E	1953	Frank H. Lawler (M)4	1958
Shenandoah (2)	6,938	O	1946	Paul G. Osterholm (M)	1948
Sioux City (2)	83,991	E	1953	Cornelius Bodine, Jr. (M)6	1958
Villisca (7)	1,838	O	1919	Henry C. Fastenau	1952
Webster City (5)	7,611	E	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,866	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers (AM)	1941

KANSAS—35

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abilene (5)	5,775	E	1939	Carl L. Nicolay (M)	1953
Arkansas City (4)	12,903	E	1931	Lawrence Gish (M)2	1959
Atchison (7)	12,792	E	1921	William R. Yerkes (M)	1956
Augusta (3)	4,483	E	1951	Gorton Jim Boyd (AM)2	1960
Belleville (6)	2,858	E	1921	Earl Whitney (AM)	1955
Chanute (3)	10,109	E	1951	R. J. Hayes (M)4	1957
Colby (7)	3,859	E	1947	E. S. Burno (AM)	1959
Concordia (3)	7,175	E	1949	Charles W. Moss (M)	1957
El Dorado (9)	11,037	E	1917	Stanley H. Dial (M)	1957
Emporia (3)	11,669‡	E	1947	Virgil A. Basgall (M)3	1960
Garden City (2)	10,905	E	1949	Deane P. Wiley (M)2	1954
Hays (10)	8,625	E	1919	Harley E. Lucas (M)2	1955
Hoisington (5)	4,012	E	1924	Harold Tarlton (AM)	1959
Holton (5)	2,705	E	1948	Chris E. Cherches (AM)	1960
Hutchinson (4)	33,575	E	1947	J. D. Baughman (M)7	1957
Independence (3)	11,335	E	1945	Glen Hackmaster	1954
Junction City (3)	13,462	E	1947	K. F. Sanborn (M)3	1960
Kinsley (5)	2,479	E	1922	Albert E. Wilson (M)	1944
La Crosse (6)	1,769	E	1925	Leroy Trafton (M)4	1956
Larned (1)	4,447	E	1948	Wayne N. Baxter (M)	1948
Lawrence (2)	23,351	E	1951	Harold E. Horn (M)2	1957
Liberal (3)	7,134	E	1946	W. D. Pittser (M)	1949
Manhattan (2)	19,056	E	1951	D. C. Wesche (M)	1956
McCracken (3)	553‡	E	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (11)	11,590	E	1927	Robert B. Clary (AM)	1959
Parsons (2)	14,750	E	1953	Bernard T. Budd (M)	1957
Pittsburg (4)	19,341	E	1949	Warren B. Browning (M)2	1957
Russell (2)	6,483	E	1948	John B. LaDuex (M)2	1951
St. Marys (4)	1,201	E	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (6)	26,176	E	1921	Leland M. Srack (M)	1952
Sterling (11)	2,243	E	1925	Ray A. Hanfeld	1956
Stockton (4)	1,867	E	1921	C. N. Harper (M)	1955
Wamego (3)	1,869	E	1953	Leslie T. Allen (AM)	1959
Wichita (10)	168,279	E	1917	Frank H. Backstrom (M)2	1956
Winfield (5)	10,238	E	1921	Kenneth F. Watts	1950

KENTUCKY—10

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland (3)	31,131	E	1950	F. Kenneth Kyle (M)2	1957
Corbin (6)	7,744	E	1950	W. L. Walker (M)	1954
Covington (10)	64,452	E	1932	Joseph H. Dressman (AM)	1958
Frankfort (1)	11,916	E	1957	S. R. Marshall (M)	1958
Hazard (10)	6,985	E	1938	Hobart Wooton (M)	1956
Lexington (9)	55,534	E	1932	Glenn Lovern 4	1958
Maysville (1)	8,508‡	E	1954	Carroll F. Pickens	1960
Newport (8)	31,044	E	1932	Oscar Hesch (M)4	1958
Owensboro (4)	33,983‡	E	1954	Max N. Rhoads (AM)	1959
Paducah (9)	32,430‡	E	1934	(Vacancy)	

MAINE—136

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Amity t (1)	300‡	E	1953	Fred C. Greaves 5	1952
Ashland t (6)	2,370‡	Sh	1935	Kermit Crandall	1955
Auburn (11)	23,134	Sh	1918	Woodbury E. Brackett (M)8	1957

MAINE—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Augusta (1)	20,913	Sh	1959	Julian Deshaies (M)2	1959
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	1,821‡	Sh	1933	Frank Foggia (AM)	1937
Bangor (6)	31,558	Sh	1932	Joseph R. Coupal, Jr. (M)4	1954
Bar Harbor t (3)	3,864‡	Sh	1948	(Vacancy)	
Bath (3)	10,644	Sh	1948	Stanley W. Judkins (M)2	1955
Belfast (8)	5,960	Sh	1930	Terry V. Sprenkel (AM)	1958
Benedicta t (2)	225‡	E	1955	Roderick L. Pheney	1959
Berwick t (5)	2,166‡	E	1949	Roy A. Kane (M)3	1960
Bethel t (2)	2,367‡	E	1954	Harold L. Bean 2	1957
Blaine t (6)	1,118‡	E	1943	Beulah M. Vinsonhaler	1952
Boothbay t (5)	1,559‡	E	1947	Claude A. Bransford	1959
Boothbay Harbor t (4)	2,290‡	E	1949	Chester A. Swett	1955
Bowdoinham t (1)	1,039‡	E	1951	Bert D. Merrill	1951
Brewer (5)	6,862	Sh	1932	O. Lionel Pomroy (M)2	1960
Bridgewater t (6)	1,279‡	E	1942	Lewis Finemore	1956
Bridgton t (6)	2,950‡	E	1940	H. Dayton Benway	1955
Brownville t (8)	1,964‡	Sh	1944	Robert S. York	1959
Brunswick t (3)	10,996‡	E	1949	Thomas M. Libby (AM)3	1955
Bucksport t (2)	3,120‡	E	1946	Archie Sanborn (AM)3	1960
Calais (6)	4,589	Sh	1948	Emerson H. Higgins (M)	1955
Camden t (5)	3,670‡	Sh	1925	Sterling C. Morris (M)2	1957
Cape Elizabeth (1)	3,816	E	1960	Allen M. Marks (AM)3	1960
Caribou t (4)	9,923‡	Sh	1940	Charles D. Hatch (M)	1956
Carmel t (5)	996‡	E	1950	Edward W. Hagar	1959
Castle Hill t (4)	581‡	E	1941	Mrs. Claudene Brown	1958
Chelsea t (5)	2,169‡	E	1949	Harry Philbrick	1956
Clinton t (4)	1,623	E	1945	Clarence Bessey	1957
Corinna t (3)	1,752	E	1940	John W. Bird	1948
Corinth t (4)	1,167	E	1952	Edwin P. Snow	1956
Crystal t (2)	373	E	1946	Basil S. Campbell	1947
Danforth t (6)	1,174	E	1941	Ernest A. McKay	1957
Dexter t (4)	4,126	E	1946	Vance E. Dearborn (M)3	1955
Dover-Foxcroft t (4)	4,218	Sh	1938	Laurence A. Peabody (AM)3	1948
Dyer Brook t (5)	219	E	1942	Villard W. McLaughlin	1954
Eagle Lake (5)	1,516	E	1944	Claude Dumond	1959
Eastport (8)	3,123	Sh	1936	Chester A. McPhee	1958
Ellsworth (5)	3,936	Sh	1934	Elton M. Rich (M)3	1956
Exeter (1)	734	E	1960	Rochie Smith	1960
Fairfield t (4)	5,811	Sh	1946	Robert Hanson 2	1957
Farmington t (3)	4,677	E	1948	Ernest L. Sevey 2	1959
Fort Fairfield t (8)	5,791	Sh	1929	Leonard H. Kyle (M)	1949
Fort Kent t (2)	5,343	Sh	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (3)	3,280	E	1946	Osmond C. Bonsey (M)3	1955
Frenchville t (2)	1,528	E	1944	Florence H. Michaud	1958
Gardiner (2)	6,649	Sh	1955	Dana R. Baggett (AM)	1959
Garland t (2)	581	E	1955	Rochie Smith	1958
Gorham (1)	4,742	E	1958	Elden H. Shute 4	1958
Greenville t (3)	1,889	E	1948	Earle E. Richardson 2	1958
Guilford t (7)	1,842	E	1945	James Martin	1959
Hampden(1)	3,608	E	1959	Leslie Stanley	1959
Hartland t (2)	1,310	E	1952	Claude E. Fisher	1953
Haynesville t (4)	185	E	1944	Judson McBrine	1958
Hermon t (2)	1,782	E	1952	John S. Taylor 2	1956
Hodgdon t (1)	1,162	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves 5	1940
Houlton t (4)	8,377	Sh	1939	Robert E. Curtis (AM)	1957
Island Falls t (3)	1,237	E	1946	Roland V. Webb	1957
Islesboro t (4)	529‡	E	1948	Ellis A. Reeby 2	1954
Jackman pl (3)	964‡	E	1949	Leon W. Smiley	1956
Kennebunk t (2)	4,273‡	E	1948	Frederick F. Staples (AM)2	1958
Limestone t (4)	2,473‡	E	1946	Bernard Cameron (M)	1955
Lincoln t (7)	4,030‡	Sh	1940	Carlton J. Holmes	1957
Linneus t (1)	777	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves 5	1940
Lisbon t (4)	4,318‡	E	1951	Hayward B. Carsley (M)2	1957
Litchfield t (1)	953‡	E	1955	H. R. Johnston	1955
Littleton t (1)	1,001‡	E	1945	Miss Anna L. Schools	1945

MAINE—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Lubec t (2)	2,973‡	E	1955	Richard P. Hill	1957
Machias t (4)	2,063‡	E	1949	Robert C. Smith	1957
Madawaska t (6)	4,900‡	E	1946	Adrian O. Jacques (M)4	1955
Madison t (6)	3,639‡	E	1947	Mrs. Marion Huggins	1956
Mapleton t (5)	1,367‡	E	1939	Mrs. Claudene Brown	1958
Mars Hill t (9)	2,060‡	E	1941	Stanley Lavery (M)	1955
Masardis t (4)	523‡	E	1939	Philip Craig	1959
Mechanic Falls t (2)	2,061‡	Sh	1943	Edward F. Sawyer	1949
Merrill t (2)	383‡	E	1941	Leland G. Adams 2	1942
Mexico t (4)	4,762‡	E	1953	John W. True (AM)5	1957
Milbridge t (4)	1,199‡	E	1950	Rollin H. Thurlow 5	1957
Millinocket (1)	5,755‡	E	1957	Robert P. McLaughlin (M)2	1957
Milo t (3)	2,898‡	Sh	1938	Oswald T. Rozelle (AM)3	1958
Monmouth t (3)	1,683‡	E	1947	J. Merton Wyman 4	1957
Monroe t (8)	593‡	E	1946	Willard Brown (AM)	1958
Monson t (3)	855‡	E	1947	Lyle C. Towne 3	1957
Monticello t (2)	1,284‡	E	1940	Arnot Archibald	1946
Mount Desert t (5) (Northeast Harbor)	1,776‡	Sh	1932	Philip G. Richards	1958
New Canada pl (4) (Soldier Pond)	444‡	E	1945	Claude Dumond	1954
New Gloucester t (3)	2,628‡	E	1949	Conrad L. Drapeau	1952
New Portland t (2)	733‡	E	1942	Malcolm D. Davis	1946
Norridgewock t (7)	1,784‡	E	1940	Chester Carson	1954
Norway t (5)	3,811‡	E	1943	Donald F. McAllister	1957
Oakfield t (5)	1,009‡	E	1946	Villard W. McLaughlin	1954
Oakland t (6)	2,679‡	Sh	1935	Paul H. Bailey	1958
Ogunquit (3)	1,200‡	Sh	1952	Percival H. Wardwell (M)2	1957
Old Orchard Beach (7)	4,707‡	E	1950	Jerome E. Daly	1959
Old Town (5)	8,261	Sh	1946	John P. Bibber (M)3	1955
Orono t (3)	7,504‡	E	1947	Millard S. Quimby (M)4	1959
Orrington (5)	1,895‡	E	1954	Clarence E. Robinson (M)5	1959
Oxford t (6)	1,569‡	E	1951	Loren E. Haskell	1959
Patten t (6)	1,536‡	E	1941	Robert L. Anderson	1953
Phillips t (1)	1,088‡	E	1952	Charles E. Toothaker	1952
Pittsfield t (6)	3,909‡	E	1938	Selden J. Martin (AM)2	1960
Poland (1)	140	E	1959	Raymond F. Parsons	1959
Portage Lake t (2)	542‡	E	1942	Donald Abbott 2	1945
Portland (5)	77,634	Sh	1923	Julian H. Orr (M)2	1954
Presque Isle (4)	9,954	Sh	1933	John E. Henchey (M)	1957
Rangeley t (2)	1,228‡	E	1946	Oscar W. Riddle	1958
Reed pl (1)	351‡	E	1945	Fred C. Greaves 5	1945
Richmond t (1)	2,217‡	E	1946	Charles E. Danforth	1952
Rockland (3)	9,234	Sh	1946	Charles A. Haynes (M)3	1958
Rockport t (1)	1,656‡	E	1955	Archie A. Stevens (M)3	1955
Rumford t (4)	9,954‡	Sh	1939	Leo J. Morency (M)3	1956
St. Agatha t (1)	1,512‡	E	1944	Sylvio Michaud	1944
St. Albans (3)	1,035‡	E	1950	Everett F. Graham	1960
St. Francis pl (4)	1,384‡	E	1947	(Vacancy)	
Sangerville t (2)	1,161‡	E	1948	Orville D. Carr	1953
Scarborough (1)	4,600‡	E	1957	Earle D. Stevens (AM)	1957
Searsport t (3)	1,457‡	E	1955	Dudley E. Foley 2	1956
Sherman t (2)	1,029‡	E	1941	Theodore R. Bartlett 3	1953
Skowhegan t (6)	7,422‡	E	1944	Harold L. Thurlow (AM)3	1957
Smyrna t (1)	349‡	E	1942	Leland G. Adams 2	1942
South Berwick t (5)	2,646‡	E	1949	Jay Gregg (AM)	1958
South Portland (4)	21,866	Sh	1934	Bernal B. Allen (M)6	1957
Stacyville (3)	679‡	E	1944	Theodore R. Bartlett 3	1950
Stockholm t (1)	641‡	E	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter	1944
Stonington t (5)	1,660‡	E	1946	Arnold C. Brown (AM)	1956
Thomaston t (3)	2,810‡	E	1950	Archer Scribner 5	1959
Van Buren t (3)	5,094‡	Sh	1945	Albert G. Cyr	1955
Vassalboro t (4)	2,261‡	E	1944	Francis E. Munsey	1954
Waldoboro t (4)	2,536‡	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Wallagrass pl (Soldier Pond) (5)	1,035‡	E	1944	Neil J. Daigle	1959

MAINE—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Warren t (3)	1,576‡	E	1953	LeRoy Picard (M)	1957
Washburn t (5)	1,913‡	Sh	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (M)	1945
Wells t (5)	2,321‡	E	1949	Leigh Webber 5	1958
Wilton t (1)	3,455‡	E	1951	James M. Ordway (M)3	1951
Winthrop (1)	3,026	E	1958	Roland J. Dubay 2	1958

MARYLAND—6

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Aberdeen (2)	2,944	S	1958	Walter L. MacLachlan	1959
Anne Arundel County (Annapolis) (3)	117,392	S	1949	J. J. Salovaara (M)4	1959
Greenbelt (3)	7,074	S	1938	Charles T. McDonald (M)	1948
Montgomery County (Rockville) (3)	164,401	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Princess Anne (6)	1,407	Sh	1949	James Powell (AM)	1957
Rockville (3)	6,934	O	1948	Walter A. Scheiber (M)2	1958

MASSACHUSETTS—25

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Amherst t (1)	10,856	Sh	1954	Allen L. Torrey (M)3	1954
Andover (1)	12,437	Sh	1959	Thomas E. Duff (M)3	1959
Arlington t (1)	44,353	Sh	1953	Edward C. Monahan (M)3	1953
Brockton (1)	62,860	E	1958	William A. Gildea (AM)2	1958
Cambridge (2)	120,740	E	1942	John J. Curry (M)	1952
Concord t (1)	10,700‡	Sh	1956	Theodore M. Nelson (M)3	1956
Danvers t (2)	16,720	Sh	1950	Daniel J. McFadden (M)	1954
Gloucester (3)	25,167	E	1954	Philip Tartas (AM)	1958
Haverhill (3)	47,280	E	1952	Gilbert D. Chavenelle (M)2	1956
Holden t (2)	5,975	Sh	1952	Earle D. Hardy (M)	1955
Ipswich t (2)	6,895	Sh	1955	Gordon Dillon (M)3	1959
Lowell (3)	97,249	E	1944	Frank E. Barrett (M)2	1953
Mansfield t (10)	7,184	Sh	1921	Paul J. Flynn (AM)2	1959
Medford (3)	66,113	E	1950	Edward G. Conroy (M)2	1958
Middleborough t (4)	10,164	Sh	1921	Edwin Wilson (M)	1955
Norwood t (8)	16,636	Sh	1915	Walter A. Blasenak (M)	1957
Provincetown t (3)	3,795	Sh	1954	Walter E. Lawrence (M)2	1960
Randolph t (2)	9,982	Sh	1955	Robert A. Hancock (M)2	1957
Revere (2)	36,763	E	1950	Edward P. O'Toole (M)	1953
Saugus t (5)	17,162	Sh	1948	John B. Kennedy (M)3	1958
Shrewsbury t (2)	10,594	Sh	1954	Richard D. Carney (AM)	1957
Stoughton t (4)	11,146	Sh	1922	Robert J. M. O'Hare (M)	1954
Williamstown t (1)	6,194	Sh	1957	J. Maynard Austin (M)2	1957
Wilmington (4)	11,324	Sh	1951	Cecil O. Lancaster (M)4	1959
Worcester (2)	203,486	E	1950	Francis J. McGrath (M)	1951

MICHIGAN—124

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Adrian (1)	21,000‡	H	1957	Robert A. Finley (M)2	1957
Allegan (1)	4,801	H	1947	P. H. Beauvais (M)5	1947
Alma (6)	8,341	H	1919	James D. McNaughton (M)	1950
Alpena (8)	13,135	H	1916	F. N. Jackson (M)2	1955
Ann Arbor (1)	50,077	H	1956	Guy C. Larcom, Jr. (M)	1956
Bay City (8)	52,523	H	1921	Casimer F. Jablonski (M)	1952
Benton Harbor (7)	18,769	H	1921	Don C. Stewart (AM)	1957
Berkley (7)	17,931	H	1944	Edwin J. Johnston	1957
Big Rapids (10)	6,736	H	1914	John E. Kane (M)2	1957
Birmingham (8)	15,467	H	1918	L. R. Gare (M)	1957
Bloomfield Hills (2)	1,468	H	1932	Elmer Kephart	1948
Brighton (2)	1,861	H	1956	Robert A. Buechner, Jr. (M)	1957
Buchanan (4)	5,224	H	1949	William F. Wilson (M)2	1960
Cadillac (9)	10,425	H	1914	James R. Burch (M)3	1958
Caspian (3)	1,608	H	1950	Charles Kruzich	1956
Cheboygan (2)	5,687	H	1950	Lawrence C. Savage, Jr. (AM)	1957
Clare (3)	2,440	H	1948	Clarence Gum (AM)	1958
Clawson (7)	14,500‡	H	1940	Leonard Hendricks (AM)	1959
Clio (1)	1,963	O	1958	Donald L. Roth (AM)	1958
Crystal Falls (4)	2,316	H	1917	Jerome P. Hartman (AM)	1958
Davison (3)	1,745	H	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
Durand (2)	3,194	H	1933	James L. Juhl (AM)	1960

MICHIGAN—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
East Detroit (5)	21,461	H	1929	Charles H. Beaubien (M)	1951
East Grand Rapids (3)	6,403	H	1927	Fred H. Tholen (M)2	1958
East Lansing (2)	20,325	H	1944	John M. Patriarche (M)	1948
Escanaba (4)	15,170	H	1922	A. V. Aronson (M)	1945
Essexville (1)	3,167	H	1958	Louis G. Barry (M)2	1958
Farmington (3)	6,500	H	1951	Earl Scherffius (M)	1956
Ferndale (3)	29,675	H	1924	Wilfred A. Laking (M)	1949
Flint (12)	163,143	H	1930	Robert A. Carter (AM)	1958
Frankenmuth (1)	1,208	H	1959	Herbert L. Keinath (AM)	1959
Fremont (2)	3,056	O	1951	Jacob J. Goll (AM)	1956
Gaastra (3)	575‡	H	1949	(Vacancy)	
Gaylord (3)	2,271	O	1953	David Denholm	1960
Gladstone (5)	4,831	H	1923	H. J. Henrikson	1943
Grand Haven (8)	9,536	H	1915	R. V. Terrill (M)	1945
Grand Rapids (14)	176,515	H	1917	Alfred H. Rypstra (AM)	1959
Grandville (1)	2,022	H	1958	Bernard Passage (M)2	1957
Grayling (4)	2,066	H	1935	Russell Carlson (AM)	1953
Greenville (1)	6,668	H	1956	Alan G. Davis (AM)	1956
Grosse Pte. Farms (2)	13,600‡	O	1955	Sidney De Boer (M)	1956
Grosse Pte. Park (2)	13,075	H	1942	Robert A. Slone (M)3	1958
Grosse Pte. Shores (5)	1,032	H	1916	T. K. Jefferis (M)	1946
Grosse Pte. Woods (3)	10,381	H	1950	William H. Lange (M)3	1954
Harbor Springs (8)	1,626	H	1932	Aldwyn C. Wager (M)	1954
Harper Woods (4)	9,029‡	O	1951	Herbert Tucker	1959
Hart (5)	2,172	H	1947	Howard Gwinnup (AM)	1956
Hazel Park (7)	17,770	H	1942	Leonard L. Bishop, Jr. (M)6	1959
Hillsdale (1)	7,297‡	H	1958	Orville E. Meyer (M)3	1958
Holland (2)	15,858	H	1950	Herb H. Holt (M)	1954
Holly (3)	2,663	O	1951	Norman E. Tufford (M)	1956
Howell (2)	4,353	H	1955	C. William Norman (AM)	1958
Hudson (2)	2,773	H	1955	Robert D. Farley, Jr. (AM)	1959
Huntington Woods (4)	4,949	H	1928	Fred L. Yockey (M)	1955
Imlay City (2)	1,654	H	1956	Harold W. Heideman (M)2	1959
Inkster (2)	16,728	H	1953	William E. Meadowcroft (AM)	1956
Iron River (5)	4,048	H	1926	Donald J. Pedo	1960
Ironwood (9)	11,466	H	1925	Lloyd C. Waterstraut (M)3	1950
Ishpeming (2)	8,962	H	1944	Thomas R. McNabb (AM)	1958
Jackson (15)	51,088	H	1915	Joseph A. Warren (M)2	1951
Kalamazoo (8)	64,906‡	H	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M)4	1951
Kingsford (8)	5,038	H	1924	Henry L. Wagner	1958
Lapeer (9)	6,143	H	1919	Howard R. Gohlke (M)4	1955
Lathrup Village (2)	2,500‡	H	1953	Jerald D. Stone (AM)	1958
Ludington (3)	9,506	H	1942	James F. Cartier (M)	1953
Madison Heights (3)	16,000‡	H	1956	Richard W. Marshall (AM)	1959
Manistee (9)	8,642	H	1914	Arthur R. Bergquist (AM)	1959
Manistique (9)	5,086	H	1926	John E. Murray (AM)	1958
Marine City (3)	4,270	H	1951	A. J. Westrick (M)	1956
Marquette (3)	17,202	H	1946	George T. Meholick (M)3	1955
Marshall (1)	5,777	Oe	1957	Arnold B. Whitney (AM)	1957
Marysville (4)	2,534	H	1943	(Vacancy)	
Midland (2)	14,285	H	1945	Ray Fry (M)	1952
Milford (1)	1,924	H	1958	Oliver S. Taylor (AM)	1959
Mount Clemens (2)	17,027	H	1954	Edwin E. Whedon (M)	1957
Mount Pleasant (5)	11,393	H	1921	Allan J. Kronbach (M)	1949
Munising (1)	4,339	H	1959	Walter E. Looney (M)3	1959
Muskegon (6)	48,429	H	1920	George F. Liddle (M)2	1942
Muskegon Heights (5)	18,828	H	1922	H. J. DeVette	1959
Negaunee (4)	6,517†	H	1950	Leonard J. Harris (M)3	1957
Northville (1)	3,240	O	1956	John C. Robertson (M)	1956
Norway (4)	3,258	H	1949	Paul J. Trione (M)	1956
Novi (Oakland) (1)	4,086	H	1958	Fred E. Olson (AM)	1959
Oak Park (2)	28,138‡	H	1953	Virgil C. Knowles (M)4	1957
Otsego (4)	3,990	H	1953	Donald R. Foster	1959
Oxford (1)	2,305	C	1956	Ralph W. Precious (M)	1956
Petoskey (8)	6,468	H	1916	Ernest L. Neumann (M)2	1949
Pleasant Ridge (4)	3,594	H	1919	Paul D. Foxworthy (M)2	1956

MICHIGAN—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Plymouth (8)	6,637	H	1918	A. F. Glassford (M)	1949
Pontiac (9)	73,681	H	1920	W. K. Willman (M)4	1950
Port Huron (4)	35,725	H	1941	Calvin M. Lakin (M)3	1958
Portland (3)	2,807	H	1919	Dwayne Partain (AM)	1957
Reed City (1)	2,241	H	1958	(Vacancy)	
Richmond (1)	2,025	O	1957	Samuel Grey (M)	1957
Riverview (1)	1,432	H	1959	Robert W. Smalley (AM)	1959
Rochester (2)	4,279	H	1948	Paul A. York (M)2	1958
Rockford (5)	1,937	H	1935	Bernard C. Olson (AM)	1958
Rogers City (4)	3,873	H	1947	Charles R. McKee (M)	1955
Roseville (3)	15,816	H	1953	Leonard Watchowski (M)2	1958
Royal Oak (5)	46,898	H	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (3)	92,918	H	1936	C. A. Miller (M)4	1949
St. Clair Shores (4)	19,823	H	1951	Howard H. Kramer (M)5	1958
St. Johns (5)	4,954	H	1919	Kenneth W. Anderson (M)	1957
St. Joseph (2)	10,223	H	1929	Leland L. Hill (M)	1951
St. Louis (3)	3,347	H	1943	Donald P. Ziemke (M)	1954
Sault Ste. Marie (5)	17,912	H	1917	R. E. Speer (M)	1951
Scottville (1)	1,142	H	1959	Macauley J. Gosney (AM)	1959
Southfield (1)	24,954‡	H	1959	Robert J. McNutt (M)3	1959
Springfield (3) (Battle Creek)	3,000‡	H	1953	William Rieger	1958
Stambaugh (2)	1,969	H	1924	George Hammar (AM)	1953
Sturgis (6)	7,786	H	1921	Worth N. Yoder (M)	1948
Swartz Creek (1)	2,300	H	1959	Harry H. Houck (AM)2	1960
Sylvan Lake (Pontiac) (6)	1,165	H	1947	David E. Firestone (M)2	1959
Tecumseh (1)	4,020	H	1954	E. J. Nelson (AM)	1954
Three Rivers (9)	6,785	H	1918	Clifford R. Miles (M)2	1956
Traverse City (4)	16,974	H	1940	N. G. Damoose (M)2	1955
Troy (Birmingham) (4)	13,674	H	1955	Dave W. Hasse	1959
Vassar (4)	2,530	H	1945	(Vacancy)	
Wakefield (5)	3,344	H	1949	William Jacobson	1959
Walled Lake (2)	2,600‡	H	1955	George A. Shaw (M)	1956
Wayne (3)	9,409	H	1947	Wallace G. Arrowsmith (M)	1949
Whitehall (3)	1,819	O	1945	Carlton W. Laird (M)	1958
Wyoming (2)	28,977	H	1959	John H. Kennaugh (M)2	1959
Ypsilanti (3)	18,302	H	1947	O. R. Pearson (AM)2	1958

MINNESOTA—21

Albert Lea (6)	13,545	H	1929	Barkley G. Omans (M)2	1956
Anoka (4)	7,396	H	1914	C. R. Johnson (AM)	1938
Bemidji (1)	10,001	H	1953	James Deneen (M)2	1953
Bloomington (2)	50,000‡	E	1955	Raymond T. Olsen (M)2	1959
Columbia Heights (12)	16,000‡	H	1921	Malcolm O. Watson (AM)	1958
Coon Rapids (2)	9,500‡	E	1958	Robert D. Pulscher	1960
Edina (1)	26,500‡	E	1955	Warren C. Hyde (M)3	1955
Fridley (3)	15,000‡	E	1953	Earl P. Wagner (M)4	1959
Golden Valley (1)	5,551	B	1959	Roger K. Ulstad (AM)2	1958
Granite Falls (2)	2,511	H	1951	Lester Hamre	1958
Hopkins (4)	7,595	H	1948	Richard Brubacher (AM)	1958
Mankato (2)	18,809	H	1953	(Vacancy)	
Montevideo (2)	5,459	H	1948	John D. Hane (AM)	1959
Morris (6)	3,811	H	1914	D. A. Rieber	1959
Mound (3)	5,200‡	E	1950	Vernon Boxell (M)	1956
New Ulm (1)	9,348	H	1953	Robert Peart (M)8	1960
North St. Paul (2)	8,000‡	E	1951	Orvil J. Johnson (M)2	1958
Richfield (4)	40,000‡	E	1950	Oliver Van Krevelen (M)	1955
St. Louis Park (1)	42,000‡	H	1955	Thomas E. Chenoweth (M)2	1955
Wayzata (3)	1,791	H	1947	Donald E. Pipes (AM)	1956
White Bear Lake (7)	13,032†	H	1921	Edward G. Bayuk (M)2	1955

MISSISSIPPI—4

Grenada (2)	7,388	H	1951	John E. McEachin (M)	1952
Meridian (5)	41,893	E	1949	Joel Forrester	1959
Moorhead (1)	1,749	E	1954	W. L. Jackson, Jr.	1954

MISSISSIPPI—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Picayune (1)	6,707	E	1953	A. J. Read	1954

MISSOURI—25

Berkeley (1)	5,268	E	1957	Gordon E. Olson (M)2	1957
Cameron (4)	3,570	E	1949	Harold J. Hilliard, Sr. (M)3	1959
Charleston (2)	5,501	E	1947	Frank Douglas Hequembourg, Jr.	1960
Clayton (1)	16,035	E	1957	Clifford W. O'Key (M)	1957
Columbia (4)	31,974	H	1949	Casey C. Fannin (M)4	1958
DeSoto (4)	5,357	E	1948	Floyd E. Sutterfield (AM)	1959
Excelsior Springs (13)	5,888	E	1922	David H. Pence (M)	1955
Ferguson (1)	11,573	H	1954	Robert C. Storey (M)3	1954
Flat River (1)	5,308	E	1959	Victor Bortnick (M)2	1959
Joplin (3)	38,711	H	1954	M. Don Harmon (M)2	1959
Kansas City (4)	456,622	H	1926	(Vacancy)	
Lebanon (8)	6,808	E	1946	(Vacancy)	
Marceline (3)	3,172	E	1953	Cole Hendrix (AM)	1959
Maryville (2)	6,834	E	1953	Robert G. Pierce (AM)	1957
Mexico (4)	11,623	E	1949	W. Robert Semple (AM)	1958
Moberly (3)	13,115	E	1944	Kenneth Bolin (AM)	1955
Neosho (7)	5,790	E	1944	Andrew J. O'Rourke (M)2	1959
Nevada (5)	8,009	E	1946	Thomas B. Herring (M)	1953
Olivette (1)	6,000‡	E	1957	J. Eldon Mariott (M)	1957
Sikeston	11,640	E	1960		
Slater (7)	2,836	E	1948	Richard D. Thomas (AM)	1959
Springfield (3)	66,731	H	1953	(Vacancy)	
University City (3)	39,892	H	1947	Charles T. Henry (M)2	1958
Warrensburg (1)	6,857	E	1957	Stanley Dean Fisher (M)2	1957
Webster Groves (1)	23,390	H	1954	Harold C. McClintock (M)4	1954

MONTANA—3

Bozeman (6)	11,325	E	1921	Oscar E. Cutting (AM)	1960
Helena (3)	17,581	E	1953	W. J. Leary (AM)	1958
Petroleum Co. (Winnett) (5)	1,026	E	1942	M. N. Gershmel	1957

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance (5)	8,659‡	E	1921	R. W. Laing (M)	1947
Chadron (4)	5,191‡	E	1950	Edwin F. Weis (M)	1957
Gordon (2)	2,058	E	1950	A. H. Britton (M)	1952
Kearney (2)	14,576‡	E	1951	Ray E. Lundy (M)	1953
Lexington (3)	6,078‡	E	1948	Richard J. Kroon (AM)	1958
McCook (3)	8,356‡	E	1950	George W. Pyle (AM)	1957
Scottsbluff (2)	14,253‡	E	1949	Carsten D. Leikvold (M)2	1956
Sidney (3)	8,758‡	E	1950	Tom Coffey (AM)	1959
Valentine (2)	2,700	E	1957	Richard D. Land (AM)	1958

NEVADA—7

Boulder City (1)	4,000	Sh	1959	Curtis H. Blyth (AM)3	1959
Caliente (1)	960‡	Sh	1957	Evan H. Edwards (AM)	1957
Elko (2)	5,393	Sh	1946	Henry Etchemendy (M)	1955
Las Vegas (7)	44,795†	Sh	1943	A. H. Kennedy (M)	1955
Reno (4)	32,497	Sh	1947	C. B. Kinnison (M)2	1956
Sparks (3)	8,203	Sh	1955	Robert W. Rank (AM)	1957
Washoe County (1)	50,205‡	Sh	1957	Allen B. Carter (M)2	1957

NEW HAMPSHIRE—12

Ashland t (6)	1,599	E	1949	Albert C. Henry, Jr. (AM)	1959
Claremont (4)	12,811	Sh	1948	Roy G. A. Petterson (M)3	1959
Conway (3)	4,109	E	1956	John P. Batchelder (M)3	1960
Exeter (1)	6,000‡	E	1956	(Vacancy)	
Hampton t (3)	2,847	E	1954	Kenneth D. Boehner (AM)2	1959
Keene (2)	15,638	E	1956	Donald E. Chick (M)2	1956
Lancaster t (5)	3,113	E	1948	Donald E. Crane (AM)	1956
Lebanon (1)	8,495‡	E	1958	(Vacancy)	
Meredith t (4)	2,222	E	1948	David Sullivan (M)	1955
Newport t (6)	5,131	E	1948	Howard H. Reed (AM)	1958
Northumberland (2)	3,000‡	E	1956	J. Donald Reimenschneider (AM)	1959

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Portsmouth (2)	18,830	Sh	1948	Robert C. Violette (M)4	1952

NEW JERSEY—18

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Asbury Park (6)	17,094	E	1933	Kendall H. Lee (AM)	1957
Cedar Grove tp (2)	8,002‡	E	1955	Kennedy Shaw (M)	1958
Clifton (3)	64,511	E	1934	William Holster (M)	1957
Fair Lawn (3)	23,885	E	1948	(Vacancy)	
Franklin tp (1)	9,056	E	1959	William A. Sommers (M)2	1959
Hackensack (3)	29,219	E	1933	Harold V. Reilly (M)	1948
Keansburg (5)	5,559	E	1925	C. Bernard Blum (M)	1957
Livingston tp (1)	9,932‡	E	1957	Robert H. Harp (M)2	1957
Lodi (2)	15,392	E	1955	Albert H. Branca	1956
Medford Lakes (6)	461‡	E	1946	John A. Weaver, Jr. (M)	1953
Mount Holly tp (2)	15,387‡	E	1954	R. H. vanDeusen (M)3	1957
Newton t (1)	5,781	E	1956	Dana T. Whitman (M)2	1956
Parsippany-Troy Hills tp (2)	15,290‡	E	1954	Anthony Mara	1958
Pequannock tp (2)	5,254‡	E	1957	John H. Heintz (AM)2	1959
Ridgewood (1)	17,481	O	1953	Wayne P. Mitchell (M)3	1953
Sparta	500	E	1960		
Teaneck tp (3)	33,772	E	1930	Werner H. Schmid (AM)	1959
Teterboro (4)	28‡	E	1938	Frank A. Battell (AM)	1954

NEW MEXICO—13

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alamogordo (3)	6,783	E	1950	Rolla Buck (M)	1955
Albuquerque (8)	96,815	H	1918	Edmund L. Engel (M)	1952
Aztec (1)	5,000‡	E	1959	Hal L. Everett (M)4	1959
Clayton (6)	3,515	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (M)	1943
Clovis (13)	17,318	E	1922	Marvin S. Hass (M)	1950
Hobbs (2)	13,875	E	1950	Neal Harr (M)3	1953
Las Cruces (4)	12,325	E	1948	Gene Higgins (AM)	1960
Lovington (2)	3,134	E	1955	J. W. Allen	1957
Raton (2)	8,241	E	1956	John R. McGinn (M)2	1957
Roswell (5)	25,738	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury (M)	1946
Santa Fe (3)	27,998	O	1955	Marion Sebastian (AM)	1959
Truth or Consequences (3)	4,563	E	1956	John Beehler, III	1959
Tucumcari (5)	8,419	H	1946	J. A. Fleming (M)3	1960

NEW YORK—27

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ardsley (4)	3,634†	Sh	1955	John H. Van Vliet, Jr.	1959
Auburn (8)	36,722	H	1920	George F. Train 2	1956
Batavia (1)	17,799‡	H	1958	C. Richard Foote (M)	1958
Ellenville (1)	5,027‡	E	1959	John Weichsel (AM)	1959
Elmira (6)	49,716	E	1934	(Vacancy)	
Hastings-on-Hudson (3)	8,487†	O	1949	J. Ward Wright (AM)	1958
Horseheads (1)	7,200	O	1959	Thomas A. Banfield (AM)2	1960
Long Beach (3)	22,757†	H	1946	Maurice J. Fleischman	1950
Mamaroneck (3)	16,718†	E	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (Rochester) (2)	487,632	E	1936	Gordon A. Howe	1960
Monticello (1)	4,951†	E	1954	Thomas S. Belmont (M)	1954
Mount Kisco (1)	3,026	H	1958	David Goodman (M)2	1958
Newburgh (14)	31,956	H	1916	Albert J. Abrams (AM)	1958
New Rochelle (8)	72,195†	H	1932	Betty A. Meagher (AM)	1958
Niagara Falls (10)	101,022†	E	1916	Edward H. Potthoff, Jr. (M)	1957
Pleasantville (2)	4,861	O	1951	Frederick Tubman (AM)	1955
Poughkeepsie (3)	41,023	H	1952	John J. Desmond (M)4	1957
Rochester (7)	332,488	H	1928	F. Dow Hamblin (AM)	1959
Rye (1)	13,511‡	E	1959	John A. Paulus (M)2	1960
Saranac Lake (6)	6,913	E	1920	Stanley Savarie	1957
Scarsdale (1)	17,209†	O	1949	Reeves Newsom (M)	1949
Schenectady (6)	91,785	E	1936	Arthur Blessing (M)	1954
Sherrill (11)	2,236	H	1916	Clarence Garner	1954
Troy	72,311	E	1959		
Watertown (5)	34,350	H	1920	Ronald G. Forbes (AM)	1957

NEW YORK—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Watervliet (5)	15,197	E	1920	Nicholas J. Normile	1951
Yonkers (6)	178,145†	H	1940	Charles L. Curran (M)	1952

NORTH CAROLINA—60

Ahoskie (1)	3,579‡	E	1957	J. E. Hulse, Jr. (AM)	1957
Asheboro (5)	7,701	O	1942	John J. Gray (M)2	1959
Asheville (4)	53,000	E	1931	J. Weldon Weir (M)	1950
Ayden (2)	2,282	E	1959	Cleveland M. Paylor (AM)	1959
Bessemer City	3,961	E	1959		
Black Mountain (2)	1,174	S	1951	Richard T. Greene (AM)	1952
Brevard (1)	3,908	E	1959	Tom Henry (AM)	1959
Burlington (4)	24,560	E	1945	J. Douglas Mackintosh, Jr. (M)2	1953
Canton (1)	4,906	E	1959	William Gary Head (AM)2	1959
Carolina Beach (6)	1,080	E	1949	Stacy Thomas 2	1959
Chapel Hill (6)	9,177	O	1922	Thomas D. Rose (M)	1949
Charlotte (7)	134,042	E	1929	William J. Veeder (M)2	1959
Clinton (1)	7,001†	E	1957	W. Clyde Stone, Jr. (AM)	1957
Dunn (4)	6,316	E	1949	Archie B. Uzzle, Jr.	1952
Durham (5)	71,311	E	1921	George H. Aull, Jr. (M)3	1960
Durham County (2)	101,639	E	1930	E. S. Swindell, Jr. (AM)	1949
Elizabeth City (4)	12,685	E	1923	E. T. Hyman (M)	1953
Fayetteville (1)	34,715	E	1949	Gilbert W. Ray (M)2	1949
Fuquay Springs (3)	1,992	O	1933	W. O. Council	1946
Gastonia (5)	34,389†	E	1919	James S. Carter (M)	1953
Goldsboro (7)	21,454	E	1917	L. P. Benton (M)	1957
Graham (3)	5,026	E	1955	Bruce Turney (M)2	1957
Greensboro (7)	74,989	E	1921	James R. Townsend (M)	1947
Greenville (2)	16,724	E	1953	Leonard P. Bloxam (M)	1956
Guilford Co. (Greensboro) (1)	191,057	Oe	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (M)	1942
Hickory (11)	18,949†	Sh	1913	Richard W. Mayo (M)2	1958
High Point (8)	39,973	E	1915	Harold R. Cheek (M)6	1960
Jacksonville (2)	3,960	E	1953	C. L. Barnhardt (M)2	1959
Kinston (3)	18,336	E	1948	Max Holland (M)2	1959
Laurinburg (2)	7,134	E	1951	Guy Smith (M)	1955
Lexington (5)	13,751	E	1935	Eugene T. Morris (AM)	1960
Louisburg (3)	2,545	E	1957	Jack C. Coss (AM)	1959
Lumberton (1)	14,448†	E	1949	A. B. Sansbury (M)2	1949
Marion (1)	3,214†	E	1949	Reece C. Snyder (M)	1949
Monroe (2)	10,140	O	1949	James E. Hinkel	1958
Mooresville (3)	7,121	E	1950	Phin. Horton, III (AM)	1959
Morganton (16)	8,311	E	1913	Robert Carr	1954
Mount Holly (2)	2,241	O	1958	Lewis Price (AM)	1959
New Bern (3)	15,812	E	1947	Clifford Pace (M)2	1959
Newton (3)	6,039	E	1950	G. Sam Rowe (M)	1958
Oxford (1)	6,685	E	1949	W. F. Parham	1951
Raleigh (2)	65,679	E	1947	William H. Carper (M)5	1950
Reidsville (3)	11,708	E	1921	J. L. Womack (AM)	1926
Rocky Mount (5)	27,697	E	1947	Hugh B. Hines, Jr. (M)3	1958
Roxboro (9)	4,321	O	1928	Jack F. Neel (AM)2	1959
Salisbury (5)	20,102	E	1927	C. L. Lineback (M)4	1955
Sanford (3)	10,013	E	1949	T. Paul Watson 2	1958
Selma (2)	2,639	O	1956	(Vacancy)	
Southern Pines (2)	4,272	E	1953	Louis E. Scheipers, Jr. (M)	1956
Southport (3)	1,748	E	1955	C. D. Pickerrell 2	1958
Statesville (2)	16,901	E	1949	Herman E. Dickerson (M)2	1955
Tarboro (1)	8,120	E	1955	W. B. Howard (M)	1955
Thomasville (9)	11,154	E	1915	W. T. Green, Jr. (M)	1955
Tryon (4)	1,985	O	1931	Alex Arledge (AM)	1957
Valdese (1)	2,730	O	1932	Lee Ribet (M)	1932
Washington (2)	9,698	E	1952	Robert H. Peck (M)3	1957
Whiteville (4)	4,238	E	1947	W. S. Huggins (M)	1956
Wilmington (3)	45,043	E	1941	James R. Benson (M)	1946
Wilson (3)	23,010	E	1933	Jack Maynard (M)5	1955
Winston-Salem (2)	87,811	E	1948	John M. Gold (M)	1951

NORTH DAKOTA—2

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Grand Forks (3)	26,836	E	1947	Alan Webster (M)5	1957
Minot (3)	22,032	E	1933	Paul F. Frederick (AM)	1958

OHIO—43

Amberley vil (2)	800‡	H	1955	Oscar T. Egolf (M)	1956
Bedford (2)	9,105	H	1932	O. E. Hutchinson (M)	1942
Carey (6)	3,260	E	1945	George Dunn	1956
Chillicothe (1)	46,000	H	1959	C. Randolph Lukens (M)3	1959
Cincinnati (4)	503,998	H	1926	C. A. Harrell (M)6	1954
Cleveland Heights (3)	59,141	H	1922	Ray P. Martin (M)	1952
Clyde (1)	4,083	H	1958	Joseph Banta (AM)	1958
Dayton (7)	243,872	H	1914	Herbert W. Starick (M)2	1953
Delaware (3)	11,804	H	1954	Donald Mackley	1960
East Cleveland (2)	40,047	H	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Fairborn (4)	7,847	H	1949	G. S. Lambert (AM)	1959
Franklin (2)	5,388‡	O	1957	Lee R. Orendorf (AM)2	1960
Gallipolis (10)	7,871	H	1918	Austin O. Cotton (M)	1957
Geneva (1)	5,610†	H	1958	Robert C. Salisbury (AM)	1958
Hamilton (5)	57,951	H	1928	(Vacancy)	
Hudson (1)	1,538	H	1958	W. D. Toyne (M)4	1958
Indian Hill (Cincinnati) (2)	2,090	H	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (5)	16,339	E	1930	O. M. Wiseman	1954
Kettering (Dayton) (1)	38,118†	H	1954	Ervin L. Welch (M)3	1954
Madeira (2)	2,689	H	1959	John Griffin (AM)	1960
Middletown (2)	33,695	H	1950	Charles W. Thompson (M)	1955
Napoleon (1)	5,335	O	1957	Sidney S. Frissell (M)4	1958
Oakwood (Dayton) (2)	9,691	E	1932	Alfred C. Bergman (M)	1948
Oberlin (6)	7,062	H	1926	Richard J. Dunn (AM)	1958
Painesville (8)	14,432	E	1920	Robert H. McGregor (M)4	1960
Piqua (4)	17,447	H	1930	Robert M. Hance, Jr. (M)	1949
Portsmouth (10)	36,798	H	1930	(Vacancy)	
Sandusky (8)	29,375	H	1916	Stuart W. Gosser (AM)	1958
Sidney (2)	11,491	H	1956	William G. Fultz (AM)	1958
South Charleston (6)	1,452	H	1918	Elton Tindall	1950
Springfield (16)	78,508	H	1914	Roger W. Stilwell (M)2	1960
Toledo (5)	303,616	H	1936	John R. Alspach	1960
Twinsburg (2)	4,000	H	1958	Alexander J. Day (AM)	1958
Upper Arlington (2)	9,024	H	1956	Robert Wells (AM)	1959
Vandalia (1)	16,000‡	H	1959	Robert A. Kipp (AM)	1960
Washington Ct. House (7)	10,560	E	1936	David Foell (AM)	1958
Westerville (9)	4,112	E	1916	(Vacancy)	
Willard (1)	4,744	H	1959	Albert J. Falvo (AM)2	1960
Worthington (1)	6,440†	H	1956	James E. Johnson (M)2	1958
Wyoming (2)	5,582	H	1949	Rupert A. Anderegg (M)2	1955
Xenia (7)	12,877	H	1918	Karl Lehr (AM)	1958
Yellow Springs (1)	2,896	H	1952	W. Howard Kahoe	1952
Zanesville (1)	40,517	H	1958	Richard H. Custer (M)4	1958

OKLAHOMA—60

Ada (5)	15,995	H	1946	John B. Davidson (M)4	1958
Altus (1)	9,735	E	1955	(Vacancy)	
Anadarko (4)	6,184	H	1947	L. D. Fisher (AM)	1960
Ardmore (11)	17,890	H	1921	Robert C. Cavins (M)	1957
Atoka (6)	2,653	H	1937	Curtis Sprouse	1956
Bartlesville (3)	19,228	H	1927	Erbin E. Jones (M)3	1950
Bethany (1)	5,705	H	1953	Harry B. Macrory (M)	1953
Broken Arrow (2)	3,262	E	1955	John E. White (M)2	1958
Chandler (10)	2,724	H	1925	Leonard Burt (AM)	1959
Cherokee (7)	2,635	H	1920	Don Groves	1957
Chickasha (3)	15,842	H	1946	T. R. McCasling (M)5	1959
Cleveland (6)	2,464	H	1931	Orville H. Hicks	1958
Coalgate (8)	1,984	H	1914	I. O. Kile	1959
Crescent (4)	1,341	E	1951	E. M. Jones	1959
Cushing (5)	8,414	H	1929	Clifton Lee (AM)	1959
Davis (4)	1,928	E	1955	Rex W. Holmes	1959
Del City (1)	12,000	H	1959	Huey Long (M)3	1959

OKLAHOMA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Dewey (2)	4,000‡	H	1956	W. Dale Baker (AM)	1959
Drumright (4)	5,028	H	1949	Max L. Minor (M)	1957
Duncan (16)	15,325	H	1920	J. Barron McLendon (AM)	1958
Durant (1)	10,541	H	1958	Don Dodge (AM)	1958
Edmond (9)	6,086	H	1925	J. B. Marshall (M)	1950
Elk City (8)	7,962	H	1929	Ray Damron (M)	1953
El Reno (7)	10,991	H	1926	C. A. Bentley (M)3	1946
Enid (2)	36,017	H	1947	Gerald D. Wilkins (M)3	1950
Fairview (2)	2,411	E	1951	E. M. Evans (AM)	1954
Grandfield (6)	1,232	H	1921	W. L. Gourley	1959
Guthrie (10)	10,113	H	1929	R. O. Whitchurch (M)2	1952
Hartshorne (1)	2,330	E	1955	Arvil Barnes (AM)	1958
Heavener (7)	2,103	H	1922	L. S. Folsom	1959
Henryetta (4)	7,987	E	1953	Buford M. Watson, Jr. (AM)	1958
Konawa (6)	2,707	H	1948	Granvilee Shed (AM)	1957
Lindsay (6)	3,021	H	1947	A E. Ash (M)2	1957
McAlester (14)	17,878	H	1919	Carleton E. McMullen (AM)	1958
Madill (11)	2,791	H	1917	Edwin Hoff	1959
Mangum (14)	4,271	H	1914	Edward W. Day	1956
Midwest City (3)	10,166	H	1949	Robert W. Quinlan (M)	1952
Muskogee (15)	37,289	H	1920	C. Clay Harrell (M)	1952
Newkirk (1)	2,201	E	1956	Gene Leavitt	1956
Nichols Hills (1)	4,500	H	1959	G. R. Bixler	1959
Norman (11)	27,006	H	1919	Grover L. Morris (M)	1957
Nowata (12)	3,965	H	1920	Otis Munson (AM)	1958
Oklahoma City (13)	243,504	H	1927	Sheldon Stirling (M)	1957
Okmulgee (3)	18,317	H	1954	Carroll J. Fry (AM)	1958
Pauls Valley (3)	6,896	H	1945	Robert W. Reeves	1958
Pawhuska (17)	5,331	H	1921	Morgan Hays (M)2	1958
Ponca City (2)	20,180	O	1954	Leon Nelson (AM)	1959
Purcell (5)	3,546	H	1949	O. D. Weaver	1959
Sallisaw (3)	2,885	H	1919	Leon W. Black	1955
Sapulpa (8)	13,031	H	1922	Add Ellyson (M)2	1956
Shawnee (5)	22,948	H	1930	Willard B. Moran (M)	1951
Stigler (6)	2,125	H	1947	Otis Scroggins	1959
Tecumseh (9)	2,275	H	1929	Eugene Wilson	1958
The Village (1)	14,000	H	1959	Eugene L. Bumpass (AM)	1959
Tonkawa (2)	3,643	E	1951	Hal H. Hunt 3	1954
Walters (10)	2,743	H	1919	Ferrell Phillips (AM)	1959
Waurika (5)	2,327	H	1951	Harvey B. Elliott (AM)	1959
Woodward (6)	5,915	H	1929	Thomas W. Keltch (M)	1951
Yale (9)	1,359	H	1921	C. W. Stepp	1950
Yukon (1)	1,990	H	1959	David R. Morgan (AM)	1959

OREGON—32

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albany (4)	13,000‡	H	1949	William D. Bollman (M)	1956
Astoria (6)	12,331	H	1923	William H. Cunningham (M)3	1959
Baker (4)	9,680†	H	1950	Paul R. Revis (AM)	1958
Bend (3)	12,450‡	H	1929	Walter Thompson (M)	1955
Coos Bay (4)	7,500‡	H	1945	Robert G. Kyle (M)	1952
Coquille (2)	4,870‡	O	1958	Gerald W. Ulett (AM)	1959
Cornelius (4)	1,145	H	1949	J. D. Harleman	1954
Corvallis (2)	19,100‡	H	1949	John F. Porter (M)2	1956
Empire (2)	4,200‡	O	1957	Fred C. Dyer (AM)	1959
Eugene (3)	47,600‡	H	1945	Robert A. Finlayson (M)3	1953
Forest Grove (2)	5,600‡	H	1938	M. O. Gardner (M)	1948
Grants Pass (3)	9,900‡	H	1946	Hugh McKinley (M)2	1956
Hillsboro (3)	7,500‡	H	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
Klamath Falls (1)	19,500‡	H	1958	Gerard S. Vergeer (M)4	1958
La Grande (15)	9,100‡	H	1913	David C. Slaght (AM)	1959
Medford (1)	24,000‡	H	1954	Robert A. Duff (M)	1954
Milton-Freewater (5)	4,200‡	H	1938	J. R. Castner (M)3	1956
Milwaukie (6)	6,300‡	H	1945	Leonard Mullan	1959
North Bend (2)	7,670‡	O	1955	Angus Crawford (M)2	1958
Nyssa (4)	2,772‡	H	1945	Arthur H. Colby (AM)	1958
Oregon City (4)	8,600‡	H	1924	C. R. Strohmeyer (AM)	1958

OREGON—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Pendleton (6)	15,300‡	H	1947	Andrew J. Browning (M)2	1958
Roseburg (4)	12,600‡	H	1947	H. J. Warburton (M)2	1959
Salem (2)	47,100	H	1947	Kent Mathewson (M)3	1956
Silverton (3)	3,146	H	1941	R. E. Borland (M)2	1945
Springfield (6)	13,800‡	H	1947	Frank R. Smiley (AM)	1960
Sutherlin (3)	3,780‡	H	1952	C. Dean Smith (AM)	1956
Sweet Home (4)	4,150‡	H	1943	Roy Eames (M)	1954
The Dalles (5)	11,560‡	H	1949	Robert B. Laursen (M)2	1957
Tillamook (4)	4,271‡	H	1947	H. S. Paulson (M)	1952
Toledo (2)	2,900‡	H	1956	Marston B. Winegar (AM)	1958
Warrenton (10)	1,896	H	1925	Emerson R. Baldwin (M)	1944

PENNSYLVANIA—97

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland (3)	6,192	O	1930	Emil R. Ermert (AM)	1959
Aspinwall (2)	4,084	O	1925	Winfield S. Lea	1944
Avalon (Pittsburgh) (3)	6,463	O	1928	Wilfred E. Froehlich (AM)	1959
Beaver (1)	6,360	O	1951	Lyle C. Kimple (M)	1951
Bellefonte (1)	5,651	O	1956	Dale F. Helsel (M)	1956
Bensalem tp (Cornwells Heights) (2)	21,858†	O	1957	Constantine Mitchell	1960
Bethel (Bethel Park) (2)	21,092†	O	1956	Ralph D. Bowen (AM)	1958
Blairsville (6)	5,000	O	1922	John A. Fatora (M)	1947
Boyertown (4)	4,074	O	1938	Rowland A. Read (M)	1950
Bristol (1)	12,710	O	1956	Ira M. Gates (M)	1957
Bristol tp (Levittown) (2)	56,312†	O	1956	Richard J. Bowen (M)2	1959
Camp Hill (2)	5,934	O	1954	(Vacancy)	
Carlisle (6)	16,812	O	1921	Ivan L. Carter, Jr. (M)	1957
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	34,818†	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Clark's Summit (5)	2,940	O	1950	Paul L. McCauley (AM)	1958
Dormont (Pittsburgh) (6)	13,405	O	1922	Mrs. Ora L. Thomas (AM)	1958
Downingtown (2)	4,948	O	1953	Walter I. Leland (M)2	1956
Doylestown (1)	5,262	O	1956	J. G. Pearsall (M)	1957
East Stroudsburg (1)	7,274	O	1958	Sterling W. Cramer	1958
Edgewood (Pittsburgh) (3)	5,292	O	1931	Frank J. Strange (AM)	1958
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (6)	1,466	O	1914	Robert E. Lunn (M)	1953
Ellwood City (6)	12,945	O	1928	N. Michael Markl (AM)2	1958
Emporium (1)	3,646	O	1958	Roy E. Donachy (AM)	1958
Ephrata (2)	7,027	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M)2	1942
Falls tp (Fallsington) (1)	27,854	O	1958	Robert F. Erwin (AM)	1958
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh) (3)	1,721	O	1937	Richard R. Moore (M)2	1957
Grove City (3)	7,411	O	1939	Lloyd A. Rowe (AM)	1958
Hampton tp (Allison Park) (3)	6,104‡	O	1955	Edward Baugh	1960
Hanover (4)	14,048	O	1928	Joseph B. O'Brien	1960
Hellertown (1)	5,435	O	1958	Frank Force (AM)	1959
Hickory tp (Sharon) (1)	11,692‡	O	1957	George L. Majoros (AM)	1958
Hollidaysburg (3)	6,483	O	1953	Frederick A. Souders	1959
Homer City (2)	2,372	O	1956	Michael D. Barletta	1958
Indiana (1)	11,743	O	1954	George H. Shea	1955
Lansdowne (4)	12,169	O	1922	Fred K. Roberts	1954
Lehighton (4)	6,565	O	1943	Walter H. Niehoff (M)	1955
Lewistown (6)	13,894	O	1943	Bernard F. Smith (M)2	1956
Lititz (2)	5,568	O	1950	David J. Bauer (M)	1955
Lower Makefield tp (Woodside) (1)	7,733	O	1957	William H. Struwe (M)2	1958
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (2)	48,745	O	1942	John F. Scull, Jr. (M)	1957
Lower Southampton tp (Feasterville) (2)	11,454†	O	1956	Ray W. Westerfield (M)2	1958
McCandless tp (Allison Park) (2)	13,637†	O	1954	Earl H. Jourdan (AM)2	1960
Marple tp (Broomall) (3)	16,727†	O	1951	Joseph M. Mitchell (AM)	1958
Martinsburg (1)	1,562	O	1951	F. B. Higgins	1951
Mechanicsburg (3)	6,786	O	1947	Samuel H. Pressley (M)	1951
Middletown Borough (2)	9,184	O	1958	George C. Merkel (M)2	1960

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Middletown tp (Langhorne) (3)	17,752†	O	1955	Charles M. Melchior (M)2	1958
Mifflinburg (1)	2,259	O	1954	Guy L. Krapp	1954
Milton (6)	8,578	O	1925	William J. Ganster 2	1953
Monaca (2)	7,415	O	1956	Hugh Johnston	1959
Monroeville (1)	19,000	O	1958	Arthur H. Curtis (AM)3	1959
Moon tp (Coraopolis (1)	9,423	O	1958	John W. Freeman	1958
Morrisville (1)	6,787	O	1959	Robert H. Steward (AM)	1959
Mount Lebanon tp (Pittsburgh) (8)	34,305†	O	1928	(Vacancy)	
Narberth (2)	5,407	O	1954	John L. Taylor (M)	1956
New Brighton (1)	9,535	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (M)	1942
New Holland (1)	2,602	O	1957	Walter K. Smith (M)	1957
Newtown tp (Newtown Square) (1)	7,794†	O	1951	Daniel W. Llewellyn (M)	1951
Northampton (3)	9,332	O	1932	Stanley Skrocki (AM)	1960
Oakmont (3)	7,264	O	1948	Robert T. Roche (M)	1956
O'Hara tp (Pittsburgh) (1)	8,090	O	1956	Charles A. Geisler 2	1957
Palmyra (2)	5,910	O	1957	Roy L. Bomgardner	1958
Penn Hills tp (Allegheny Co.) (3)	25,280‡	O	1951	John H. Immel (M)4	1956
Phoenixville (3)	12,932	O	1930	William R. McKinley (AM)	1959
Pottstown (3)	25,360†	O	1945	Robert H. McKinney, Jr. (M)2	1956
Quakertown (1)	5,673	O	1948	(Vacancy)	
Ridgway (1)	6,244	O	1957	William E. Seachrist (M)	1958
Ross tp (Pittsburgh) (1)	15,744‡	O	1949	Miles A. Caughey (AM)	1959
St. Marys (1)	7,846	O	1953	Donald S. Harding (M)2	1954
Schuylkill Haven (1)	6,597	O	1952	Richard Davis, Jr. (M)	1953
Scottdale (6)	6,249	O	1932	Roland J. Sell	1958
Sewickley (4)	5,836	O	1918	Raymond L. Howe (M)	1955
Sewickley Heights (2)	679‡	O	1936	Ernest Trimble (AM)	1959
Shaler tp (Pittsburgh) (1)	23,172†	O	1951	J. Wynn Thompson (AM)	1951
Sharpsville (6)	5,415	O	1952	Robert R. Mitchell (M)2	1959
Shillington (1)	5,059	O	1954	H. L. Burmeister (M)2	1956
Snowden tp (Library) (1)	6,929†	O	1955	James A. Ross (M)	1955
Somerset (2)	5,936	O	1957	Donald E. Cassler	1958
South Fayette tp (Morgan) (1)	9,979	O	1958	Alfred A. Dybiec (M)	1958
Springdale (4)	4,939	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr. (M)2	1958
State College (2)	21,651†	O	1945	Robert Y. Edwards (M)	1949
Stroudsburg (1)	6,361	O	1957	Harold E. Snyder (M)	1957
Towamencin tp (Landsdale) (1)	4,500‡	O	1957	Warren S. Kriebel	1957
Towanda (3)	4,069	O	1918	George F. Snell (M)	1957
Tredyffrin tp (Berwyn) (1)	13,109	O	1958	Clyde C. Stone (M)	1955
Upper Merion tp (King of Prussia) (1)	13,142	O	1958	Paul A. Flynn (M)3	1958
Upper Moreland tp (Willow Grove) (1)	16,729‡	O	1959	John M. Hohenwarter (AM)	1959
Warren (3)	14,849	O	1949	George A. Geracimos (AM)	1954
Warrington tp (1)	3,930†	O	1955	Leonard H. Point (M)	1955
Watsontown (1)	2,327	O	1956	J. G. Joseph (AM)	1957
Waynesboro (2)	10,334	O	1922	Roy N. Hawbaker (M)	1950
Wellsboro (1)	4,215	O	1954	John A. Daugherty	1953
Westmont (1)	4,410	O	1957	Victor H. Raab	1957
West Reading (Reading) (3)	5,072	O	1926	Howard F. Rickenbach (M)	1938
West View (Pittsburgh) (7)	7,581	O	1942	Wade Winner 2	1958
Wilkinsburg (Pittsburgh) (3)	31,418	O	1953	Richard O. Griffith (AM)	1958
Winfield (Cabot) (1)	300‡	O	1954	W. L. S. Freehling	1957

RHODE ISLAND—4

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Barrington	11,300‡	H	1961		
East Providence (1)	39,700‡	H	1958	Earl P. Sandquist (M)2	1959
Newport (3)	38,500‡	H	1953	George Bisson (AM)	1959
North Kingstown t (2)	24,100‡	H	1955	Harry G. Hug (M)2	1960

SOUTH CAROLINA—17

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Aiken (2)	11,152†	Sh	1955	I. Harding Hughes (AM)	1958
Beaufort (12)	6,993†	Oe	1915	J. McDonald Wray (M)	1956
Camden (3)	6,986	E	1948	B. Max Paulling (AM)	1959
Cayce (1)	7,537‡	Sh	1959	Hugh N. Thompson (M)2	1959
Chester (1)	6,893	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy (M)	1945
Columbia (2)	86,914	E	1950	Irving G. McNayr (M)3	1956
Florence (8)	22,513	Sh	1921	Aaron Marsh (M)2	1956
Greenville (1)	58,161	S	1951	Gerald W. Shaw (M)4	1951
Greenwood (5)	13,806	Sh	1939	A. L. Atkinson (M)	1954
Kingstree (2)	3,621	O	1958	William Formyduvall (AM)3	1959
Lancaster (4)	7,159	O	1946	Ivey Poovey (M)	1953
Newberry (1)	7,546	Oh	1949	E. L. Blackwell (M)2	1949
Orangeburg (1)	15,322	O	1955	A. T. Brown (M)	1955
Rock Hill (7)	24,502	H	1915	W. M. Kennedy (M)	1950
Spartanburg (4)	41,589†	Sh	1947	Lott T. Rogers (M)4	1958
Sumter (11)	20,185	Oe	1912	Wade S. Kolb (M)	1952
Winnsboro (2)	3,267	E	1955	J. Ben White (AM)	1959

SOUTH DAKOTA—3

Hot Springs (4)	5,030	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Madison (5)	5,153	E	1951	Calvin C. Henry (M)2	1960
Yankton (1)	7,709	E	1955	James L. Jensen (M)2	1955

TENNESSEE—40

Adair (1) (Jackson)	102‡	E	1954	Vanden Griffin	1954
Alcoa (3)	6,365‡	S	1919	Ross F. Walker (M)3	1956
Athens (4)	11,400‡	S	1953	William J. Garrett (AM)	1959
Atwood (2)	573‡	E	1951	W. G. Belew	1956
Beersheba Springs (1)	505‡	E	1955	Glenn Killian	1955
Belle Meade (Nashville) (2)	2,831	E	1950	Homer B. Clark	1958
Berry Hill (Nashville) (2)	1,560‡	E	1950	Bryan H. Alsup	1952
Charleston (1)	771‡	E	1956	Paul Rodgers	1956
Church Hill (1)	755‡	E	1958	Wallace D. Alley	1959
Clifton (3)	818‡	E	1944	Tom V. Jackson	1958
Coalmont	651‡	E	1957		
Collinwood (4)	694‡	E	1947	Robert Stooksberry	1955
Columbia (5)	17,433‡	S	1940	C. N. Martin (AM)	1958
Dayton (1)	3,305‡	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Ducktown	1,008‡	E	1957		
Dupontonia (1)	1,911	E	1959	H. Philip Sadler	1959
Elizabethton (9)	10,754	S	1921	W. Paul Crumley (M)	1956
Fairview (1)	600‡	E	1959	Peter Mount	1959
Forest Hills	1,803‡	E	1957		
Gatlinburg (2)	1,301	S	1945	Walter W. Mynatt (M)2	1954
Goodlettsville (1)	3,059‡	E	1959	O. D. Brooks (AM)	1959
Johnson City (7)	29,011‡	S	1939	D. A. Burkhalter (M)2	1956
Kingsport (5)	24,540†	S	1917	Charles K. Marsh (AM)	1958
Lobelville	479‡	E	1957		
McMinn Co. (Athens) (2)	32,024	S	1947	Eugene B. Torbett	1956
Maynardville	640	E	1958	J. D. Wallace	1958
Mount Pleasant (2)	3,097‡	E	1957	Ed Little (AM)	1958
Murfreesboro (3)	16,017‡	S	1920	H. L. McCullough (M)	1947
Oak Hill (Nashville) (3)	4,360†	E	1953	F. E. Kent (AM)	1959
Oak Ridge (1)	27,387‡	E	1959	Fred E. Weisbrod (M)3	1959
Paris (5)	9,164‡	E	1947	M. G. Isbell (AM)	1959
Ramer	354	E	1958		
Red Bank-White Oak (2)	10,192‡	E	1955	Richard Barton (AM)3	1960
Rutledge (2)	839‡	E	1955	Clem R. Wester	1958
St. Joseph	574	E	1958	R. L. Bryan	1959
Savannah (2)	3,280‡	E	1951	Dennie R. Tyler	1954
Shelbyville (4)	10,082‡	S	1947	Joe D. Brown	1953
Spring City (2)	1,847‡	E	1953	V. Z. Cline	1953
Waynesboro (1)	1,147	E	1956	Joel Morrison	1956
Whitwell (1)	1,912‡	E	1956	C. W. Woollums (AM)	1958

TEXAS—136

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abilene (3)	45,570	H	1947	Henry B. Nabers (M)4	1957
Alice (3)	16,449	H	1949	E. C. Drumb (M)	1956
Amarillo (10)	72,246	H	1913	N. V. Moss (M)	1947
Andrews (1)	3,294	H	1959	Marshall A. Pharr (AM)	1959
Aransas Pass (4)	5,396	H	1952	Fred P. Robbins (AM)	1957
Arlington (3)	7,692	H	1949	William J. Pitstick (M)2	1956
Austin (4)	132,459	H	1926	W. T. Williams, Jr. (M)	1955
Baytown (3)	22,983	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Beaumont (11)	94,014	H	1919	James T. Garrard (AM)	1959
Beeville (2)	9,348	H	1951	Lee Ellis Weber (M)	1958
Bellaire (3)	10,173	H	1949	Gary O. Summers (M)4	1953
Belton (5)	6,246	H	1931	J. W. Tippit	1960
Big Spring (6)	17,286	H	1926	A. K. Steinheimer (M)3	1958
Bonham (3)	7,049	H	1947	R. G. Fisher	1953
Borger (9)	18,059	H	1930	A. C. Spears (M)	1956
Breckenridge (2)	6,610	H	1954	James E. Swaim	1957
Brownfield (1)	6,161	H	1954	E. D. Jones (M)	1955
Brownsville (13)	36,066	H	1915	Gene Gatlin (M)3	1959
Brownwood (12)	20,181	H	1916	Jack Broad (M)	1948
Bryan (12)	18,102	H	1917	Fred C. Sandlin (AM)	1958
Burkburnett (11)	4,555	H	1923	A. W. Newman (AM)	1955
Burnet (3)	2,394	O	1945	Fred Garrison	1955
Canadian (1)	2,700	Oe	1959	Robert E. Jamison (AM)	1959
Carrizo Springs (6)	4,316	E	1946	E. W. Marlowe	1956
Carthage (3)	4,750	H	1947	T. A. Grissom (M)	1956
Childress (3)	7,619	O	1951	Louis Sally (AM)	1957
Clarksville (2)	4,353	E	1946	William Allen	1959
Cleburne (4)	12,905	H	1950	Pete Styner (AM)	1959
Coleman (1)	6,530	H	1950	Albert J. Pope (M)	1950
College Station (4)	7,925	H	1944	Ran Boswell (M)	1952
Colorado City (4)	6,774	H	1948	Rollin K. Snethen (M)	1956
Commerce (3)	5,889	H	1954	Frazer Edmonds (AM)2	1958
Corpus Christi (7)	108,287	H	1945	Herbert W. Whitney (M)2	1958
Corsicana (1)	19,211	H	1956	(Vacancy)	
Crystal City (1)	7,198	H	1943	L. L. Williams (M)	1943
Dalhart (6)	5,918	Oe	1949	Stanley E. Kennedy (AM)	1958
Dallas (7)	434,462	H	1931	Elgin E. Crull (M)	1952
Denison (1)	17,504	H	1956	David A. Harner (M)2	1957
Denton (1)	21,372	H	1959	Homer B. Bly (M)2	1959
Donna (1)	7,171	H	1957	Gay Walker (AM)	1957
Eagle Lake (2)	2,787	O	1958	Kenneth E. Smith (AM)	1959
Eagle Pass (1)	7,726	H	1958	Doyle J. Duke (AM)	1958
Eastland (13)	3,626	H	1919	James W. Young	1956
Edinburg (10)	12,383	H	1946	Jack L. Reynolds (AM)	1959
El Campo (2)	6,237	H	1954	Louis J. Smitzes (M)2	1958
Ennis (2)	7,815	H	1957	Gerald G. Fox (AM)	1959
Farmers Branch (2)	915‡	H	1956	J. M. Orman (M)2	1958
Fort Stockton (1)	4,444	Oe	1948	E. B. Ligon (AM)	1949
Fort Worth (8)	278,778	H	1925	L. P. Cookingham (M)5	1959
Freeport (2)	6,012	O	1957	William R. Blackwell (AM)	1959
Friona (1)	1,021	Oe	1958	Albert L. Field (AM)	1958
Gainesville (3)	11,246	H	1950	L. Jack Davis (AM)	1959
Garland (3)	10,571	H	1951	John S. Stiff (M)2	1958
Georgetown (2)	4,951	O	1944	Lee C. Black (M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,532	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Gilmer (2)	4,096	Oe	1948	J. W. Croley (M)	1955
Gladewater (3)	5,305	H	1955	Ivan P. Oliver (M)3	1959
Gonzales (1)	5,659	H	1958	Carlos C. Smith (AM)	1958
Graham (1)	6,742	H	1951	J. P. Tackett 2	1951
Grand Prairie (2)	14,594	H	1949	L. M. Crow, Jr. (M)2	1958
Greenville (3)	14,727	H	1954	Chester E. Petersen (M)2	1959
Groves (1)	5,600	H	1959	Archie N. Walker (AM)	1959
Haltom City (3)	5,760	H	1955	Hugh T. Henry (M)4	1959
Harlingen (5)	23,229	H	1947	R. Marshall Bingham (M)4	1959
Hearne (2)	4,872	O	1939	Norman L. McCarver (M)	1943
Hereford (3)	5,207	H	1952	C. Dudley Bayne (AM)	1956

TEXAS—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hubbard (5)	1,768	O	1943	S. F. Norris	1959
Hurst (3)	8,000‡	H	1956	Clifford A. Johnson	1958
Irving (3)	2,621	H	1953	Morris M. Howard (M)2	1960
Jacksonville (5)	8,607	H	1931	Walter E. Cook (M)3	1957
Jasper (4)	4,403	E	1948	P. V. Werner (AM)	1956
Kermit (1)	6,912	O	1953	James C. Hill 2	1953
Kerrville (8)	7,691	H	1927	Rudolph H. Weiss (M)	1956
Killeen (4)	7,045	H	1949	John G. Sarris (M)2	1956
Kingsville (2)	16,898	H	1952	E. R. Cauley (AM)	1957
Lake Jackson (4)	2,897	H	1948	A. A. MacLean (M)	1956
La Marque (2)	10,000‡	H	1957	Ernest F. Lee (M)4	1959
Lamesa (4)	10,704	H	1945	C. A. Taylor (M)	1949
Levelland (3)	8,264	H	1949	Kenneth Harper (M)	1954
Liberty (1)	4,163	H	1958	Frank C. Hancock, Jr. (AM)	1958
Littlefield (1)	6,540	H	1959	J. W. Harrison (AM)	1959
Livingston (3)	2,865	O	1941	L. R. Gandy (AM)	1959
Lockhart (2)	5,573	O	1947	C. J. Hankamer	1957
Longview (6)	24,502	H	1923	Harry G. Mosley (M)	1952
Lubbock (8)	71,747	H	1917	H. P. Clifton (M)	1955
Lufkin (15)	15,135	H	1919	Harold Schmitzer (M)	1956
McAllen (2)	20,067	O	1945	William L. Schupp (M)2	1946
McLean (2)	1,437	O	1958	B. J. McCartney	1960
Marshall (5)	22,327	H	1927	Mack V. Runnels (M)	1957
Mesquite (2)	1,696	H	1953	George R. Schrader (M)2	1959
Mexia (6)	6,627	H	1920	Dan Mize (AM)2	1960
Midland (5)	21,713	O	1947	A. A. Bul (AM)	1958
Mission (2)	10,765	H	1928	Alex R. Jenkins (AM)	1958
Monahans (1)	6,311	H	1954	(Vacancy)	
Mount Pleasant (5)	6,342	H	1948	A. E. Taylor (M)5	1956
Nacogdoches (1)	12,327	H	1931	H. G. Stallings (M)	1931
Navasota (3)	5,188	H	1923	M. B. Thomas (M)	1947
Nederland (3)	3,805	H	1956	D. B. Henson (AM)	1958
Odessa (4)	29,495	O	1946	W. E. Routh (M)2	1959
Orange (4)	21,174	H	1954	Lee S. Vickers (M)3	1959
Pampa (10)	16,583	H	1927	John S. Koontz (AM)	1957
Panhandle (9)	1,406	O	1923	Frank Vise	1955
Paris (5)	21,643	H	1948	Clyde Emmons (AM)	1959
Perryton (1)	4,417	E	1951	J. B. Whigham, Jr.	1951
Pittsburg (5)	3,142	E	1946	C. E. Wynne	1952
Port Arthur (6)	57,530	H	1932	Charles Brazil (M)2	1950
Port Lavaca (2)	5,599	H	1956	Milford Riggs, Jr. (AM)	1957
Ranger (1)	3,989	H	1952	(Vacancy)	
Richardson (1)	12,432‡	C	1956	R. B. Sherrill, Jr. (M)2	1956
Rosebud (4)	1,950‡	O	1955	Donald R. Edmonds	1959
Rosenberg (1)	6,210	H	1957	J. E. Raines (M)	1957
San Angelo (12)	52,093	H	1916	H. D. Howard (AM)	1958
San Antonio (4)	408,442	H	1952	Lynn Andrews (AM)	1958
San Benito (2)	13,271	H	1948	Francis A. Vaughn (M)2	1955
Sherman (10)	20,150	H	1915	Bill Whiteacre	1958
Silsbee (2)	3,179	H	1956	B. D. Banks (AM)2	1959
Snyder (2)	12,010	H	1952	Roy Dunlap (M)	1955
Spearman (1)	1,852	E	1959	Leo Dacus	1959
Stamford (7)	5,819	H	1918	Harry D. Steenson (M)3	1952
Sulphur Springs (4)	8,991	H	1947	J. B. Henderson	1956
Sweetwater (5)	13,619	H	1928	Garland P. Franks (M)7	1954
Taylor (7)	9,071	H	1914	F. R. Cromwell (M)2	1950
Temple (10)	25,467	H	1922	Howard K. Dodgen	1959
Terrell (11)	11,544	H	1919	J. C. Pruett (AM)	1958
Tulia (4)	3,222	E	1954	James W. White (AM)	1958
Tyler (9)	38,968	H	1915	Clarence P. Stewart (M)	1952
Uvalde (1)	8,674	O	1952	R. W. Evans (M)	1952
Victoria (2)	16,126	H	1957	John F. Lee	1959
Waco (10)	84,706	H	1924	J. W. Jeffrey (M)3	1953
Waxahachie (8)	11,204	H	1947	Harold R. Yungmeyer (M)2	1958
Weatherford	8,083	H	1956	Cecil E. Massey (M)3	1957
Weslaco (4)	7,514	H	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1941

TEXAS—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
West Columbia (4)	2,100	O	1942	James W. Dodson (AM)2	1959
W. University Place (1)	17,074	O	1955	Whitt F. Johnson	1955
Wichita Falls (11)	68,042	H	1928	C. J. Griggs (M)2	1959
Yoakum (7)	5,231	H	1915	R. H. Koether (M)	1948
UTAH—10					
Bountiful (2)	6,004	Oe	1953	Alvin Sessions (M)	1956
Clearfield (2)	4,723	Oe	1953	Glen P. Willardson (AM)	1959
Monticello (3)	1,172	Oe	1950	Homer C. Chandler (M)2	1958
Nephi (4)	2,990	Oe	1948	R. E. Winn	1959
Ogden (2)	57,112	H	1951	(Vacancy)	
Orem (1)	8,351	O	1953	O. V. Farnsworth (M)	1953
Provo (1)	28,937	H	1956	(Vacancy)	
Richfield (1)	4,212	Oe	1952	Guy Baker (M)	1949
Tooele (3)	7,269	Oe	1925	Charles Sidney Noble (M)2	1959
Vernal (2)	2,845	Oe	1946	(Vacancy)	
VERMONT—36					
Barre (1)	10,922	Sh	1955	Paul H. Hermann (M)3	1955
Barre t (Websterville) (4)	4,145‡	E	1939	Frank L. Tucker	1959
Bellows Falls vil (5)	3,881	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)2	1946
Bethel t (7)	1,534‡	E	1947	Donald R. Thomas (AM)	1958
Brandon (1)	4,000	E	1959	David L. Mann (AM)	1959
Brattleboro t (4)	11,522‡	E	1942	George F. Miller (M)2	1948
Castleton t (9)	1,748‡	E	1939	Edward F. Kehoe (M)	1955
Cavendish vil (2)	1,374‡	E	1957	(Vacancy)	
Cavendish Town (2)	539‡	E	1957	(Vacancy)	
Chester t (3)	1,981‡	E	1945	Aldin Rollins (AM)	1958
Chester vil (3)	796‡	E	1945	Aldin Rollins (AM)	1958
Essex Junction (1)	2,741	E	1955	Corwin S. Elwell (M)2	1955
Essex Town (1)	3,931‡	E	1951	Corwin S. Elwell (M)2	1957
Hardwick t (4)	2,629‡	E	1937	H. E. Rowell	1950
Hartford t (White River Junction) (5)	5,827‡	E	1940	Ralph Lehman (AM)	1959
Hartland t (3)	1,559‡	E	1953	Edward R. Lamb (AM)	1957
Ludlow (1)	2,500	E	1959	Sidney Smith (AM)2	1959
Manchester t (5)	2,425‡	E	1941	Oakley K. Porter (M)	1956
Middlebury t (6)	4,778‡	E	1937	Richard W. Emerick (M)2	1957
Middlebury vil (6)	3,614	E	1937	Richard W. Emerick (M)2	1957
Montpelier (1)	8,599	Sh	1956	Ralph Irving (M)3	1956
North Troy vil (5)	1,057	E	1935	Ernest Westberg	1952
Northfield t (10)	4,314‡	E	1941	George L. Young (AM)2	1960
Northfield vil (9)	2,262	E	1941	George L. Young (AM)2	1960
Poultney t (2)	2,936‡	E	1951	Earl Hubbard	1952
Randolph t (2)	3,499‡	E	1940	O. Clifton Chadwick	1957
Randolph vil (3)	2,223	E	1934	O. Clifton Chadwick	1957
Rockingham t (4)	5,499‡	E	1927	Cecil A Bissonette (M)2	1946
St. Albans (1)	8,552	E	1958	John M. Simmons (AM)	1958
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,292‡	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,370	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
South Burlington t (2)	3,279‡	E	1953	David Clark (AM)	1958
Springfield t (3)	9,190‡	E	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (AM)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,786	E	1935	Ernest Westberg	1952
Windsor t (5)	4,402‡	E	1931	William Blaisdell (AM)2	1955
Windsor vil (4)	3,467	E	1941	William Blaisdell (AM)2	1955
VIRGINIA—70					
Abingdon (4)	4,709	E	1940	William R. Cook (AM)	1958
Albemarle County (Charlottesville) (4)	26,662	E	1933	M. M. Pence	1953
Alexandria (10)	61,787	H	1922	Edward G. Heatwole (M)	1956
Altavista (7)	3,332	S	1936	R. C. Klepper (M)	1956
Appalachia (2)	2,915	E	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (3)	135,449	Sh	1932	A. T. Lundberg (M)	1947
Ashland (3)	2,610	E	1950	W. C. Blanton, Jr. (M)	1956

VIRGINIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bedford (6)	4,061	Oe	1920	Philip W. Ancell (M)4	1956
Big Stone Gap (9)	5,173	S	1936	(Vacancy)	
Blacksburg (4)	3,358	E	1952	J. George French, Jr.	1959
Blackstone (4)	3,536	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	4,212	E	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (11)	15,954	Sh	1919	Robert L. Morrison (M)2	1948
Buena Vista (3)	5,214	Sh	1952	R. H. Beach (M)2	1956
Charlottesville (8)	25,969	Oe	1913	James E. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1948
Christiansburg (1)	2,967	S	1956	John E. Lemley (M)	1956
Clifton Forge (6)	5,795	S	1942	A. Kyle Roop, Jr. (M)3	1959
Covington (7)	5,860	E	1925	Earnest L. Thacker (M)2	1957
Crewe (4)	2,030	E	1926	William L. Ross	1959
Culpeper (4)	2,527	S	1930	R. W. Huffman (M)	1943
Danville (1)	35,062	E	1950	T. Edward Temple (M)3	1950
Emporia (2)	5,664	O	1953	George R. House, Jr. (M)	1956
Fairfax (1)	1,946	O	1956	Glenn W. Saunders, Jr. (M)	1956
Fairfax County (1)	98,557	E	1952	Carlton C. Massey (M)3	1952
Falls Church (2)	8,797†	S	1950	L. Z. Johnston (M)2	1957
Farmville (10)	4,375	O	1915	Ernest L. Quisenberry III 2	1957
Franklin (8)	4,670	Oe	1922	Harold S. Atkinson (M)	1956
Fredericksburg (3)	12,158	S	1912	F. Freeman Funk (M)	1955
Front Royal (2)	8,115	S	1930	Harold D. Hamner, Jr. (M)	1954
Galax (4)	5,248	O	1922	W. G. Andrews (AM)	1947
Grundy (1)	1,947	O	1959	O. Wendell White (AM)	1959
Hampton (2)	60,926‡	H	1952	Clarence E. Johnson (M)	1956
Harrisonburg (6)	10,810	S	1939	William A. Woodward (AM)3	1957
Henrico County (Richmond) (4)	57,340	E	1934	Edward A. Beck 5	1952
Hopewell (8)	10,219	Sh	1924	Levin D. James (M)2	1954
Lexington (6)	5,976	O	1938	John V. Berberich III (M)	1956
Luray (3)	2,731	O	1937	Leland Pittman	1959
Lynchburg (3)	53,161†	E	1920	Robert D. Morrison (M)	1949
Manassas (6)	1,804	O	1927	T. Nelson Elliott	1955
Marion (1)	6,982	Sh	1951	James W. Ritter, Jr. (M)2	1957
Martinsville (2)	17,251	E	1949	Julian F. Hirst (M)3	1956
Narrows t (3)	2,520	H	1948	William P. Larew (M)	1952
Newport News (3)	82,233	Sh	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (9)	213,513	Sh	1918	Thomas F. Maxwell (M)3	1955
Norton (9)	4,315	S	1936	Evan Norton (M)	1957
Orange (3)	2,571	E	1935	H. F. Knoell (M)	1941
Pearisburg (5)	2,005	O	1947	B. Cowles Mallory (AM)	1960
Petersburg (6)	35,054	E	1920	Roy F. Ash (M)2	1950
Poquoson (1)	4,297‡	E	1952	W. A. Clarke (AM)	1953
Portsmouth (12)	80,039	E	1917	Aubrey P. Johnson, Jr. (AM)	1958
Pulaski (2)	9,202	Sh	1948	Thomas B. Noland (M)3	1956
Radford (9)	9,026	Sh	1920	Wilson D Coleman (M)2	1957
Richlands (1)	4,648	O	1952	James E. Cranwell, Jr. (M)	1956
Richmond (2)	230,310	Sh	1948	Horace H. Edwards (M)	1954
Roanoke (2)	91,921	E	1918	Arthur S. Owens (M)2	1947
Salem (6)	6,823	E	1922	W. Frank Chapman (M)	1943
South Boston (5)	6,057	Oe	1946	J. Aubrey Houghton (M)	1956
South Norfolk (8)	10,434	Sh	1947	Philip P. Davis (M)2	1957
Staunton (7)	19,927	Sh	1908	Seth Burnley (M)2	1948
Suffolk (5)	12,339	O	1919	James C. Causev, Jr. (M)	1955
Tappahannock (6)	1,011	S	1938	Romeo H. Burton, Jr. (M)	1955
Tazewell (1)	1,347	Sh	1958	(Vacancy)	
Vienna (2)	2,029	S	1958	L. B. Cresswell (M)2	1959
Vinton (2)	3,629	Sh	1936	Guy L. Gearhart (M)	1942
Virginia Beach (4)	5,390	S	1950	W. Russell Hatchett (M)	1955
Warrenton (3)	1,797	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Waynesboro (3)	12,357	O	1928	Charles T. Yancey (M)2	1958
Williamsburg (4)	6,735	Sh	1932	Hugh B. Rice (M)3	1948
Winchester (5)	13,841	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (4)	5,513	S	1927	Carter W. Beamer (M)	1947

WASHINGTON—18

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Anacortes (1)	8,640‡	E	1958	Archie French (AM)2	1958
Bellevue (2)	12,100‡	E	1953	W. W. Kennedy (M)	1954
Des Moines (1)	2,103	O	1959	Evan E. Peterson (M)6	1959
East Redmond (1)	250‡	E	1956	Earl Diller (M)	1956
Ellensburg (6)	8,600†	E	1949	Benjamin H. Mead, Jr. (M)2	1956
Kennewick (1)	13,836‡	E	1955	William E. Hansen (M)6	1955
Medina (1)	2,295‡	E	1955	Edwin C. Baum	1955
Moses Lake (1)	11,600‡	E	1959	Chester L. Waggener	1959
Mountlake Terrace (2)	9,135‡	E	1954	Dean D. Hunter, Jr. (AM)	1959
Normandy Park (Seattle) (1)	3,111‡	E	1953	John Nicholson (M)	1953
Port Angeles (2)	11,800‡	E	1952	M. W. Slankard (M)7	1958
Puyallup (2)	11,450‡	E	1951	Harris F. Green (M)	1955
Richland (1)	22,900‡	H	1959	Murrey W. Fuller (M)3	1959
Sunnyside (1)	6,100‡	E	1948	E. G. Hubbert (M)	1948
Tacoma (2)	158,500‡	H	1953	David D. Rowlands (M)3	1956
Vancouver (2)	40,800‡	H	1952	Robert Clute (M)2	1958
Walla Walla	26,000‡	E	1960		
Yakima (1)	45,000‡	H	1959	E. J. Allison (M)4	1959

WEST VIRGINIA—13

Bluefield (7)	21,506	Sh	1921	Randolph G. Whittle, Jr. (M)	1958
Clarksburg (18)	32,014	H	1921	Orville F. Over (M)3	1957
Fayetteville (1)	1,952	O	1953	J. H. Allen (M)	1953
Grafton (8)	7,365	H	1947	Frank H. Crislip	1956
Huntington (1)	86,353	H	1957	R. M. Hoisington (M)4	1958
Morgantown (5)	25,525	Sh	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
Moundsville (2)	14,772	H	1956	Howard D. Criswell (M)2	1959
Oak Hill (2)	4,518	H	1947	W. R. Bennett (M)	1953
Princeton (3)	8,279	H	1953	James W. Lord (AM)	1959
St. Marys (4)	2,196	Sh	1921	Clifford C. Cunningham	1957
Salem (3)	2,578	H	1948	Sylvia J. Midlam	1958
Weirton (4)	24,005	Sh	1947	E. A. Ewing (AM)	1959
Wheeling (6)	58,891	Sh	1935	James C. Boyd (AM)	1959

WISCONSIN—20

Bayside (2)	3,000	O	1956	Robert B. Zill (M)3	1960
Beloit (5)	29,590	E	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Brown Deer (1)	7,000‡	O	1957	Ervin F. Schneeberg (AM)	1957
Eau Claire (3)	36,058	E	1949	Douglas G. Weiford (M)2	1956
Elm Grove (2)	2,500‡	O	1956	Ted Tedesco (AM)	1959
Fond du Lac (1)	29,936	E	1957	Robert H. McManus (M)2	1958
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,280	E	1931	Elmore F. Klement (M)	1941
Fox Point (2)	2,585	O	1946	W. J. Blong (AM)	1957
Greendale (4)	2,752	E	1939	John M. Kuglitsch (M)	1950
Janesville (4)	24,899	E	1923	Joseph Lustig (M)	1957
Lake Geneva (1)	4,300	E	1956	Dean Van Ness (M)4	1956
Lake Mills (3)	2,516	E	1954	Gilbert F. Hill (M)3	1959
Marinette (2)	14,178	E	1952	(Vacancy)	
Oshkosh (1)	41,084	E	1957	H. S. Thorgrimsen (M)4	1957
River Hills (Milwaukee) (2)	1,200‡	O	1947	John M. Frederickson (M)	1955
Shorewood (7)	16,199	O	1926	Robert W. Duncan (AM)	1958
Two Rivers (6)	10,243	E	1925	Robert L. Broucek (AM)	1959
Watertown (2)	12,417	E	1949	Claire C. Congdon (M)9	1957
Whitefish Bay (1)	14,665	O	1938	John Katzban (M)	1956
Whitewater (1)	5,101	E	1955	C. F. Trinkle (M)4	1955

WYOMING—3

Casper (1)	23,673‡	E	1959	Henry Rolfes, Jr. (M)6	1959
Laramie (5)	15,581	E	1942	Robert F. Boos (AM)	1959
Sheridan (1)	11,500‡	E	1958	Maurice E. Cole (M)2	1958

PUERTO RICO—1

San Juan (5)	223,949‡	S	1931	Mrs. F. Rincon de Gautier (M)	1947

CANADA

ALBERTA—2

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Drayton Valley (1)	2,554	O	1959	T. B. Cumming (AM)	1959
Lethbridge (1)	28,300‡	O	1927	A. L. H. Somerville (M)	1950

BRITISH COLUMBIA—5

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Kitimat (2)	8,000‡	O	1953	J. A. Currie (AM)	1959
North Vancouver (1)	34,312‡	O	1959	Cyril McC. Henderson (M)2	1959
Surrey (1)	50,000‡	O	1955	Percy Livingstone (M)	1955
Victoria (1)	51,331‡	O	1949	Cecil C. Wyatt (AM)	1950
West Vancouver (2)	18,000‡	O	1952	E. G. Barnes (AM)	1959

NEW BRUNSWICK—1

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Woodstock (12)	4,000‡	O	1919	J. R. Calkin	1953

NOVA SCOTIA—1

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Halifax (1)	94,000‡	Sh	1951	A. A. DeBard, Jr. (M)	1952

ONTARIO—9

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Belleville (2)	21,394‡	O	1956	(Vacancy)	
Chatham (3)	22,352‡	Sh	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Fort William (1)	41,791‡	O	1958	Sydney Henry Blake (AM)	1958
Niagara Falls (3)	23,858‡	Sh	1923	W. S. Orr (AM)	1944
Oakville (1)	10,156‡	O	1956	Kenneth C. Needham (M)	1956
St. Catharines (1)	41,156‡	O	1959	Stuart K. Watt (AM)	1959
Sarnia (2)	46,913‡	Sh	1951	Robert G. Given (M)2	1958
Windsor (1)	119,319‡	O	1958	E. Royden Colter (M)3	1958
Woodstock (2)	18,852‡	O	1955	Robert G. Morrow (AM)	1958

QUEBEC—39

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Arvida (3)	13,869‡	E	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (3)	7,500‡	E	1937	Herman G. Ryland (M)	1952
Beaconsfield (2)	9,000‡	E	1952	John MacKay (AM)2	1960
Beloeil (2)	5,800‡	E	1951	Jacques Perreault (AM)	1958
Buckingham	10,000	E	1959		
Cap de la Madeleine (2)	25,605‡	E	1947	Leo Lupien (M)2	1951
Chibougamau (1)	4,500	E	1958	German M. Julien	1958
Chicoutimi (2)	32,000‡	E	1946	Leopold Fortin	1950
Dolbeau (1)	5,500‡	E	1941	Rene Savary (AM)	1955
Dorval (2)	15,427‡	E	1953	Rene A. LeBlanc (AM)	1957
Forestville (1)	1,500‡	O	1956	J. T. Leduc (M)	1956
Grand Mere (4)	13,500‡	E	1920	Jean Beique (M)	1945
Hampstead (2)	4,387‡	E	1943	Claude G. Rioux (M)	1956
Isle Maligne (5)	1,900‡	E	1936	M. P. Rowan (M)	1954
Kenogami	12,100	E	1958	L. Gauthier	1959
Lachine (1)	38,649‡	S	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1937
La Tuque (8)	12,500‡	E	1921	Leo Archambault (M)	1954
Longueuil (1)	16,896‡	E	1944	L. Paul Gagnon (M)	1955
Louiseville (2)	4,173‡	E	1947	Romuald Lemay (AM)	1952
Malartic (9)	7,095‡	E	1939	(Vacancy)	
Mount Royal (3)	20,330‡	E	1934	D. W. Lough (M)	1957
Murdochville (1)	3,250‡	E	1955	R. J. McKenna (M)	1955
Outremont (4)	32,000‡	E	1918	Armand Gagnon (M)2	1954
Pierrefonds (1)	12,000‡	E	1959	Laurent Wilson (AM)	1959
Pointe Claire (1)	20,046‡	E	1955	(Vacancy)	
Quebec City (1)	238,173‡	E	1942	C. R. Fontaine (M)	1942
Rouyn (4)	17,889‡	E	1947	Roger Saint-Saveur	1959
St. Lambert (3)	14,959‡	E	1924	Percy R. Martin (M)	1952
Saint Laurent (1)	47,264‡	E	1948	Lucien Toupin (M)	1948
Sainte Foy (1)	23,800‡	E	1956	Gerard Reny (M)	1956
Schefferville (1)	5,000‡	E	1956	A. J. MacDonald (AM)	1958
Seven Islands (3)	13,000‡	S	1953	Raymond Hebert (AM)	1960
Shawinigan Falls (3)	30,862‡	E	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Trois Rivieres (3)	57,000‡	E	1942	Roger Lord (M)2	1951
Val d'Or (3)	10,250‡	E	1937	J. A. Chouinard (M)	1952
Valleyfield (2)	27,000‡	E	1940	Alcide LaFontaine (M)	1948
Verdun (1)	84,248‡	E	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938

QUEBEC—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Victoria ville (1)	16,000‡	E	1953	Maurice Desrosiers	1953
Westmount (3)	30,167‡	E	1913	Thomas J. Hughes (M)	1950

SASKATCHEWAN—1

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Uranium City (1)	4,500‡	O	1957	G. J. Darychuk (M)	1956

Directories of City Officials

THE three separate directories in this Year Book contain the names of nearly 12,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1960. Table XIX on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the legal authority for the plan, the number of managers each city has had, the population of each city, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XX contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1950 or later population. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table XXI lists all of the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XX and XXI the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. All urban places of 5,000 or more population are listed alphabetically by population groups with 1950 census and later special census figures in Tables VI and VII elsewhere in this Year Book. Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Tables XX and XXI, if there is no letter following the name, the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of many municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available in 26 states through directories published by state municipal leagues: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. In eight additional states the office of secretary of state or another department of the state government publishes a directory which includes some municipal officials: California, Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Washington.

Several directories with nation-wide coverage are published for health officers, housing and redevelopment officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, welfare workers, and other professional groups.

TABLE XX

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1960

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk and Finance Officer
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

(*) indicates council-manager city, (†) special census population, (‡) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—20							
Anniston	31	George T. Morris 11-62	L. O. Treadway	L. O. Treadway K	W. E. Johnson S	E. E. White	J. L. Peek
Auburn*	13	G. H. Wright 10-60	Allen H. Schertz M	Allen H. Schertz M	L. E. Bush T	W. E. Pollard	C. B. Ellis
Bessemer . . .	28	Jess Lanier 11-62	Mrs. Frances C. Jones	Mrs. F. C. Jones K	F. D. Kuzmicki E	C. O. Davis	George W. Barron
Birmingham .	326	J. W. Morgan 11-61	Judson P. Hodges	S. G. Fullerton, Jr. C	Alton L. McWhorter E	R. B. Knox	Jamie Moore
Decatur	23†	Murray Dodd 10-61	Joe Pettey	Wilson Morgan F	Jack Higginbotham	Floyd Elkins	Pack Self
Dothan*	29†	Earle C. Moody 10-60	L. R. Driggers	L. R. Driggers K	Floyd Clayton E	Floyd Harris	Herbert Deal
Fairfield	11†	C. J. Smithson 10-60	Grady M. Ellison	Grady M. Ellison K	James T. Duncan E	Thomas H. Ward	Thomas H. Ward
Florence	27†	E. F. Martin 10-60	James E. Wilson	James E. Wilson K	C. L. Liles S	L. D. Lovelace	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden	56	Hugh S. Patterson 10-62	P. M. McCall	D. C. Wadsworth T	T. L. Spurlock S	J. H. Diggs	C. B. Coller, Jr.
Homewood . . .	18†	E. G. Walker 10-60	Miss Cassie Lee Miller	Miss C. L. Miller K	R. C. Payne S	Edgar H. Knox	Edwin H. Wood
Huntsville . . .	31†	R. B. Searcy 10-60	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne K	R. L. Mann	Massey J. Tolen	Grover Pylant
Mobile	174†	Joseph N. Langan	Shelton H. Hendrix	C. A. Tolbert C	H. L. Fisher E	C. D. Sirmon	D. E. McFadyen
Montgomery .	107	Earl D. James	Eilas D. Cater	Hugh L. Hughes C	O. L. Skinner E	C. C. Strane	G. L. Ruppenthal
Opelika	12		W. Francis Pearson	W. Francis Pearson K	N. L. McCrary	G. A. Mitchell	Floyd H. Mann
Phenix City . .	27†	J. E. Putnam 9-61	W. P. Farrar	John W. Barbee T	W. B. Mims, Jr.	John Newsome	N. J. West
Prichard	28†	G. V. Dismukes 9-60	Berniece H. Centanne	Berniece H. Centanne T	Fred Saunders S	W. E. Dixon	C. M. Rambo
Selma	28†	Chris B. Heinz 10-60	C. C. Ward	C. C. Ward K	F. H. Terry	J. L. Copeland	E. W. Mullen
Sheffield	13†	C. L. Beard 10-61	Edgar Enoch	E. S. Enoch K	A. H. Horton	James Tirey	Warren H. Aycock
Talladega . . .	18†	J. L. Hardwick, M.D. 10-63	Joe L. Gambrell	Joe L. Gambrell K	M. F. Beverly S	W. C. Holmes	Victor Dyson
Tuscaloosa . .	46	George Van Tassel 10-61	Wallace DaLee	W. H. Nicol F	Robert Hawkins E	E. L. Mathews	W. C. Tompkins, Jr.
ALASKA—1							
Anchorage* . .	11	George Byer 10-61	Ben Boeke	Chester Hostetler C	Robert Smith E	George Burns	John C. Flanigan
ARIZONA—3							
Mesa	17	E. J. Brown 6-60	Barston Richards	Newel V. Palmer F	Charles K. Luster E	Hugh Hutchinson	Gail K. Brimall
Phoenix	129	Samuel Mardian, Jr.	John E. Burke	John L. Williams F	K. K. King	Harold H. Dean	Charles P. Thomas
Tucson	49†	Don Hummel 5-61	Mary Fields	Lloyd Wixsom A	Herman L. Danforth	John H. Freeman	Bernard L. Garmire
ARKANSAS—13							
Blytheville . .	18†	Toler B. Buchanan 1-62	W. I. Mallin	Samuel F. Norris T	Russell Gunter E	Roy Head	C. W. Short

Camden*	17†	Ray Parham 1-61	F. P. Benson	C. W. Byrd F	Ed. Turner F	J. D. Mahan	E. W. Cole
El Dorado	24†	Roy Goudy 1-63	T. A. Lagrone	L. G. Stephens T	W. R. Baker	E. W. Sewell	W. E. Hickman
Fayetteville	18†	Guy E. Brown 1-62	George J. Davis	Albert J. Jones	W. Carl Smith E	Burl Skelton	Pearl Watts
Fort Smith	60†	Jack Pace 4-61	Carl A. Atkins K	Carl A. Atkins K	Roy E. Williamson E	Romie L. Rudd	Herbert M. Brock
Helena	11	W. E. Stratton	Mrs. Clare Tappan	Mrs. K. A. Staub T	Frank Reeves	John Bevelique	W. T. Philips
Hot Springs	29	Dan Wolfe	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	M. A. Hunter	Alfred Nickles	John Ermey
Jonesboro	17†	Herbert Sanderson 1-62	Phyllis Stringer	Phyllis Stringer K	Tom Lawson S	James Coleman	E. E. Frazier
Little Rock*	102	Werner C. Knoop 1-61	Pauline Beeson	Ancil M. Douthit F	Jan B. Carter	Gann L. Nalley	Eugene G. Smith
North Little Rock	57†	Wm. F. Laman 1-61	Percy H. Machin	O. R. Renfro F	Shelby Smith	Pete Caldwell	Ray Vick
Pine Bluff	40†	Offie Lites 1-62	George Heister	George Heister K	John Pitts S	Joe W. Edwards	Norman Young
Texarkana	20†	Haskell C. Hay 1-62	L. V. Young	Milton Oats T	Jim Guffey S	Frank Matthews	Max A. Tackett
West Memphis	16†	Howell B. Price 1-63	Charles F. DeGraff	Fred W. Owen T	Charles Hampton	Elmo Anderson	Harold David Holland

CALIFORNIA—118

Alameda*	71†	William M. McCall 4-61	Shirley H. Tennier	B. E. Jost A	Mark J. Hanna	William L. Hilbish	Floyd E. Drake
Albany	18	Jerome Blank 4-60	Myrtle J. McLean	Myrtle J. McLean A	W. M. McAuley E	Gerald D. Browne	R. M. Jensen
Alhambra*	54†	J. S. Chambers P 7-60	William F. Longley	William F. Longley K	Robert G. Bezzant E	Cecil M. Lochard	Raymond J. Buhman
Anaheim*	78†	A. J. Schutte 4-62	Mrs. Dene M. Williams	Beatrice M. Miller F	Winder F. Priday	E. J. Stringer, Sr.	M. A. Stephenson
Antioch*	16†	Jack C. Smith 4-60	Jean Fashbaugh	James J. Johnson F	Barron H. Maynard E	John J. Grangnelli	Eugene C. Carlson
Arcadia*	37†	Conrad T. Reibold 4-60	Christine Van Maanen	Lawrence W. Larson C	Charles E. Lortz	Laurence J. Way	Robert S. Seares
Azusa	19†	L. G. Memmesheimer P 4-60	James Miller	James Miller K	John Schulte E	Marlowe Madison	Albert Kendrick
Bakersfield*	54†	Frank Sullivan 1-61	Marian S. Irvin	G. D. Sollenberger A	Harold Bergen E	Charles P. Linnell	Horace V. Grayson
Bell*	18†	Wm. L. Elliott 4-60	Wm. H. Poole	Harold W. Attlesey T	John Manok S	Adolph Treder	Raymond Sparke
Berkeley*	114	Claude B. Hutchison 4-63	Mrs. Ruth C. Kemp	Wm. Hunrick, Jr. F	Samuel C. Jacka	Chester W. Moller	John D. Holstrom
Beverly Hills*	30†	Harold L. George	C. Raymond Wood	C. Raymond Wood F	Edward E. Tufte	Charles E. Benford	Clinton H. Anderson
Brawley*	13†	H. A. Blume 4-60	C. A. Warren	H. A. Blume M	H. H. Hough	L. A. Jones	J. Lon Garner
Burbank*	91†	Earle Wm. Burke 4-60	Mrs. Naomi Taylor	Joseph G. Ferrick F	Clayton W. Paige	William J. Taylor	Rex R. Andrews
Burlingame*	22†	Charlotte Johnson 4-60	Herb White	Ida Coe T	George Marr E	Reginald Moorby	Carl Lollin
Chico*	12	Marsh C. Pine 4-63	Margery L. Ames	Margery L. Ames K	Fred Davis E	Elmer Brouillard	James R. Evans
Chula Vista*	36†	Standleee McMains	Kenneth Campbell	Gordon Grant F	R. A. Floyd E	George Lee	James Quinn
Colton*	19†	Martin Matich 5-60	Elizabeth G. Davis	Frank B. Arguello F	William Barrett	Lenard E. Temby	Wayne Gamble
Compton*	64†	Delwin M. Clawson 6-61	Mrs. Clyde J. Harlan	Howard M. Kay C	Don W. Robins E	Lewis W. Parsons	William K. Ingram
Concord*	31†	Donald Campbell 4-60	Anna M. Brown	Anna M. Brown K	F. A. Stewart	Ray Mangini	R. W. Orin
Corona*	13†	Charles H. Jameson 4-62	Billie Dober	F. L. Graber F	Dale Wilson	G. N. Hart	J. S. Lowery
Coronado*	19†	Beverley R. Harrison 4-60	Theresa Kuehler	Donald C. Fender F	Robert B. Livengood	Edward F. Kohl	Robert Manchester
Culver City*	31†	James C. Roberts 4-60	Helene H. Stubbs	Helene H. Stubbs K	Louis A. Molnar	John A. Kearney	Eugene L. Mueller
Daly City*	39†	Edward I. Dennis	Mrs. Evelyn Mosman	Joseph Arch F	Otis Calhoun	J. Elmer Kennedy	Roland Petrocchi
Delano*	11†	Clifford Loader 4-60	Fay Short	Merle Underhill T	Logan Stewart S	Francis Mulvey	Robert MacClure
El Cajon*	28†	Karl R. Tuttle 4-60	Delight V. Swain	David C. Hobson F	Robert C. Howes E	R. M. Halgren	Joseph C. O'Connor
El Centro*	15†	George Bucklin 4-60	Celia Sweeden	Olinto Ricci F	Leonard McClintock M	R. R. Birchfield	Wyatt Briggs
El Cerrito*	24†	Leo Armstrong	Maryellen Foley	Maryellen Foley K	Cosmo D. Tedeschi	Edward P. Herman	Robert E. Bowers
El Segundo*	14†	Kenneth R. Benfield 4-60	Eunice U. Greason	Wm. A. Wanderer F	Robert L. Webb, Jr.	Harry R. Gates	Thomas DeBerry
Eureka*	28†	Oscar Swanlund 7-61	Ruby C. Shanahan	Stephen Fitzpatrick F	M. T. McGovern	Allan D. Pettingill	Cedric E. Emahiser
Fresno*	123†	Arthur L. Selland 4-61	D. Elwood Roughton	Walter P. Berg F	Michael J. Carozza	Gayle V. Coger	Henry R. Morton
Fullerton*	51†	Howard M. Cornwell 4-60	Virginia Fitzsimmons	E. W. Grens F	William C. Stookey	Lloyd W. Eckels	Wayne H. Bornhoft
Gardena*	31†	Adams W. Bolton 4-62	Lucille W. Randolph	Lucille W. Randolph K	C. G. Borgen	Carl L. Carlson	Elmo W. Field
Glendale*	114†	E. C. Cannon 4-61	John H. Walters	G. W. Carlile C	W. L. O. Martini	E. H. Aiman	C. R. Eggers
Hanford*	10	Charles R. Chambers 4-60	Arthur E. Hird	Arthur E. Hird K	John L. Lapp	Ernest Filippi	R. O. Stanley

Table XX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Hawthorne* . .	32†	James Q. Wedworth 4-62	Kenneth L. Keel	Lou S. O'Rourke T	Pat N. Scott	William R. Hartzel	Harry Severns
Hayward*	55†	Floyd Attaway 4-60	Edward K. Stanton	R. Neal Bearden F	Edward E. Phillips	Matthew Jiminez	George G. Forth
Hermosa Beach*	15†	Jack T. Belasco	Bonnie D. Bright	Bonnie D. Bright K	John P. Reynolds	Fred B. Kelterer	William H. Berlin, Jr.
Huntington Park*	29†	Harold Eaves	Agnes R. Platt	Agnes R. Platt K	Robert F. Thoreson E	Ray A. Walton	C. Henry Fertig
Inglewood* . .	56†	George C. England 7-63	Helen J. Rieck	Jack P. Ference C	Maurice Pearce	Nicholas R. Warner	Carl C. Cupp
La Mesa* . . .	24†	Julius Acevez 4-60	Lester L. Freeman	Lester L. Freeman K	Lane F. Cole E	Raymond V. H. Lyles	Glenn B. Adams
Lodi*	20†	Fred M. Brown 4-60	Beatrice Garibaldi	Fred C. Wilson F	A. C. Heckenlaible	George D. Polenske	Ralph C. Coon
Long Beach* .	251	Raymond C. Kealer 7-60	Margaret L. Heartwell	H. P. Beckman F	James Kincaid	Frank Sandeman	William Dovey
Los Angeles .	2,244†	Norris Poulson 7-61	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lyall A. Pardee	William L. Miller	William H. Parker
Lynwood* . . .	28†	Arnold Finch	Harold Campbell	Harold Campbell K	A. J. Bateman E	Earl Gallaher	Ralph Darton
Madera*	14†	Dr. A. S. Robertson 4-60	Virgil L. McDowell‡	Betty A. Forte K	Myron Hawk E	A. T. Potter	W. Horace Dowell
Manhattan Beach*	33†	Robert G. Beverly 4-60	Herman R. Brandt	James Kay, Jr. F	F. C. Butcher	R. H. Swain	H. L. Withers
Maywood	13†	Gifford R. Case 4-60	Isabel L. Dedmore	Isabel L. Dedmore K	Robert H. Nieweg S	Charles M. Coon	Edward E. Bray
Menlo Park* .	26†	William R. Lawson 4-60	Margaret A. Becker	Margaret A. Becker K	John R. Johnson		George Potter
Merced*	20†	L. Earle Salter 4-61	Ralph R. Bond‡	A. V. Henderson F	George MimMack F	George Coolures	Robert C. Walker‡
Millbrae	16†	Webb L. Witmer 4-60	Isobel Smart	John Grieder A	August Pacheco	Lester Pallas	Lawrence Pickett
Modesto* . . .	17	Don D. Hammond 4-63	Rex Gailfus	Charles Bird F	Marvin Ray	Jack Wemyss	George Bowers
Monrovia* . . .	25†	Rodger O. Ferguson 4-60	Walter C. Gerden	Walter C. Gerfen K	Alfred W. Sereno E	Fritjof Becker	Ray E. Blair
Montebello* . .	30†	Andrew S. Tutwiler 4-60	Charline Bott	James M. McLean F	P. R. Warwick E	Lorne Beech	Marquis Peek
Monterey* . . .	22†	Shedo S. Russo 5-61	George W. Smith	Catherine J. Leslie A	C. F. Weiler	C. H. Hebard	Charles E. Simpson
Monterey Park*	33†	Gordon B. Severance 4-62	Marguerite Alstrom	Samuel R. Norris F	James D. Wheaton	Harry C. Moore	William C. Coleman
Mountain View*	26†	John W. Anderson 4-60	Mrs. Jean H. Hixson	James A. Sargeant F	A. M. McKinnon	Leslie K. Coon	Arthur C. Nielsen
Napa*	15†	Joe Greco 6-60	Allen R. Thorpe	William Wright F	Carl Frank Lynch	John E. Stone	Sherwood Munk
National City*	32†	Walter F. Hodge 4-62	Irene M. Alston	Ida Mae Kerr T	Wayne P. Lill	J. C. Bailey	H. D. Smith
Newport Beach*	21†	James B. Stoddard 4-62	Margery Schrouder	Frank D. Johnson F	J. B. Webb	R. J. Briscoe	John Upson
Oakland*	385	Clifford E. Rishell 7-61	Gladys H. Murphy	Martin Huff A	John A. Morin S	J. J. Sweeney, Jr.	Edward M. Toothman
Oceanside* . .	20†	Richard G. Turnbull 4-60	Thomas A. Lapham	Hulda A. Settle T	Ernest A. Taylor	John T. Billing	William H. Wingard
Ontario*	42†	Charles Latimer 4-60	Anna Topliff	Donald N. Cooley F	Harold A. Halldin E	Lloyd H. Hopkins	Herbert W. Swinney
Orange	21†	Rex A. Parks 4-60	Florence Phillips	Thomas L. Harris F	James C. Harper	George Horton	Earl Pursell
Oxnard*	34†	Carl E. Ward 4-60	Ethel E. Dale	Jerry J. Ritch F	Hugh Clark, Jr.	Forest O. Witt	Albert E. Jewell
Palm Springs*	12†	Frank M. Bogert 4-60	Mary G. Ringwald	Shelby V. Langford F	Philip Abrams	William P. Leonesio	August G. Kettman
Palo Alto* . . .	48†	Noel E. Porter 4-60	Winifred Kidd	Alfred J. Mitchell C	H. M. Witbeck E	W. M. Merriam	W. A. Hydie
Pasadena* . . .	105	Ray G. Woods 5-61	Miss C. B. MacLellan	O. A. Dietrich F	Fritz Zapf E	T. Wm. Heidner	Clarence H. Morris
Petaluma* . . .	10	Arthur W. Parent 7-61	Gladys R. Wallin	Gladys R. Wallin K	Alfred J. Roberts E	J. M. Eaglin	M. Del Maestro
Piedmont . . .	11†	Royal S. Milligan	John D. Preston M	John D. Preston M	Arthur L. Boscow	Raymond J. Dunn	William V. Pflaum
Pittsburg* . . .	17†	Edmund Linscheid 4-60	Mary Erbez	B. Duane Rough F	Marvin Anaya	Vincent Scudero	Sal P. Jimno
Pomona*	62†	Arthur H. Cox 4-61	Lawrence B. Thomas	Cecil L. Marler C	Glenn A. Crawford E	Robert A. Crawford	Ralph E. Parker
Redding*	12†	George Fleharty 5-60	Dorothy C. Blood	Robert E. Courtney F	Richard H. Ward E	Henry T. Klaukens	Scott F. Lincecum
Redlands* . . .	26†	Harry G. Wilson 4-60	Harry R. Whaley	R. P. Merritt, Jr. F	John Jones	Carl M. Rundberg	Stanley R. Bowen
Redondo Beach*	42†	LeRoy L. Center 5-61	F. M. Arnold	F. M. Arnold K	Robert L. Smith	Clarence Sneary	C. R. Richardson
Redwood City*	39†	William H. Royer 4-60	Ralph S. Dodge	John J. Brophy A	Glenn M. Jain E	Joseph Lodi	William L. Faulstich
Richmond* . .	100	Leo A. Viann 6-60	Harlan Heydon	W. T. Mayfield F	R. F. Lovejoy E	Raymond Martin	Charles E. Brown
Riverside* . .	76†	E. V. Dales 4-61	Virginia J. Strohecker	Daniel R. O'Connor F	James F. Martinek	B. L. Montgomery	John A. Bennett

Roseville*	10†	George Buljan 4-60	Raleigh W. Terry	Marion W. Hanson F	Nando J. Bartolomo	Pete Badovinac	F. L. Barnett
Sacramento*	157†	James B. McKinney 1-63	Paul H. Manby	Cortez A. Kitchen C	Edwin A. Fairbairn E	Thomas A. Deise	James V. Hicks
Salinas*	21†	Arthur C. Atteridge 6-61	Elton Tavernetti	Elton Tavernetti F	Arnold Joens	Elmer B. Anderson	R. J. McIntyre
San Anselmo*	10†	Arthur W. Smith 4-60	Anita Gannon	Anne M. Grant C	John Oglesby F	Nello Marcucci	Raymond Buchignani
San Bernardino	83†	Raymond H. Gregory 5-61	Jack T. Felton	Cecil C. Wood F	Ronald E. Wolford	Dwight E. Littleton	Melvin Harbauer
San Bruno*	20†	Clay Fisher 4-60	Carl W. Hultberg	Robert Bodeman F	Leo Van Dusen	Herbert Freitas	William L. Maher
San Buenaventura*	26†	Charles W. Petit 4-61	Charles W. Reiman	Charles W. Reiman K	J. Edward Sheehy E	A. J. Comstock	Strevell G. Taylor
San Carlos*	20†	George F. Seager 4-60	Kathleen M. Grant	E. E. Hefner F	Richard T. Renney	Lyle G. Clark	George P. Seely
San Diego*	494†	Charles C. Dail 5-63	Philip Acker	Fred Lawrence A	Verne Parker	George Courser	Elmer Jansen
San Fernando*	16†	Willard L. Cross 4-60	Leila Edwards	Leila Edwards K	Robert E. James E	Reed Van Bebber	Winford E. Slaughter
San Francisco	775	George Christopher 1-64	Robert J. Dolan	Harry D. Ross C	Reuben H. Owens	William F. Murray	Thomas Cahill
San Gabriel*	22†	Paul T. Erskine 4-60	Walter A. Wolford	Catherine Thomas F	Harry Keebaugh	George Duguid	Francis Carpenter
San Jose*	159†	Louis S. Solari 6-60	Francis L. Greiner	Jean Morss A	Harold J. Flannery E	Arthur Gilbert	J. R. Blackmore
San Leandro*	33†	Jack D. Maltester	Herbert H. Burbank	Reuel N. Lindahl F	G. Homer Hamlin	Manuel Rodriquez	Artel J. Lamouroux
San Luis Obispo*	17†	Fred M. Waters 5-61	J. H. Fitzpatrick	J. H. Fitzpatrick K	David F. Romero	Lee M. Schlobohm	William E. Schofield
San Marino*	13†	Corson W. Ide 4-60	W. W. Dundore	W. W. Dundore	Paul F. Barton	Arthur P. Hughes	Joseph G. Miller
San Mateo*	66†	Robert C. Garvey	William J. O'Farrell	Edward M. Pollock T	Newman B. Smith E	Hugh F. Morris	Martin C. McDonnell
San Pablo*	18†		Gertrude Yurko	Charles L. Foster F	M. G. Stragier		W. A. Pedretti
San Rafael*	17†	John F. McInnis	William L. Morgan	William L. Morgan K	Norris M. Rawles	Clarence Johansen	Charles Chiesa
Santa Ana*	69†	A. Allen Hall	Marion Suttner	Hal Rager F	Hugh Foreman, Jr.	John Garthe	Edward J. Allen
Santa Barbara	56†	Edward L. Abbott 5-61	Helen Barclay	Mary Magnette F‡	W. W. Willis	C. L. Tenney	Donovan Gautheir
Santa Clara*	43†	Joseph J. ReBeiro 5-60	A. S. Belick	Loyd E. Brady M	Donald Von Racsfeld	Leonard J. George	Frank Sapena
Santa Cruz*	23†	Ted R. Foster 4-60	A. J. Miller	A. J. Miller K	Alexander D. Russell E	John T. Sinnott	Geno J. Pini
Santa Maria*	18†	Curtis Tunnell 4-60	Dorothy Lyman	Frank Fargo F	William S. Litzenberg	Harry Bell	Harold English
Santa Monica*	75†	Ben A. Barnard	Kenneth O. Grubb	William A. Hard C	M. M. King E	Charles Carrell	Otto Faulkner
Santa Paula*	12†	Ernest Richardson 4-61	Ruth L. Tudor	Lela Frederick C	Joseph Pickard	George Harding	Lee Haralson
Santa Rosa*	18	Jack Ryerson 4-60	W. H. Vaughan	W. H. Vaughan K	Robert Van Guelpen E	George Magee	Melvin Flohr
South Gate*	51†	Milo Dellmann 4-60	Mrs. Dorothy McGaffey	Stan Moran F	Carl H. Zeise	Guy Petersen	John Gutting
South Pasadena*	19†	Roy L. Anderson 4-60	Marjorie Merritt	Marjorie Merritt	Charles H. Lane E	Victor E. Ross	Clifton J. Brown
S. San Francisco*	36†	Andrew Rocca 4-60	Arthur A. Rodondi	Charles Ledwith A	Louis H. Goss	A. J. Welte	Louis Belloni
Stockton*	75†	Thomas E. Marnoch 11-60	Bessie Lee Trahern	George E. Poehner F	Douglas C. Nelson	J. Lyle Stevenson	J. A. O'Keefe
Sunnyvale*	42†	Walter L. Jones 4-60	Caroline A. Musso	Thomas H. Sweeney F	Donald M. Somers	Jacob A. Jessup	Jacob A. Jessup
Torrance*	97†	Albert Isen 4-61	A. H. Bartlett	Jerome Scharfman F	Wade E. Peebles	J. J. Benner	Percy Bennett
Tulare*	13†	Raymond Joncoaltz 4-63	Hazel Hoyt	Hazel Hoyt K	B. P. Westkamper E	Ben I. Jones	Edward D. Houk
Upland*	13†	Abner Haldeman 4-60	Hazel Cassell	Hazel Cassel K	Harold Wilder	Howard Paulin	John Wessely
Vallejo*	35†	G. Wilfred Hewitt 5-63	Helen G. Seeber	David J. Madden F	G. A. Harris	J. F. McCormack	J. Stiltz
Visalia*	15†		Jean S. Banks	V. F. Cruzen C	O. H. Olson E	Walter A. Wood	Frank Bentzen
Watsonville	12	Louis W. Gluhan 5-63	Thomas J. Rowan	Thomas J. Rowan K	Jess W. Stilwell S	J. C. Hagerty	Frank E. Osmer
West Covina*	36†	Jay D. Brown 4-60	Robert Flotten	Vaughn D. Walters F	R. E. Pontow F	Calvin Wetherbee	Allan W. Sill
Whittier*	32†	Don B. Vaupel 4-60	Guy N. Dixon	N. Keith Abbott C	Virgil C. Haight E	Arch B. Alford	Arthur I. Mallory
Woodland*	12†	G. C. Donnelly 4-60	S. R. Fairlee	S. R. Fairlee K	A. L. Hiatt E	Jack Bluette	Frank Elston

COLORADO—10

Aurora*	11	Henry W. Allard 11-61	Ray B. Johnston	Ray B. Johnston K	Robert Blank E	W. H. Hawkins	S. C. Garrett
Boulder*	20	James O. Hickman	Howard D. McMahan	Howard D. McMahan K	William C. Light	Frank J. Johnson	Myron M. Teegarden
Colorado Springs*	45	W. C. Henderson 4-61	R. F. Sonnekson	Lamont Burger A	James J. Murray	Fred H. Lausch	Irvin B. Bruce
Denver	416	R. Y. Batterton 6-63	Louis Middlemist	H. W. Bushacher F	L. M. Cooley	A. A. Feldman	James E. Childers
Englewood*	17	Edward S. Scott 1-62	B. O. Beausang	B. O. Beausang K	W. O. Davies E	R. George Woods	B. B. Tillman

Table XX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Fort Collins* .	15	Jack A. Harvey 4-61	Miles F. House	G. H. Palmes M	G. J. Weiss E	Clifford Carpenter	Orville P. Kelley
Grand Junction*	15	W. W. Orr P 5-60	Helen C. Tomlinson	Fred E. Hagie T	John A. Burton	Frank Kreps	Karl M. Johnson
Greeley*	20	Gordon Rissler	Barton Russ	Barton Russ K	Mervil L. Miller E	Bruce E. Forbes	Earl D. Towning
Pueblo*	64	C. J. Burress, Jr. P 12-61	Mary Weaver	Alvan Sloan F	Dean M. Larabee E	George Lowe	Roy Harper
Trinidad* . . .	12	James Griffin 1-62	Frank Hoch	Frank Hoch K	Pete Ruscetti	C. W. Nolan	Charles Garlutzo
CONNECTICUT—36							
Ansonia	19	Joseph A. Doyle 12-60	Paul E. Schumacher	John J. Fiore T	William J. Elliott S	Joseph J. Moran, Jr.	William O'Brien
Bridgeport . .	159	Samuel J. Tedesco 4-61	John M. Brannelly	Thomas A. Mulligan C	Charles E. Smith E	Sylvester E. Jennings	John A. Lyddy
Bristol	36	W. J. Murphy, Jr. 11-61	Rolfe E. Rowe	Edgar C. Hannan C	Timothy H. Donovan	George C. Graham	Thomas V. McCarthy
Danbury	22	John A. Define, Jr. 3-61	John A. Brennan	T. Edgar White F	Sydney A. Rapp E	George C. Hanna	J. H. McGoldrick
Darien t	12	T. F. Kerrigan 11-61	Albert L. Brunner	Albert L. Brunner K	A. Walter Saburn		P. Edmund Brencher
Derby	10	Anthony Dirienzo 1-61	Francis O'Connell	Edward Brickett T	John J. Benanto	Irving Pollard	Frank J. Manion
East Hartford t	30	John W. Torpey 10-61	William E. Hines	Eugene J. Paganetti F	George J. Penney	Francis J. Dagon	Veto A. Bushnell
East Haven t .	12	D. H. Farrara C 10-61	Margaret J. Geelon F	Robert Decker E	Thomas F. Hayes	Edwin B. Priest	
Enfield t	15	John M. Guminiak 7-61	Lodovico Magrini	Lodovico Magrini K	William A. Mills S		Walter Skower
Fairfield t . .	30	J. J. Sullivan C 11-61	Robert P. Henry	Robert P. Henry F	Frank Daniels E	Joseph Stopka	James Kranyik
Greenwich t .	41	Griffith E. Harris 1-62	Frederick D. Barrett	William H. Sherman C	Walter F. Johnson	Stuart M. Potter	David W. Robbins
Hamden t . . .	30	John DeNicola C 11-61	Walter D. Connor	J. Edward Berg T	Arthur Talmadge	Raymond A. Spencer	Robert A. Thatcher
Hartford* . . .	177	James H. Kinsella 1-62	William A. Linnane	John T. Walsh F	Lyman C. Lovell	Thomas F. Lee	Paul B. Beckwith
Manchester t*	34	Eugene T. Kelly 11-60	Edward Tomkiel	Jay Ellinger F	James Sheekey E	William C. Mason	James M. Reardon
Meriden	44	John D. Ivers 1-62	Ruth Payne	Henry J. Zagorski C	Perry Prann E	L. A. Petrucelli	M. B. Carrol
Middletown . .	30	Harry T. Clew 11-61	Frank Roccapriore	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	J. Franklyn Dunn	John J. Pomfret
Milford t . . .	27	Charles R. Iovino 11-61	Mrs. Margaret Egan	Joseph J. Raslavsky F	Richard Minnaman	Richard Coley	Arthur Harris
Naugatuck . . .	17	Adam Mengacci 5-61	Bernard Avcollie	Charles F. Daly C	Leo J. Brophy	Edward Galvin	Anthony Malone
New Britain . .	74	Joseph F. Morelli 4-60	Harry E. Scheuy	Gerald J. McCann F	George J. Molleur E	George Scarlett, Sr.	Arthur Hayward
New Haven . .	164	Richard C. Lee 1-62	Milton Rice	Frederick L. Cronan C		Thomas J. Collins	Francis V. McManus
New London* .	31	Wilfred A. Park 11-60	Elizabeth T. Roath	Norman H. Miller F	Charles P. DeBiasi	Joseph M. Corkey	John J. Courtney
Norwalk	49	John Shostak 11-61	Jay C. Vancoevering	Bernard Newman C	Paul James	Charles A. Volk	Max Orlins
Norwich* . . .	38†		J. Dyer Potter	Malcolm F. Quinlan C	Harold M. Walz	William B. Confrey	Clarence Simpson
Shelton	13		Edward K. Miller	Edward K. Miller K	Joseph J. Berta	William Purcell	Bartholomew Flaherty
Stamford	74	J. Walter Kennedy 11-61	Joseph V. Toner	Norman Gluss F	John Canavan	Thomas Richardson	Joseph W. Kinsella
Stratford t* . .	33	Edmond A. Dorne C 11-61	W. Howard Wilcoxson	Allen B. Vermilya E	Richard E. Blake	T. S. Lockwood	Patrick J. Flanagan
Torrington . .	28	A. C. Gelormino 11-60	Alexander Constable	Thomas Kelley F	Virginio J. Bronzi	Edward F. Goodman	Angelo B. Buffs
Wallingford . .	12	William D. Bertini 12-61	Gerald Harrington	John C. Purcell C	Nicholas Kern	John Czine	Carl Grasser
Waterbury . . .	104	Edward D. Bergin 1-62	Chester Langlois	Joseph McNellis C	Sol Bernstein	Francis Scully	James R. Magner
Watertown t .	11	G. W. Hungerford 10-61	Marie A. Buckingham	Ellsworth Candee F	Joseph Masi	Avery Lamphier	Frank Manucci
West Hartford t*	44	Richard P. Smith 4-61	Everett D. Dow	Richard J. Isadore F	Everett R. Kennedy	John T. O'Loughlin	W. A. Sandstrom
West Haven t .	32		Angus MacLeod	Angus MacLeod K	Clifford Miller	William Johnson	John Monahan
Westport t . .	12	H. E. Baldwin C 11-61	Mrs. C. Wm. Jansen	John Kemish C	James Czel	Harold Shippey	Samuel J. Luciano
Wethersfield t*	13	William A. Elrick	W. Dudley Birmingham	James E. McHugh F	George W. Gilmore S	John F. McCue	Thomas J. Sullivan
Willimantic . .	14	F. J. Bergeron 12-62	Roger F. Paulhus	Roger F. Paulhus T	J. Nelson Harger E	J. Leo Rivard	Fredrick Laramie
Windsor t* . .	12	F. A. Cummingham 10-61	George J. Tudan	Albert F. Young A	James A. Lee	John Pratt	Arthur G. Wall

DELAWARE—1

Wilmington	110	Eugene Lammot 1-61	Paul E. Shockley	Hubert Kenney F		Maurice K. Clark	Arthur B. Wilson

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1

Washington	802	R. E. McLaughlin P 7-61	G. M. Thornett	Kenneth Back F	A. C. Welling E	M. H. Sutton	R. V. Murray

FLORIDA—28

Bradenton	14	A. Sterling Hall 1-64	Harold F. Siver	Harold F. Siver K	C. W. Tourville E	A. W. Harris	Mack G. Britt
Clearwater*	16	Alex D. Finch 1-61	Robert G. Whitehead	Frank Abernathy F	Sidney Lickton	R. C. Dobson	Willis C. Booth, Jr.
Coral Gables*	29†	John M. Montgomery	Loretta V. Sheehy	K. H. Allyn F	Eugene A. Smith	Paul T. Matheson	Wm. G. Kimbrough
Daytona Beach*	30	J. Owen Eubank 1-61	Rhea B. Mordt	Rhea B. Mordt K	Russell Smith E	Wm. Terry	A. O. Folsom
Fort Lauderdale*	63†	Edward H. Johns 5-61	Florence C. Hardy	Samuel H. Marshall F	Gurr B. Bennett	Jordan R. Carter	J. Lester Holt
Fort Myers	13	George M. French 11-60	Mrs. S. N. Gran	Mrs. S. N. Gran K	Julian Hudson	R. S. Bass	Burl Underhill
Fort Pierce*	14	James L. Howe 12-60	D. C. Huskey	D. C. Huskey K	David L. Crowson E	R. M. Register	Bruce E. Parsons
Gainesville*	27	S. J. Adkins 3-60	A. Clarence O'Neill	A. Clarence O'Neill K	Charles F. Angel E	H. J. Richardson	W. D. Joiner
Hialeah	43†	Henry Milander 11-61	James H. Goodlet	James H. Goodlet K	George A. Wheeler S	Norman Thomson, Jr.	Herbert U. Warner
Hollywood*	23†	William G. Zinkil 4-61	Blanche E. Mann	U. G. Finlayson F	Kenneth C. Kelley E	Holloway L. Cook	Philip A. Thompson
Jacksonville	205	Haydon Burns 6-63	W. C. Almand R	J. W. Hollister, Jr. A	B. L. Bryant E	F. C. Kelly	L. A. Reynolds
Key West*	26	Dr. Delio Cobo 5-61	Victor Lowe	J. Day F	Julio Cabanas	Charles Cremata	George Gomez
Lake Worth*	15†	Carl C. Leverenz 4-61	Ruth U. Fales	J. A. Kunkel, Jr. F	R. C. Howard	S. D. McMillan	Henry F. Hall
Lakeland*	31	W. G. Cooper, Jr. 1-61	L. R. Shuman	L. R. Shuman K	John Stokes	Charles Deal	Leo Brooker
Miami*	259†	Robert King High	Frank L. Correll	George Shaw F	Arthur E. Darlow E	N. L. Wheeler, Sr.	Walter E. Headley
Miami Beach*	51†	D. Lee Powell 6-61	R. Wm. L. Johnson	R. Wm. L. Johnson K	Frank Hoban S	D. C. Kennett	Michael Fox
North Miami*	23†	Edmund G. Vischi 9-61	Miss E. May Avil	Walter Schmidt A	Sal Capitano	Lawrence Wagner	Wayne Thurman
Ocala*	12	Dr. R. C. Cumming 1-63	W. A. Richardson, Jr. F		R. I. Bickerton	E. F. McCray	K. C. Alvarez
Orlando	52	Robert S. Carr 10-60	W. G. Stewart	R. M. Hall F	E. Glenn Hennig	Paul Pennington	Carlisle Johnstone
Panama City*	32†	Frank M. Nelson, Jr.	Leon E. Mathis	Leon E. Mathis K	C. E. Peterson E	John W. Douglas	Ira L. Ross
Pensacola*	51†	Roy S. Philpot 6-61	Chas. H. Walker	Chas. H. Walker K		Claude Wright	Crosby Hall
St. Augustine*	14	Earl Mickler 6-61	Pauline Boyt	Robert C. Neat T	Vivian J. Usina, Jr. S	Elwood W. Hartley	Virgil Stuart
St. Petersburg*	97	E. F. Brantley 7-61	Jennie Cook	Baynard E. Cook F	Timothy Goodrow	S. O. Griffith	E. Wilson Purdy
Sanford*	12	Earl Higginbotham 1-61	Henry Tamm	Henry Tamm K	Sid R. Chard	Mack Cleveland	Roy Williams
Sarasota*	19	F. L. Hoersting 12-60	L. B. Ashby	Chas. H. Pickett F	John H. Jenkins E	James R. Cowsert	Francis Scott
Tallahassee*	38†	Davis Atkinson	George White	George White K	Palmer Munroe	Earl Levy	Frank Stoutamire
Tampa	217†	Julian Lane 11-63	W. L. Stark	Hobart D. Pelhank C	R. K. Van Camp	E. E. Leavine	Neil G. Brown
West Palm Beach*	51†	W. P. Holland 4-60	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Mary Lou Brewer C	David R. Foust	J. H. Witherspoon	Robert W. Milburn

GEORGIA—23

Albany*	31		Mrs. S. F. Huckaby	T. J. Williams F	S. A. Roos E	E. E. Moody	H. N. Reid
Americus	11	F. P. Bowen 1-61	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.	R. S. Perry A	J. B. Lovell E	H. K. Henderson S	J. D. Jordan‡
Athens	28	Ralph M. Snow	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith K	J. B. Beacham	W. C. Thompson	E. E. Hardy
Atlanta	331	Wm. B. Hartsfield 1-62	J. L. Richardson	R. E. Landers C	Ray A. Nixon	L. W. Guthrie	H. T. Jenkins
Augusta	72	Millard A. Beckum 1-61	Thomas D. Beckum	Kessel D. Stelling C	M. P. Phillips E	Miller L. Watkins	F. B. Green
Brunswick*	18	M. A. Copeland 1-60	Harriett Jennings S	Paul Killian F	Carl F. Leavy E	J. W. Greenfield	J. H. Bisson
College Park	15	J. W. Stephenson, Jr. 1-61	Mrs. Mary A. Hunt	J. W. Stephenson M	T. H. McLendon	J. B. Eley	T. O. Smith
Columbus*	80	B. Ed Johnson 1-61	H. G. Brannon	Dupont Hagins T	D. T. Grider	T. G. Turner	E. S. Moncrieff
Dalton	16	R. F. Hamilton 12-61	Albert Rollins	Ernest Acree A	Thomas Mitchel E	Luther Broom	L. L. Vining
Decatur*	22	Arthur W. Bishop 1-61	Mortie H. Christian	John H. Markland M	Henry D. Rice E	J. D. Peek	Luther Spinks

Table XX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Dublin	10	J. F. Pierce 1-62	A. F. Geeslin		J. B. Tapley S	S. V. Holmes	Tillman Jones
East Point . . .	21	J. G. Stith 1-61	W. P. Kidd	W. P. Kidd K	Davis Morgan T	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
Gainesville* .	12	J. M. Harvy	William A. Pratt	G. A. Whiten M	H. L. Pittard E	R. E. Spence	Hoyt H. Henry
Griffin*	14	O. M. Snider, Jr. 12-60	J. S. Langford M	J. S. Langford M	John Avery	S. E. Simonton	Leo Blackwell
La Grange* . .	25		C. H. Day	H. M. Crane M	Wyman Hughes E	Rufus Dorman	T. E. McClung
Macon	70	Ed Wilson 11-63	Alex Cameron	Kelley Gunnells F	Doc Hardy	B. H. Brown	James Flynt
Marietta	21	Sam J. Welsch 12-63	Albert L. Bagley, Jr.	A. L. Bagley, Jr. K	C. C. Davis, Jr.	Howard A. Schaffer	E. R. Sanders
Moultrie* . . .	12		James Humphreys	James Humphreys K	W. B. Robinson E	J. L. Rhodes	C. R. Ranew
Rome*	30	J. E. Yarbrough C	Mrs. Ray Beard	Mrs. Ray Beard K	Bruce Heinler	W. T. McKinney	Smith Horton
Savannah* . . .	120	W. L. Mingledorff, Jr. 1-62	Mrs. K. Redmond	T. O. Cupstid F	W. L. Wilsom	J. L. Evans	S. B. Barnes, Jr.
Thomasville* .	14	Heeth Varnedoe 1-60	J. F. Ariail	P. M. Davenport F	W. A. Wilson E	C. C. Dunlap	N. A. Stegall
Valdosta* . . .	20	A. J. Strickland, III 3-60	O. K. Prewitte	Hendrix Hearn F	A. J. Fitzsimons E	Cleo Teagle	Wilbur Perkerson
Waycross* . . .	19	J. H. Harrison 1-61	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker K	Tom Watts E	Ralph Carpenter	J. Lonnie Murphy
IDAHO—9							
Boise City . . .	34†	Robert L. Day	Fred Bagley	Patrick Vaughn T	J. L. Morris E	Steve Taylor	Jack Barney
Caldwell	10	Ed Simmerman 4-61	Ada Hartenbower	Alta Williams T	Melvin Lewis E	Waldo Paddock	Keith Judd
Coeur d'Alene	12	P. A. Christianson 5-61	Howard F. Schooler	Frank W. Secaur T	L. D. Brownson E	Wallace W. Swofford	Arnold C. Engen
Idaho Falls . .	19	W. J. O'Bryant 5-61	Roy Barnes	George Aupperle C	Grover Bennett	Bert Brown	John H. Putman
Lewiston	13	Marvin E. Dean 4-61	A. M. Quane	A. M. Quane K	Elmer E. Soniville E	Leonard Ellis	Floyd Rosecrans
Moscow	11	S. L. Lewis 4-61	Dan S. Crimmins	Clair C. Inghram T	Mart Early E	Leon Sodorff	Harold B. Thoreson
Nampa	16	Thomas A. Leupp 4-61	G. H. Shellaberger	Ruth Grant T	Ed Thornbrugh	L. T. Lessinger	Buster Baker
Pocatello* . . .	27†		Josephine Ball	Josephine Ball K	Wendell W. Wilson	Armand A. Girard	John Perkins
Twin Falls* . .	18	Vernon Riddle 1-62	Constance J. Leiser	Constance J. Leiser K	H. H. Ballenger S	L. Z. Bartlett	H. W. Gillette
ILLINOIS—84							
Alton*	33	P. W. Day 4-61	Paul A. Price	M. O. Elliott T	Thomas F. Griffin, Jr.	James Lewis	John M. Heafner
Arlington Heights*	23†	E. G. Carlisle 5-61	Mildred O. Pearson	Roy E. Anderson F	Norman J. Toherman	Harvey C. Carothers	Lowell W. Calderwood
Aurora	57†	Paul Egan 4-61	Wm. G. Konrad	Wm. G. Konrad K	H. B. Greene E	Carl Numerich	
Belleville . . .	33	J. J. Munie 4-61	Vic Geolat, Jr.	Elmer B. Peters T	John C. Thompson E	John Wade	Reese G. Dobson
Bellwood	18†	Richard Zuelke 5-61	Oscar B. Alasker	Walter Gray C	Joe Gobetz	Harvey Boeger	George Bronner
Berwyn	53†	William J. Kriz 4-61	Emil Vacin	Vlasta L. Nemecek C	Anton Pav	Robert Kafka	Charles Trucksa
Bloomington* .	36†	Bob McGraw 5-61	Marguerite Zook	Alvin J. Keller F	Don Ferguson E	Roland Behrend	James Daley
Blue Island . .	18	John M. Hart 4-61	John C. Joens	John C. Joens K	Charles A. Dewar S	Wm. J. Barzycki	Edward W. Boyd
Brookfield* . .	18†	Fred W. Kuehn 4-61	Charles E. Slack, Jr.	Clara Ealout F	Peter Natale	F. B. McDowell, Jr.	Carl Firley
Cairo	12	Robert Peddio 4-63	C. F. Walker	M. R. Shoemaker C	Del Dorsett S	Wm. N. Brooks	Frank T. Clifford
Calumet City .	19†	Stanley E. Bejer 4-61	Orleen Piccirilli	George McCarthy T	John Radziwiecki	Charles Sikorski	Raymond Malak
Canton	12	W. Paul Woods 5-61	Nellie Crawford	Carl N. Hill T	Howard E. Gibbons E	Clifford Waddell	Kenneth Lindzey
Carbondale . .	11	D. Blaney Miller	Alfred Boatman	Joseph B. Liston†	Fred Morse E	Phillip Geiger	Clarence McCormick
Centralia . . .	14	Walter Shipp 4-63	Harold Rylander	Miss C. Sundermeyer T	Oliver S. Ferguson S	Ralph E. Goin	Delmar Berger
Champaign* . .	40	E. V. Dexter 4-63		Walter F. Bailey F	John T. Kearns	Hobart Kruse	Harvey Shirley
Chicago	3,621	Richard J. Daley 4-63	John C. Marcin	Carl H. Chatters C	George L. DeMent	Robert J. Quinn	O. W. Wilson
Chicago Heights	29†	C. J. Grupp, Jr. 5-63	A. Paul Soderman	Herbert W. Cohrs T	James Shelley S	Ira H. George	Philip Howard

Cicero	68†	Henry J. Sandusky 4-60	Jerry F. Justin	Jerry F. Justin K	Frank Masa E	Theo. Wesolowski	Irwin Konovsky
Collinsville	13†	Albert Delbartes	W. T. Kitchen	Melvin Schoeck	Herman B. Wiese	Harold Meier	Paul Cigliana
Danville	41†	G. N. Hicks 4-63	Betty Oakes	W. A. Larson C	Ferman Gunn E	Howard Rindt	Robert Christy
Decatur	66	Robert A. Grohns 5-63	David R. Kirk	Jack W. Loftus F	Paul J. Stephens E	Byrd L. Davis	Otto A. Salefski F
DeKalb	15†	Clayton Pooler	Sam W. Riippi	C. Ruben Riippi	Robt. S. Handleman E	Sam Luoma	Victor Sarich
Des Plaines	31†	Herbert H. Behrel 4-61	Otto W. J. Henrich	Otto W. J. Henrich K	Earl Warnicke	Raymond Kolze	Amasa Kennicott
Dixon	19†	George Lindquist 5-64	Irene Hamill	Harold Rorer F	C. K. Willett	Gail Kesyer	Earl M. Kelchner
Downers Grove	20†	Philip C. Behoff 4-63	Laura S. Geffert	Carl Ol Eckberg, Jr. F	C. L. Baylor E	Grant E. Dicke	O. A. Springborn
East Moline	14	A. L. Dussliere 4-61	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Joe Archer S	George LeRette	Albert Van Quathem
East St. Louis	82	Alvin G. Fields 5-63	John Tierney	Glenn Hendry C	David J. Johnston E	Gerald Fallan	George Dowling
Elgin*	48†	LeRoy A. Mote 5-63	Myrtle E. Spiegler	J. H. Bolerjack, Jr. F	Alvin J. Kuecker	Charles Bickler	Herbert W. Lange
Elmhurst*	35†	B. D. Allison	Mrs. F. J. Gradolph	Carl Nelson F	William R. Elden	Wilbert J. Hayman	Earl Bathum
Elmwood Park*	22†	Elmer W. Conti 4-61	George C. Michehl	Howard A. Olson M	Jack White S	Henry Sells	Charles E. Woods
Evanston*	75†	John R. Kimbark	Maurice F. Brown	Wayne F. Anderson F	Joseph L. Rose	James J. Geishecker	Hubert G. Kelsh
Evergreen Park	22†	Joseph H. Tanner P 4-61	A. E. Maday	A. E. Maday K	Roswald Schonauer S	Leroy Howatt	Louis Riddering
Forest Park	15	Wm. H. Meyer 4-63	Charles W. Meseke	Charles W. Meseke K	H. A. Petersohn S	H. A. Lange	J. L. Cortino
Franklin Park	16†	W. J. McNerney 4-61	Joseph M. Tornabene	L. F. Rutstrom C	Sam Palmer	Glen Jensen	Ray Bondlow
Freeport	26†	Glen F. Kunkle 5-61	Mrs. L. McHugh	Larry Peck A	Dorwin C. Morin E	Albin Franz	Gerald Brookman
Galesburg*	31	Dr. Robert Gabeen 5-61	Alfred Nystrom	Don Viane F	Floyd Burrell	Wayne Nelson	James May
Glen Ellyn	14†	George Becker P 5-61	Wm. D. Galligan	F. R. Eckert C	Henry Roby	James Brody	L. Brierton
Glenview*	13†	John A. Mabley P 4-61	Mary M. Thometz	Ralph C. Stegmeir F	F. V. Zintak	Ray Burmeister	Erwin Meierhoff
Granite City	34†	Leonard Davis 4-61	A. L. Stevens	John Dooher A	David Johnston E	Elijah King	R. J. Willaredt
Harrisburg	11	C. C. Porter	Olive Patterson	Harold B. Culley, Jr.	R. R. Brown E	Harvey Hicks	H. C. Dempsey
Harvey	24†	William B. Kane 5-63	Robert K. Bentley		Stephan Placek S	Edward Mulder	Matt Romer
Highland Park*	25†	Robert S. Cushman 4-63	Roy Millan	Frank U. Koahlar F	Philip Cole E	Joseph W. Boylan	Anthony Schmieg
Homewood*	13†	J. R. Swingle P 5-61	R. L. Anderson	Kay Preston A	D. W. Wikan E	Thomas White	M. K. Meyer
Jacksonville	20	Robert A. DuBois 4-61	John R. Phillips	Mrs. Ilma B. Clint T		Byron Holkenbrink‡	Charles P. Runkel
Joliet*	61†	James P. Hennessy 5-63	Ann Ulrich	Geo. L. Comerford C	Bernard Prola E	Harold Rasmussen	Joseph Trizna
Kankakee	28†	Edward P. Madison 5-60	William Balthun	William Balthun K	Leo. Tetreaults S	James Marnell	Wallace Flannery
Kewanee	17	Emerit F. Lindbeck 4-63	Harry L. Orr	Harry L. Orr K	Claude E. Bates E	Albert J. Lyons	Clyde R. Rorah
La Grange*	15†	John G. Birks 4-61	R. A. Ryder, Jr.	Robert E. Meyer M	E. F. O'Malley E	W. E. Murphy	H. A. Heinen
La Salle	12	B. D. Bruno	Genevieve Kudla	Frank Videgar T	L. J. Mc Gonigal E	Joseph Ficek	James Callahan
Lansing	16†	John Van Deraa P 5-61	Mrs. C. Gullichson	Mrs. C. Gullichson K	Aggie Boulahanis	John Koenes	John Braschler
Lincoln	16†	Edward L. Spellman 4-61	Margaret Zeter‡	Margaret Zeter K	August Kavelman S	Edgar Smith	Earl Minder
Lombard*	21†	Wm. Watson P 5-61	Richard Cleveland	James Robey F	Harry Larson	George Scroedter	John Biehl
Macomb	11	William H. Ward 4-61	Margaret Ruth	G. David Carson T	Jack Young S	Fred D. Wilson	Lawrence Brown
Marion	11†	Robert L. Cooksey 5-63	W. A. Leach	Harold Warner F	Robert Yeareck	Herman May	Charles Edwards
Mattoon	18†	Morgan F. Phipps 4-61	Jas. L. Warren	Jas. L. Warren K	John C. Fryman S	L. E. Weaver	Timothy Lynch
Maywood*	27	John G. Trumbull 5-61	Joseph M. Kearns	James H. Carey F	George Schwass F	Henry H. Baethke	Donald E. Nolen
Melrose Park	22†	Chester M. Carson 5-61	Michael J. Laraia	Ray Weiss T	Palph Tolomei	Anthony Prigano	Marvin Giles F
Moline	37	Arnold R. Smith 4-61	Lillian B. Carlson	Lillian D. Carlson K	Wm. H. Stoewer E	W. D. Johnson	H. S. M. Nelson
Monmouth	10	Don M. Vance 5-61	Mildred Wilford	Mildred Wilford K	Clyde DeBok S	Robert Maxey	Vincent Romano
Mount Vernon*	16	Virgil T. Bailey 5-61	Paul Hayes	Mary Lou Eubanks T	M. J. Adamson E	Sydney T. Burnette	John L. Wielt
Oak Lawn*	26†	Harvey N. Wick P 4-61	Robert G. Parke	Donald D. Herrman F	John J. Philbin, Jr. S	Elmore Harker	Gerhard Hein
Oak Park*	61†	J. R. Christianson 4-61	Clarence Schilke	Harris Stevens F	Glenn Sunde E	William Watters	Thomas P. Kearin
Ottawa	17	Philip J. Bailey 4-63	Albert A. Lausch	Albert A. Lausch K	Francis E. Sexton E	Wm. P. Warren	Walter M. Keim
Park Forest*	28†	R. A. Dinerstein 4-61	Gretchen K. Haverkamp	John L. Scott M	Albert L. Heitmann E	Olaf S. Sorenson	Milan N. Plausic
Park Ridge*	28†	Raymond Hollis	Paul S. Badger	William J. Coyne F	Kenneth C. Cunningham	Norman A. Brown	C. F. Christensen

Table XX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Pekin	25†	J. Norman Shade	W. D. Jansen	C. P. Smith T	Albert Gasper S	Fred Nolte	Donald E. Smith
Peoria*	112	Eugene Leiter 5-61	Francis Nash	Peter BardezBanian F	Arno Pfeiler E	Ray Miller	Bernard Kennedy
Quincy	42†	Leo Lenane 4-61	Lawrence Kuhlman	Hayword Hough C	Chas. Bunting E	John Heelan	Ray A. Welsh
Rantoul	22†	Byron E. Gates P 4-61	Ellis L. Zook	Donald D. Zolman C	David F. Causey E	Al Lohmiller	Charles Taylor
River Forest .	11	I. P. Rieger P 4-61	Purdy W. Hazelton	Kenneth J. Williams F	Howard M. Denney	Herman H. Flohr	B. F. Gerard, Jr.
Rock Island* .	49†	Warren C. Yerger 3-61	William J. Tacey, Jr.	W. J. Tacey, Jr. K	Donald S. Smith E	Charles J. Wahlheim	Claus C. Miller
Rockford	105†	B. T. Schleicher 5-61	Robert J. Lindley	Robert J. Lindley K	Ted F. Johnson	Wayne E. Swanson	Thomas E. Boustead
Skikie*	52†	Ambrose M. Reiter 5-61	John E. Seeley	William E. White F	Henry Weber	Raymond H. Redick	Louis G. Hennig
Springfield . .	82	Lester H. Collins 4-63	Mack O. Wagner	Luke Lavin C	Charles A. Nelson E	Francis Saunders	Wallace Olshefsky
Sterling	15†	D. L. Metzger, Sr. 5-63	Myrtle Bucher	John F. DeWind T	Eugene Broderick	Richard Nicol	Edward E. Ohda
Streator	16	Ray Sopher	Francis Lux	John Kerestes F	Fred Renz	William Uebler	John C. Gaydos
Urbana	23	Stanley Weaver 5-61	Bess Holmes	Nugent Wedding F	May Kinch E	Victor Wimmer	Herbert Fiscus
Villa Park* . .	18†	P. H. Enzweiler P 4-61	Dorothea S. Thorpe	R. L. Hegel M	A. H. White S	Albert Lucchesi	Wm. M. Holler
Waukegan . . .	47†	Robert Sabonjian 5-61	Howard A. Guthrie	Robert Kramer E	Robert Kramer E	Norman Litz	Walter Riley
West Frankfort	11	Frank Russell 5-63	Milton Wood	Chas. A. Gardner T		Fred Harkins	Maynard Arnett
Wheaton	24†	Robert T. Coonley 4-63	C. O. Freedlund	C. O. Freedlund K	George L. Dunkirk E	Owen D. Reynolds	Basil H. White
Wilmette* . . .	18	J. C. Sanderson, Jr. P 4-61	Mary E. Brush	Ralph D. Clay F	Robert Labbe	Fred. J. Behreudt	Edwin F. Whiteside
Winnetka* . . .	25†	K. M. Henderson P 4-60	Charles R. Miller M	Lee A. Ellis F	Robert Anderson	Rod Porter	Don Derning
Wood River* .	10	James M. Delaney 4-60	Emma Jane Clabaugh	Leland F. Kraft M	Fred F. Penning	Russell Pinkerton	William Tiley
INDIANA—40							
Anderson . . .	50†	Ralph Ferguson 1-65	Marie Riggs	Wilson Anderson C	Edwin J. Denman E	Herbert Johnson	John L. Heiden
Bedford	13	Lee Quackenbush 1-63	Virginia C. Wray	Virginia C. Wray K	Joseph E. Grogan S	Ralph C. Williams	Lowell Simmons
Bloomington .	28	Thomas L. Lemon 1-64	Mary Alice Dunlap K	Mary Alice Dunlap K	Paul Stutzman E	Bernard Glover	G. E. Huntington, Jr.
Columbus . . .	18	E. A. Welmer	Robert Birk	Robert Birk K	George Crowder E	Robert Schofield	Fred E. Zeigler
Connersville .	18†	Glen R. Henderson 1-64	Ethel Kelly	Ethel Kelly K	Curt C. Jerman S	Lowell Sasser	Charles Beckett
Crawfordsville	14†	Carl F. Henthorn 12-63	Minnie Kincaid	Minnie Kincaid K	Donald McClurg E	Leland Rafferty	Fred Cunningham
East Chicago .	54	Walter M. Jerose 1-64	James F. Ginther	Walter A. Baran C	William B. Baker	Nick J. Palla, Jr.	Michael Vinovich
Elkhart	39†		Ralph H. Shafer	Robert E. Long C	James C. Hiatt S	Miles B. Houghton	Ivan E. Carlson
Elwood	12†	Robert M. Fortson 4-63	Gladys Lano	Gladys Lano K	Luther Stockdale S	Pete Wilson	Joe Hickey
Evansville . . .	129	Frank McDonald 1-64	Victor Funke	Jewett A. Davidson C	Sam Biggerstaff E	Fred Houghland	Darwin Covert
Fort Wayne . .	145†	Paul M. Burns 12-63	Eugene Gabriel	George Gable K	Edward Green E	Howard Blanton	Paul R. Clark
Frankfort . . .	15	Virgil Hinton 12-63	Robert Kirkwood	Robert Kirkwood K	Lloyd A. Bowman	Austin Paxton	Raymond J. Black
Gary	169†	George Chacharis 1-65	Betty Malinka	John Visclosky C	Harold Zweig	John Massa	John F. Foley
Goshen	13	Ray B. Messick 1-65	Claude R. Landaw	Claude R. Landaw K	Harvey Thomas S	Clyde Copenhaver	Edgar J. Smith
Hammond . . .	108†	Edward C. Dowling 1-64	Stanley Kulik	Joseph E. Klen C	A. G. Giannini E	Edward Spolnik	Michael Kambiss
Hobart	15†	Herman Pflughoeft 12-63	Laura R. Bracken	Laura R. Bracken K	William J. Krull E	H. Richard Harrigan	William McGinn
Huntington . . .	15	Robert Ambler	Jesse A. Barrick	Jesse A. Barrick K	George P. Wilson S	Norbert Ehinger	Wallace P. Smith
Indianapolis . .	462†	Charles Boswell 1-64	Mrs. Teresa Laffey	Albert Losche C	Carrell C. Walton E	Arnold Phillips	Robert E. Reilly
Jeffersonville	18†	Charles Hoodenpyl 1-64	Carl J. Braun T	Carl J. Braun T	Charles Gannon S	Everett Cox	Wm. Ell
Kokomo	44†	John W. Miller 1-64	Edria Bender	Walter H. Mead C	Earl E. Hemmeger E	Charles Craig	Elwood Luellen
La Porte	20†	Everett A. Koomler 1-63	Margery L. Smith	Margery L. Smith K	Grant Hunsley S	Lloyd Hutton	Leo Kramer
Lafayette . . .	40†	William Gettings	Elton V. McQueen	Clare Fritch T	Sterling Bolyard		Clifford Stockton

Logansport	21	Otto H. Neumann 12-63	Ralph B. Smith T	Ralph G. Smith T	John T. Rinehart E	Eugene F. Schwering	Lee I. Morris
Madison	10†	Markt A. Lytle 1-65	Mrs. Mary Ann Niesse	Mrs. M. A. Niesse K	Charles Keller	Harold Lohrig	Norman G. Williams
Marion	35†	M. Jack Edwards 1-64	Verna Hayes	James Hamilton C	David L. Kiley	Gerald Robison	Hobart Whitton
Michigan City	32†	Francis G. Fedder 1-64	Frank Wentland	Walter A. Timm C	John A. Kelcey E	Clem J. Noveroshe	Edwin H. Fedder
Mishawaka	34†	Joseph Canfield 1-64	Oscar VanDePutte	Herbert Biddle C		Thomas Pressler, Sr.	Dean Bolerjack
Muncie	65†	H. Arthur Tuhey 12-63	James W. Wilson	Stanley Terhune C	Horace Weber E	Abe Falls	Dale D. Vannatter
New Albany	38†	C. Pralle Erni	Irma L. Hammond	F. S. Wilcox C	Albert Graybrooke	Thomas Daniel	Asa Wilson
New Castle	21†	Walter V. Falck 1-64	Percy Scott	Percy Scott K	Ernest Guyer E	James Wasson	Russell Ocker
Peru	15†	Sherman G. Cos 1-63	Laura Bond	Laura Bond K	Roy Marks	Homer Ferguson	Richard A. Stitt
Richmond	43†	Roland H. Cutter 1-64	Glen J. Chapman	Wm. E. Wilson C	Ben H. Deuker E	Fred Klotz	Dan Mitrione
Shelbyville	13†	John S. Anderson	Thelma Ash	Kenneth Bowman E	Kenneth Bowman E	William Branson	Lawrence Junken
South Bend	132†	Edward F. Voorde 1-64	Mrs. Freda G. Noble	Frank J. Bruggner C	Raymond S. Andrysiak E	Alex Andrzejewski	J. Charles Dutrieux
Terre Haute	73†	Ralph Tucker 12-63	Joseph P. Pipp	Raymond F. Thomas C	Albert Ellis E	Norman Fesler	Frank Riddle
Valparaiso	13†	Donald E. Will 1-65	Hallie Edge	Hallie Edge K	William Morthland E	Stanley Connors	Dale W. Gott
Vincennes	19	Bernard H. Kilfoil 1-64	Floyd G. Combs	Floyd G. Combs K	Robert H. Patterson S	Louis Robbins	Lyman Miller
Wabash	12†	Robert Mitten 1-64	MaryAnna Mossman	MaryAnna Mossman K	Roman Schenkel	Robert Iden	Thomas D. Watkins
Washington	11	Otthmar C. Frye 1-63	Geraldine V. Day	Geraldine V. Day K	John T. Simpson E	Joseph F. Daily	Robt. M. Hamilton
West Lafayette	13†	Fred L. Willis 1-65	Russell Harshbarger	Russell Harshbarger K	A. Dan Ruth, Jr. E	Chas. M. Dienhart	John W. Minnick

IOWA—23

Ames*	23	Pearle P. De Hart 1-62	M. Wesley Jordan	M. W. Jordan K	Arnold Chantland E	K. E. Taylor	O. J. Erickson
Boone	12	Earl R. Senholz 1-62	Galen M. Wiley	Galen M. Wiley K	Dale R. Eschliman E	Robert Robertson	E. L. Peterson
Burlington	31	R. O. Morrison	Robert Schlampp	Gerald H. Staff A		Herald Duke	R. J. Wiesel
Cedar Falls	14	V. S. Nelson 1-62	Kenneth TeWalt	Kenneth TeWalt A	Henry R. Beisner	Dale Holmes	Earl L. Immer
Cedar Rapids	72	James J. Meaghan 1-62	Harold G. Schaefer	Stewart Shank F	Leo Johnson E	Jesse G. Hunter	Lester Woodward
Charles City	10	Michael Micich 1-62	Helen B. Webster	Helen B. Webster K	Amiel Reichstein E	Marvin Carbiener	Kermit Binger
Clinton	30	Andrew H. Dall 1-62	Frank J. Voda	Frank J. Voda K		Harold Nelson	Robert La Zonby
Council Bluffs*	45	Noran Davis 1-61	Richard Bunten	Chas. L. Campbell F	Joseph Burleson E	Waldo Merrill	Earl E. Miller
Davenport	75	Don A. Petruccelli 2-62	Allyn Wiese	Clarence F. Schmidt T	Rex D. Matthews	Lester R. Schick	Clyde E. Heckerman
Des Moines*	178	R. O. Carlson 1-62	Cortez Souter	Mrs. Lillian Clemons F	Arthur Grimm	Wayne Ulm	Howard R. Eide
Dubuque*	51†	Peter J. Takos 1-61	Leo F. Frommelt	A. L. Holscher A	Kenneth J. Cullen E	Thos. C. Hickson	Hugh B. Callahan
Fort Dodge	25		Robt. H. Clelland	Robt. H. Clelland K	J. E. Wright E	N. Danielson	W. Fred Etzel
Fort Madison	15	Walter J. Guenther 1-62	Doyle C. Huett	Coyle C. Huett K	Arthur E. Johnson E	Arthur Huffaker	R. P. Duffy
Iowa City*	27	J. Ray Thornberry 1-61	Walker D. Shellady	Peter F. Roan M	Fred E. Gartzke E	Vernal J. Shimon	O. A. White
Keokuk	16		Clarita Langston	Clarita Langston K	C. J. Nelson E	John Breheny	E. C. Alberts
Marshalltown	20	William B. Crosby 4-62	Rena Van Orman	Rena Van Orman K	C. John Anderson E	Richard Ellis	Delos A. Dooley
Mason City	28	Geo. E. Mendon 1-62	Metta Hugi	F. C. DeSart A	Calvin G. Brown E	A. Boyd Arnold	Leo F. Risacher
Muscatine	19	W. I. Conway 1-61	Florence Mason	Florence Mason K	Mark R. Gray E	Alex Bender	Bernard Flake
Newton	14†	C. C. Harp 1-62	Dale Andrews	Dale Andrews K	J. G. Mc Fadden E	John W. Weldon	N. C. Shaver
Oskaloosa	11	Carl E. Johnson 1-62	Mrs. Laura H. Spooner	Mrs. L. H. Spooner K	Richard DeReus E	M. C. Whitmore	L. K. Winn
Ottumwa*	34	O. W. Stoltz 1-61	Genevieve Howard	Clarence Caster F	Howard Adams E	Harley McClure	Curtis L. Henderson
Sioux City*	84	W. W. Wilson 1-60	Carl Norrbom	A. E. Rugg F	R. R. Fleming E	John Hill	James O'Keefe
Waterloo	65	Ed Jochumsen 1-62	Lawrence J. Rimmer	L. J. Rimmer K	Wm. Morse, Jr. E	Ray Tiller	Harry J. Krieg

KANSAS—25

Arkansas City*	13	Kenneth Ross 5-60	James Clough	James Clough K	Del Lawhe E	Harold Post	Joe Nance
Atchison*	13	A. J. Mangelsdorf 4-61	Robert L. Noble	Robert L. Noble K	George L. Noland E		M. A. Wood
Chanute*	10	H. R. Williams 4-60	Howard Parsons	Howard Parsons K	Paschal Grimes E	C. W. Brennan	Eliga Matlock

Table XX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Coffeyville	17	Fred L. Hedges 4-61	Joseph F. Waller	Harry Duemcke T	F. L. Kramer E	Cal A. Durand	Arthur H. Gamble
Dodge City	11	N. O. Reese 4-60	Merle E. Smith	Merle E. Smith K	Fred Kirkpatrick E	Geo. G. Daeschner	Ramon K. House
El Dorado*	11	P. H. Jellison 4-60	F. E. Brooks	Stanley H. Dial M	L. A. Martindale E	D. J. Rayburn	Victor Thompson
Emporia*	16	George S. Groh 4-60	Ted Newcomer	Ted Newcomer K	Lee R. Stolfus E	Claude Lang, Jr.	Glenn Boden
Fort Scott	10	Wm. O. Rardin 4-61	Vera Schweppe	Robert C. Coyan F	Archie W. Dickerson	Sam Ayers	Claude O. Emrick
Garden City*	11	Harold Fansler, Sr. 4-61	Charles Peebles	Charles Peebles K	A. Harold Long E	James Fare	Mitchel F. Geisler
Great Bend	13	Don Weltmer	K. W. Hoar	K. W. Hoar K	Herbert Callon E	C. C. Meyers	Roy Hester
Hutchinson*	34	Jerry Stremel 4-60	Milton N. Martin	Milton N. Martin K	R. W. Bruggeman E	F. R. Dimond	C. L. Spriggs
Independence*	11	Emmett E. Wilson 4-60	G. H. Krienhagen	G. H. Krienhagen K	Joe Allen S	Olin Pitts	Victor C. Palmer
Junction City*	13	T. B. Fegan 4-50	John F. Higgins	John F. Higgins K	J. D. Bock E	D. H. Comstock	B. M. Wolf
Kansas City	130	Paul F. Mitchum	George Groneman	Earl B. Swarner F	Howard Antrim E	Francis Doherty	John Theroff
Lawrence*	23	John T. Weatherwax 5-61	Harold C. Fisher	Alan A. Thelen F	George J. Williams E	John W. Miller	John C. Hazelet
Leavenworth	21	J. F. Mitchell 4-61	John C. Rea	Elizabeth Doebele A	Walter Jennings E	Robert Schroeder	William Lee
Manhattan*	19	R. P. Martin 5-60	Orpha Stewart	D. C. Wesche M	Walter L. Matthews E	Paul Bostick	Leo Osbourn
Newton*	12	McCulley Ashlock 4-60	Allison Schroeder	Allison Schroeder K	Frank Cooter, Jr. E	Elvin Warhurst	C. E. Patterson
Ottawa	10	K. E. Andrews 5-62	Donald R. Capper	Donald R. Capper K	Geo. A. Ledom E	Harry Gilliland	Eugene Flaherty
Parsons*	15	J. D. Baumgardner 4-60	Dale M. Raymond	Mildred C. Vance F	W. P. Freeberg E	T. Ted Baze	Frank A. Washburn
Pittsburg*	19	Frank O. Denny 4-60	Agnes M. Young	Carl D. Payne T	Hadley G. Nation	Elmer Fields	Ralph Beard
Salina*	26	Don C. McCune 4-61	Harold E. Peterson	Harold E. Peterson K	Harold F. Harper E	J. E. Travis	H. R. Salmans
Topeka	79	E. J. Camp	Edwin R. Jones	Clifford H. Hilton		Bert E. Line	William C. Link
Wichita*	168	Justus H. Fugate 4-60	C. H. Funk	Ralph C. Eberly F	E. N. Smith	F. Elgin Wood	Eugene M. Pond
Winfield*	10	J. S. Welfelt 4-60	Homer Hetherington	Geo. Jarvis T	Roy Cromley S	Chas Ford	Gus Froemming
KENTUCKY—15							
Ashland*	31	David Aronberg 1-64	Clem Howard	Joe Hemlepp F	J. H. Pope E	Burris Hensley	Charles Howard
Bowling Green	18	Robert D. Graham 1-64	Mrs. L. B. Phillips	Mrs. V. Williams A	Chester Gilliam	Brett Basham	Horace Snell
Covington*	64	John J. Moconey 1-63	Frank A. Gillespie	Bernard A. Grimm C	Robert A. Davis	Walter Salyers	John J. Bornhorn
Fort Thomas	11	F. B. Stegeman 1-62	Mrs. Adele B. King	Harry D. MacKnight T	Chas. H. Kuhn	Ray Tatman	Richard H. Quehl
Frankfort*	12	Paul Judd	Mabel Karsner	Edward R. Rogers F	Jesse Louden S	Bernard Carter	William C. Wash
Henderson	17	Hecht S. Lackey 1-62	Theresa Byrum	Kathryn Hunt A	Richard Branson	Ben Clark	Fred J. Halle
Hopkinsville	13	F. Ernst Lackey 12-61	W. H. Hightower	W. H. Hightower K	Paul Dulin S	Carl McGee	Russell Greenwell, Jr.
Lexington*	56	Richard J. Colbert 1-64	Florence C. Todd	Fred Benckart F	George Gard E	Earl McDaniel	E. C. Hale
Louisville	369	Bruce Hoblitzell 12-61	Lucille H. Ogburn	Wm. D. Meyers F	W. W. Sanders	John Krusenklaus	Carl Heustis
Madisonville	11		Lamoine Barton	William Shanks A	Thomas Long E	Brank McKinsey	W. H. Collins
Middlesborough	14	Hubert F. White	Katherine E. Dance	Edward M. Dolley A	Glen F. Justice E	R. M. Knupp	George E. Ridings
Newport*	31	Ralph Mussman 1-64	Robert Schomaker	A. L. Wald F	A. H. Root E	Chas. Stuttler, Sr.	George Gugel
Owensboro*	34	Benj. W. Hawes 1-64	Adelle Shelton	W. L. Payne F	Earl Patton F	Starling Lambert	Wm. M. Gabbert
Paducah*	33	Robert C. Cherry 6-64	Sarah Thurman	W. L. Rutter T	T. A. Bradley E	Ed Turner	Rulie Elliott
Richmond	10	Edward D. Wayman 12-61	W. V. Jackson	W. E. Adams A	Austin Whitaker S	R. W. Montgomery	Carl Turner Newland
LOUISIANA—18							
Alexandria	35	W. G. Bowdon, Jr. 6-61	Hal T. Dulany	LeRoy G. Wilson F	W. H. Lambdin	Pearly Bonnette	Stafford J. Riche
Bastrop	13	A. P. Carter	Mrs. Doris Mallory	Albert Mason A	Curtis Bridges	Marice Grimes	Ray J. Sibley

Baton Rouge	151†	John Christian 1-61	Elwood Sartain	Geo. F. Brogdon F	Ray W. Burgess	O. A. Sevier	Shirley S. Arrighi
Bogalusa	18	Charles Cassidy 1-62	Bertha Pierce	Herman B. Foil F	Hugh E. Cutrer	Mack Hughes	W. E. Boyd
Bossier City	15	Jake W. Cameron 7-61	James Barksdale	Clyde Fowler F	W. F. Reeves	Maxwell Smith	George L. Nattin
Crowley	13	Joe Gielen 4-62	Talmadge Hoffpauir	Talmadge Hoffpauir K	Frank Lyman E	J. W. Andrus	Maxwell L. Barousse
Gretna	14	Wm. J. White 7-62	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	A. E. Hotard E	Leo Rose	Beauregard Miller
Houma	12	Leon Gary 7-62	Robert F. Bourg	Robert F. Bourg K	B. C. Ross E	Leonce Doiron	William N. Fakier
Jennings	11†	John L. Conner 3-61	Saday Manuel	Louis Fontenot, Jr. E	Paul Letz	C. A. Hill	J. C. Gauthier
Lafayette	34	J. Rayburn Bertrand	Anna L. Broussard	Dan Boudreaux F	C. A. Bodemacher	Andrew Broussard	J. Donlon Ritchey
Lake Charles	41	Sidney L. Gray 7-62	Mrs. Florence Moore	James E. Sudduth F	Sam Tarleton	Richard Sarvaunt	J. Harry Hebert
Monroe	39	W. L. Howard 7-60	P. A. Poag	P. A. Poag K	Thomas Keller E	H. L. Hales	J. C. Kelly
New Iberia	16	P. A. Viator 7-60	E. J. LeBlanc	E. J. LeBlanc K	Warren Jefferson S	Stanley Vitter	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	603†	deLesseps S. Morrison 5-62	Roger L. Sarrat	Robert E. Develle F	Albert G. Wyler S	Howard L. Dey	Provosty A. Dayries
Opelousas	12		L. A. Darby	C. J. Bollard A	James Prados	Les Lafleur	R. Chachere
Ruston	10	T. C. Beasley 7-62	Miss H. Rowe	Miss H. Rowe T	O. W. Hogan S	James T. Mabry	O. O. Osborn
Shreveport	161†	Clyde E. Fant 11-62	Gladys Witte	L. T. Baker A	Robert L. Horton E	W. J. Cook	Harvey Teasley
West Monroe	10	J. Allan Norris 7-62	Harold Hill	Harold Hill K	W. R. Townson S	Earl Taylor	J. W. Caldwell

MAINE—13

Auburn*	23	Paul Brogan 10-61	Leon H. Cole	Albert M. Eustis A	William Wilkinson S	J. Coleman Miller	Alton E. Savage
Augusta*	21	Sylvio Gilbert 12-62	Paul Poulin	Paul Poulin K	Waldo Hill E	Clyde Barry, Sr.	Edouard D. Arbour
Bangor*	32	Clifford Bailey C 11-60	Jay E. Alley	Jay E. Alley K	Roger Merrill	John Nelligan	John B. Toole
Bath*	11		Harry Ring	Eva Kingsbury T	Arthur Avery	Richard Frates	Robert Wagner
Biddeford	21	C.H. Deschambault 1-61	Raoul J. Binette	Raoul J. Binette K	Antonio Mariello	Arthur H. King	Edgar Sevigny
Brunswick t	11		Fern O. Duquette	Thomas L. Libby M	E. Worth Landers E	George Gamanche	Joel P. LeBel
Lewiston	41	Romeo T. Boisvert 3-60	Lucien Lehel	Laurier Raymond C	William Adams E	Roland Dumais	Roland C. Amnott
Portland*	78	Mitchell Cope 12-60	Arthur H. Duffett	George H. Anderson F	Bryan O. Whitney	Carl P. Johnson	Leon T. Webber
Saco	10	Charles R. Cote 12-60	Clifford A. Purvis	Glenn Yarborough T	Timothy Crowley	Arthur Emmons	Raymond Kerry
Sanford t	15	T. C. Gauthier 1-61	Leo C. Pelletier	Moore Greenwood T	Ernest Gallant E	Frederick Hammond	Ralph Rodgers
South Portland*	22		Bernal B. Allen M	Bernal B. Allen M	Albert Waterman E	Horace Jose	Ernest Darling
Waterville	18		Francis P. Sheerin	Ralph Nash	Albert E. Moore	Ralph Gilman	John D. MacIntyre
Westbrook	12	Dr. L. C. Lemieus 12-61	William L. Clarke	Philip C. Laffin F	George H. Twombly	Charles E. Knowles	James F. Murphy

MARYLAND—11

Annapolis	10	A. G. Ellington 6-61	Katherine S. Russell	F. Ernest Baker T	Joseph M. Axelrod E	Rush L. Lacey	Geo. W. Rawlings
Baltimore	950	J. Harold Grady 5-63	Dr. W. Graham, Jr. C	Dr. R. W. Graham, Jr. C	Bernard L. Werner	John J. Killen	James M. Hepbron
Cambridge	10	Russell P. Smith, Jr. 7-60	Carroll L. Dail	Carroll L. Dail K	Robert L. Dodd E	Wesley Horner	Brice G. Kinnamon
College Park	11	Chas. R. Davis 5-61	Mary E. Cherry	Lester B. Davis T	Caulder B. Morris		
Cumberland	38	J. Edwin Keech 7-62	Wallace G. Ullery	Arthur B. Gibson A	Charles R. Nuzum E	Virgil A. Parker	B. Frank Gaffney
Frederick	18	Jacob R. Ramsburg 7-62	Jos. F. Eisenhauer S	Louis E. Eichelberger	R. A. Whiteford E		Charles V. Main
Hagerstown	36	Winslow F. Burhans 4-61	Elden L. Kerney	W. H. Burhans, Sr. F	E. F. Hovermill E	John W. Hall	Blair L. Overton, Jr.
Hyattsville	12	Joseph F. Lilly		A. LeRoy Trott T		Charles DiVincenzo	Silas E. Dennis, Jr.
Mount Rainier	11	F. J. Richardson 5-61	John E. Parsell	John E. Parsell K	L. D. Soper	F. W. Xander	R. E. Alsop
Salisbury	15	Boyd E. McLernon 5-62	Josephene Troublefield	W. H. Brittingham T	Philip C. Cooper	W. A. Moore, Sr.	Wm. J. Chatham
Takoma Park	13	George M. Miller 4-60	Haynes M. Pridgen	Haynes M. Pridgen K	Earl K. Rhodes	S. J. SaScola‡	Samuel A. Foster

MASSACHUSETTS—82

Adams t	12	A. Edward Godek	I. Andrew Scully	Hilaire Blanchette, Jr. T	Chester Trzcinski	Arthur Hathaway, Jr.	Edward W. Reid
Amesbury t	11	J. Edward Talbot C	James Gillespie	Raymond O. Davis T	Albert J. Roy	Louis Bartley	E. J. McLaughlin

Table XX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Amherst t*	11	Robert D. Hawley 2-60	Doris B. Newton	Doris B. Newton K	Stanley Ziomek S	G. A. Cavanaugh	Francis E. Hart
Andover t*	12	Wm. V. Emmons C 3-60	Geo. H. Winslow	George Napier T	Stanley Chlebowski S	Henry L. Hilton	David L. Nicoll
Arlington t*	44	Arthur D. Saul 4-60	Ann Mahon	Carmen T. Foritano A	Francis N. O'Hara	Thomas H. Egan	Albert E. Ryan
Athol t	12	Edmund L. Bruno C	Walter E. Farnum	Wm. K. Wheeler A	Eugene J. Teir	Mervin L. Perkey	William J. Callahan
Attleboro	24	Cyril K. Brennan 1-62	Kenneth F. Blandin	Edward Healey T	Russell F. Tennant	Hiram R. Packard	Peter J. Marron
Belmont t	27	J. Watson Flett C	Charles B. Wiggin	Wallace L. Ensor A	Joseph W. Kales E	Edward F. Crowley	William G. Heyd
Beverly	29	T. J. Wickers, Jr. 1-62	John C. Couhig	Louise M. Linehan A	Gordon T. Richardson	John E. Callely	Edward Aucone
Boston	801	John F. Collins 1-64	Walter J. Malloy	James E. Gildea T	James W. Haley	Henry A. Scagnoli	Leo J. Sullivan
Braintree t	23	Harrison T. Simley	Carl R. Johnson	Thelma C. Hedlund T	John W. Wentworth	Harry T. Sears	Edward D. Cahill
Brockton*	63	Wilfred A. Derosier 1-60	Melvin A. Clifford	Leo V. Clancy T	L. H. Ouderkirk E	Lawrence F. Lynch	Joseph C. Wright
Brookline t	58	E. P. Carver, Jr. C 3-60	Arthur J. Shinners	A. H. MacKinnon C	Arthur E. Spooner E	Geo. L. Gettings	Wm. A. Charlton
Cambridge*	121	Edward A. Crane 1-62	Frederick H. Burke	Martin F. Nolan A	Ralph J. Dunphy	Timothy F. White	Daniel J. Brennan
Chelsea	39	Alfred R. Voke 12-61	Joseph A. Tyrell	Geo. F. Hederson T	John Marion E	Charles G. Voke	John J. Kirby
Chicopee	49	Edward Lysek 1-62	Arthur Balthazar	J. A. Ritchott A	Thomas A. Laramee	Edward B. Borowiec	T. A. Fisher
Clinton t	12	Raymond Naughton C	Mrs. Mildred Fallon	Philip J. Philbon F	John Bates S	Thomas Moore	Michael E. Kelly
Danvers t*	16	Arthur E. Balser C	Daniel J. Toomey	Jeannette Whittier A	Clifton R. Grinnell E	Joseph Farley	Joseph Nangle
Dedham t	18	Arthur L. Lee C	John T. Carey	John C. Flynn C	John J. Shea	John P. Hartnett	Walter H. Carroll
Easthampton	11	Stanley Pacocha C 4-60	Frank J. Janik	Mary T. Brewer A	William P. Lawler E	Robert F. Ulm	F. A. Skrzyniara
Everett	46	Philip J. Crowley	John M. Carroll	Raymond M. Davis T	James T. McPhee	Robert Greer	B. Y. Elliott
Fairhaven t	13	Walter Silveira C	Michael J. O'Leary	Michael J. O'Leary T	Henry T. Howard	Frank Rogers	N. D. Shurtleff
Fall River	112	John M. Arruda 1-62	James T. Carey	F. B. Zebrasky T	Thomas J. Logan	Francis J. McDonald	Norman Bowers
Fitchburg	43	Geo. J. Bourque 1-62	Daniel H. McLean	James B. Perault A	John M. Kinsey T	N. M. Flechtner	Joseph P. Darcy
Framingham t	28	Richard D. Mahoney C	William S. Walsh	Francis W. Moan A	Richard Mackey E	Leroy Trevitt	E. T. McCarthy
Gardner	20	Cyrille P. Landry 1-62	Genia J. Pacocha	George B. Currie A	Arthur J. Landry S	James S. Casavant	Joseph J. Renes
Gloucester*	25		Allen F. Grant	Kenneth S. Webber A	Henry J. Lasley	L. B. Blatchford	John J. Coyle
Greenfield t	17	Stanley L. Cummings C	Wm. J. Cunningham	Howard Roche A	Eugene Bond S	Stephen R. Zanieski	John F. Murphy
Haverhill*	47	E. M. Nordengren 1-62	W. Chester Angus	G. D. Chavenelle F	James P. Ginty	William K. Hunt	William A. Ross
Hingham t	11	Harold C. Dowling C	Wm. L. Howard	Frank E. Mauritz A	Herbert A. Cole III S	Albert W. Kimball	Oscar P. Beck
Holyoke	55	Samuel Resnic 1-63	Joseph Jubinville, Jr.	Thomas F. Guiheen A	Edward A. Maher E	John J. Conway	David H. Barnett
Lawrence	81	John J. Buckley 1-62	Joseph R. Smith	John S. Cahill A	Santo S. Nicolosi E	Forrest J. Duncan	Charles F. Hart
Leominster	24	Laurie J. Cormier 1-62	Arthur G. Kennard	Arthur G. Kennard T	George W. Damon S	Frederick W. Johnson	George H. Smith
Lexington t	17	Wm. E. Maloney C 3-60	James J. Carroll	James J. Carroll K	Robert Higgins E	Bernard Belcastro	John W. Rycroft
Lowell*	97	Raymond J. Lord 1-62	William F. Busby	Daniel E. Martin A	Francis P. Cogger	Francis J. Kelleher	F. M. O'Loughlin
Lynn	100		Alfred L. Flynn	George D. Crane A	William B. Hiltone	Joseph E. Scanlon	John P. Fournier
Malden	60	John P. Donnelly 1-62	Raymond F. Rooney	Fred A. Fisher C	Daniel J. Brandano	John J. Cronin	Joseph Henry
Marblehead t	14	James N. Skinner C	William F. Bragdon	C. E. Chapman N	R. O. Burlingame E	John Q. S. Adams	Howard V. Magee
Marlborough	16		Emma L. Dunn	Ed. F. Bigelow T	Francis Granger	John Brecken	Clifford A. Scott
Medford*	66	John C. Carr, Jr. 12-62	George Hassett	Mrs. Mary Maloney A	Gerald A. Palumbo	Richard Driscoll‡	Thomas Kirwan
Melrose	27	Lawrence W. Lloyd 1-62	Raymond H. Greenlaw	Arthur M. Goddard A	Glen S. Weeks E	Sidney C. Field	G. D. MacWilliams
Methuen t	24	William S. Quinn C	E. Vernon Sandborn	Lydie Dietrich	Carl W. Woekel S	Benjamin M. Bean	Cyril Feugill
Middleborough t*	10	Rhodolphus P. Alger C	Waldo S. Thomas	Waldo S. Thomas K	Louis H. Horney S	Bertram Tripp	Wm. E. Gardiner
Milford t	15	John P. Pyne C	Catharine L. Coyne	Michael J. Hannigan A	Edward C. Carroll S	John F. Adams	Wm. F. Fitzpatrick
Milton t	22	Daniel E. Duggan C	Teresa Shaughnessy	Miss J. M. McAteer A	A. Herhert Bruce E	Fred E. Whelan	John E. Whearty

Natick t	20	Richard S. Sanderson C	J. H. Fleming	A. C. Levitt N	Robert S. Wharton	L. G. Brown	N. J. Shea
Needham t	16	Clarke H. Wertheim C	Marian S. Peterson	Melville W. Grant A	Lester C. Hollis	R. M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch
New Bedford	109	Francis J. Lawler 1-62	Charles Deasy	Serafin E. Mello A	Nathan S. Ellis	Milton C. Andrews	John Hilton
Newburyport	14	Albert H. Zabriskie 1-61	Vera M. Kelly	Norbert A. Carey A	James H. Ronan	John F. French	James E. Sullivan
Newton	82	Donald L. Gibbs 1-62	Monte G. Basbas	Arthur A. Marr, Jr. C	Willard S. Pratt	F. A. Perkins, Jr.	Philip Purcell
North Adams	22	Louis J. Diamond	Cornelius E. O'Brien	Gerald J. Sullivan T	Joseph J. Girardi	Arthur A. Girard	John F. Flaherty
N. Attleborough t	12	Albert Larsen C	Roger Sherman	Wilbrum Schofield F	James McKeon	Kenneth Bragg	Carl MacDonald
Northampton	29	Durbin H. Wells 1-62	James Faulkner	Davis P. Sullivan A	Francis P. Ryan E	Charles E. Martin	George J. Bernier
Northbridge t	17	Paul P. Rutanna C	Mrs. Ruth C. Keeler	LeRoy A. Rollins N	William Williams S	Philip B. Walker	Thomas J. Fitzgerald
Norwood t*	17		Bartley Connolly	Fred. Mc Donought F	Robert Hamilton E	Harry J. Butler	Mark F. Folan
Peabody	23	Philip C. O'Donnell 1-61	Jeremiah F. M'Meara	Francis Haran A	Frank J. McCarthy	Arthur C. Flynn	John J. Purcell
Pittsfield	53	Raymond L. Haughey 1-62	John J. Fitzgerald	John J. Fitzgerald K	John F. Daniels	Ward G. Whalen	Thomas H. Calnan
Plymouth t	14	Francis P. Shea 3-60	Herbert K. Bartlett	Cora B. Grady A	Elmer C. Chandler S	Arthur H. Lamb	Leo M. Murphy
Quincy	84	Amelio Della Chiesa	John M. Gillis	Alexander Smith A	Charles R. Herbert	Thomas F. Gorman	William Ferrazzi
Reading t	14	Lawrence Drew C 3-62	Boyd H. Stewart	Boyd H. Stewart A	Philip Welch	James F. Perry	Roland E. Ellis
Revere*	37	Raymond E. Carey 1-62	Joseph McChristal	Augustine Airola A	David Calichman‡	Vincent D. MacAulay	Colin A. W. Gillis
Salem	42	Francis X. Collins 1-62	Augustine J. Toomey	Harold M. Perkins A	Neil B. Mitchell E	Arthur L. Flynn	Joseph V. McDonough
Saugus t*	17	A. E. Gustafson 6-63	John T. Raiche	Irving E. Campbell A	Ernest Pesce	Joseph Maguire	Roland Mansfield
Somerville	102	Harold W. Wells 1-62	William J. Donovan	Sabie Capuano A	Edward T. Brady	James H. O'Hara	Thomas J. O'Brien
Southbridge t	18	R. J. Lataille C 3-60	Mrs. Clare P. Boyer	Norbert Benoit T	Henry A. Racicot E	Alva J. Gregoire	Ovide A. Desrosiers
Springfield	162	T. J. O'Connor, Jr. 1-61	William C. Sullivan	Carson H. Cluley A	James J. Sullivan E	Edward C. Boyle	Raymond P. Gallagher
Stoneham t	13	F. E. Schneider C 3-61	Winthrop A. McCarthy	George R. Holden F	Edward D. Callahan	William E. Crosby	Bernard C. Vacon
Stoughton t*	11	William J. O'brien C	Miss M. E. Fitzpatrick	Miss M. E. Fitzpatrick K	James W. Williams	Frederick H. Pye	Peter J. McGarvey
Swampscott t	12	George B. Thomson C	Daniel W. Wornwood, Jr.	I. Murray Adams A	Paul A. Polisson	W. M. Champion	Francis P. Wall
Taunton	40	Bernard F. Cleary 1-62	Henry L. Galipeau	Albert A. Banks A	J. S. McNamara E	William F. Hanna	John A. Bobola
Wakefield t	20	Kenneth E. Moranz, Jr. C	Charles F. Young	Paul Lazzaro T	George R. Winters	William P. Hurton	J. Merritt Wenzel
Waltham	47	Austin D. Rhodes 1-62	William J. Lanagan	Geo. S. Gallilano A	Herbert F. Howe	John Steede	Wm. F. Carmody
Watertown t	37	John T. Curran C	George B. Wellman	John J. Sheehan A	James H. Sullivan E	Wm. C. McElroy	Edward A. Murray
Webster t	13	C. H. Sczepanski C	Pearl C. Mahon	J. W. Sienkiewicz A	Joseph Dziedzic E	Edward P. Poblocki	Anthony Szemocki
Wellesley t	21	James P. W. Davidson C	Mrs. Mary C. Ditano	Alexander McLea A	Horace S. Estey	Thomas H. Slaman	Robert P. MacBey
W. Springfield t	20	Raymond J. Rosa C	John F. Crean, Jr.	V. Paul Keith A	T. Frederick Roche S	Leon J. Delaney	John B. O'Brien
Westfield	21	John D. O'Connor 1-62	Harold Whittemore	J. Vincent Kane A	Francis J. Martin	John F. Clark	Malcolm Donald
Weymouth t	33	Franklin Fryer C	Harry Christensen	Warren Roulston A	Frank Lagrotteria E	Walter R. Murray	Joseph B. O'Kane
Winchester t	16	H. S. Richardson 3-60	Elsie M. Nelson	James J. Costello A	James A. Wakefield E	James E. Callahan	Charles J. Harrold
Winthrop t	19	Melvin C. Carver C	John Clark	Harry Gill A	Fritz A. Westlins	Daniel Cash	William Pumphret
Woburn	20	John F. Gilgun, Jr. 1-62	Margaret Kane	Hugh Gilgun A	Albert J. Wall	Edward Callahan	Thomas J. Maguire
Worcester*	203	James D. O'Brien 1-63	Robert J. O'Keefe	Francis X. Powers A	Vincent J. Hynes	Herbert F. Travers	Michael J. Boyle
MICHIGAN—56							
Adrian*	18	Roy McPhail 4-61	C. A. Landel	Arthur Swiger F	D. Jack Lemon E	Elmer L. Holtz	A. M. Andrews
Albion	10	Hugo A. Gieger 1-61	M. A. Schumacher	M. A. Schumacher K	Anders O. Hustvedt	Sam O'Dell	George Lewis
Allen Park	12	C. L. Lichtenberg 4-61	Frank Rodwell	Barrett Lafferty C	Edward Himick S	Clarles Julian	Marvin Driver
Alpena*	13	Harlo Herron 4-63	Edward E. Seguin	Edward E. Seguin K	Morris Olsen	Franklin C. McKim	Lorenzo D. Walker
Ann Arbor*	48	Cecil O. Creal 4-61	Fred Looker	Lauren J. Jedele C	Fredrick A. Mammel	Ernest Heller	Casper M. Enkemann
Battle Creek	49	Raymond Turner 4-61	Jos. M. Boos	Jos. M. Boos C	Robert McIntosh	Chas. A. Crosier	Donald R. Hall
Bay City*	53	James L. Tanner 4-61	James H. Gates	O. A. Kasemeyer C	R. K. McGillivray	Jacob Hohmann	Frank Anderson
Benton Harbor*	19	Wilbert F. Smith 4-61	Earl L. Tidey	Mark Grosse F	Samuel B. Wells E	Maurice Shepherdson	Merle McCarroll
Berkley*	18	George W. Kuhn 4-61	Viola E. Toben	Robert E. Baldwin T	Fred Fairbrother	Peter P. Sykes	Peter P. Sykes

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Birmingham* .	15	H. M. Denyes, Jr. 4-60	Irene Hanley	James Purkiss F	Grover Serenbetz E	Park Smith	Ralph Moxley
Cadillac* . . .	10	T. W. Kelly	Emil F. Meyer	Emil F. Meyer K	Paul Jones	Robert Gilchrist	Del Conrad
Dearborn . . .	95	Orville L. Hubbard 1-62	Joseph G. Cardinal	C. King Boring C	James M. Dick	George W. Lewis	
Detroit	1,850	Louis C. Miriani 1-62	Thomas D. Leadbetter	Henry P. Dowling C	Glenn Richards	Lawrence Daly	Herbert W. Hart
East Detroit* .	21	A. L. Kapelczak 4-61	Chas. H. Beaubien M	Esley J. Rausch F	John C. Crawford	Arthur Schrade	Lyman Eckhardt
East Lansing*	20	Harold F. Pletz 4-61	Mrs. Thelma McDougall	Mrs. H. Hendrickson T	Robert Bruce E.	Murle Croy	Charles Pegg
Ecorse	18	Eli Ciungan 11-61	Patrick Trondle	Charles Coman C	John Engle	Fred Pudvan	Albert Zukonik
Escabana* . . .	15	Edward J. Cos 4-60	George M. Harvey	G. F. Bourke C	K. A. Buckland E	Nels Bergeon	Harold Finman
Ferndale* . . .	30	Bruce D. Garbutt 4-61	Lawrence P. Kress	Wilfrid A. Laking M	Roy F. Goodspeed	William McMurray	Neil J. McGillis
Flint*	163	Robert J. Egan 11-60	Lloyd Hendon	Olney Craft F	Theodore Moss	Calvin Johnson	George Paul
Grand Rapids*	177	Stanley T. Davis 5-60	R. Stanton Kilpatrick	Joseph B. Taylor A	Jerome D. Franklin	Adrian J. Meyers	William A. Johnson
Grosse Pte. Park*	13	K. W. Cunningham 4-61	Charles Heise	Charles Heise K	Herbert L. Heger	George de Caussin	Arthur E. Louwers
Grosse Pte. Wds.*	10	Kenneth Koppin 4-60	Leona D. Liddle	Gerald J. Lonergan C	J. F. Hansen		Vern C. Bailey
Hamtramck . .	43	Albert J. Zak 4-60	Walter J. Gajewski	Joseph Miekstyn C	Anthony J. Celmer	Chester Glinski	Walter Jaros
Hazel Park* .	18	Louis Elias 4-60	Dorothy Parrish		Thomas Decker E	Frank Durbin	Paul Marvin
Highland Park	46	Mark E. Storen 4-63	Thomas E. Shawcross	Helen L. Warfield C	David E. Drummond	Frank A. Ford	Dewey T. Schultz
Holland*	16	Robert Visscher 4-61	Clarence Grevengoed	John Fonger A	Laverne Serne E	Dick Brandt	Jacob Van Hoff
Inkster*	17	Max B. Gordon P 4-61	Mrs. Freida DePlanche	Thomas M. Taylor T	Edward Richards S	Kenneth L. Roberts	Robert C. Henry
Ironwood* . . .	17	Luther C. Swanson 4-61	G. W. McCullough	G. W. McCullough K	K. E. Long E	W. S. Kellett	J. L. Sullivan
Jackson*	51	Harold E. Nichols 1-62	Everett D. Cattell	Charles P. Ismon T	William D. Monroe E	Leo M. Fox	Roscoe V. Gray
Kalamazoo* . .	73	J. S. Gilmore, Jr. 11-61	Marie K. Filarski	Maurice Schippers A	Harold Andrus E	Lloyd Curry	James M. Slavin
Lansing	92	Ralph W. Crego 4-61	Millie M. Brown	Robert E. Sanderson F	Collins E. Thornton	Mark J. Keenoy	Paul R. Taylor
Lincoln Park .	29	Jack Johns	Wm. G. Suzore	Wm. G. Suzore K	Thomas Knowles	Thomas Dickson	Floyd M. Crichton
Livonia	18	Wm. W. Brashear 4-60	Marie W. Clark	Marie W. Clark M	John E. Hiltz E	Calvin Roberts	James N. Jordan
Marquette* . .	17	C. Fred Rydholm 4-60	Everett H. Kent	S. R. Van Cleve A	V. E. Swan	John Meyers S‡	Don McCormick
Menominee . .	11	Otto R. Eickmeyer 4-60	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	Donald K. Holland E	William L. Sporrer	Harold W. Peterson
Midland*	14	James W. Stevens 11-60	Kenneth W. Lybolt	Weyant Pangborn F	Charles A. Johnson E	Earl M. Engwis	Douglas Craig
Monroe	21	Lawrence A. Frost 1-62	D. A. Soleau	Hervin H. Cousino T	James I. Godfroy S	Glenn Holmes	Harris W. Lapp
Mount Clemens*	17	Harry T. Diehl 4-61	John H. Hahn	Emmett F. Quinn F	Charles H. Englund E	Clayton E. DuBay	Philip H. Oakey
Mount Pleasant*	11	K. P. Wood, Jr. 12-60	Allan J. Kronbach M	Allan J. Kronbach M	Albert Stangle S		Harold E. Haun
Muskegon* . .	48	Don F. Seyferth 1-61	Arthur J. Leutscher	James G. Workman F	Roy J. Miles	Dennis M. Ward	Fred E. Castenholz
Muskegon Hgts.*	19	Mrs. Yvette Courtright 4-61	Mrs. Mary S. Hale	Margaret Kroeze A	Joe Jurick	Harry L. Ridout	Alex J. Dell
Niles	13	Mowitt Drew 4-60	Burt Luth	Ilah Warren T	Roy Edwards	Harold Lowe	Arthur Pears
Owosso	16	Lewis Rubelman 4-62	George Van Epps	Ann Cavanaugh T	William Stickle	Roy Coaks	Ted A. Rice
Pontiac*	74	Philip E. Rowston 4-60	Mrs. Ada Evans	Marvin Alward F	James Carlisle E	James White	Herbert Straley
Port Huron* .	36	R. L. Patterson 4-61	Robert Krenke	Arthur Schell F	Allan Carlisle E	George Chappelle	Daniel O'Leary
River Rouge .	21	Donald R. Nettlow 4-61	Felix Sokolowski	P. Thomas Redmond T	Arthur Greig, Jr.	Andrew Sassack	Jacob Wilhite
Roseville* . . .	16	Arthur Waterman 4-61	Robert Nunn	August Peters T	Warren Anderson E		Walter Kimmerly
Royal Oak* . .	47	William Hayward 12-61	Gladys Holmes	George W. Tubbs F	George L. Nampa	Wilfred C. Speas	Ray C. Hayward
Saginaw*	93	R. Dewey Stearns 4-61	Frank B. Niederstadt	Philip Goodlander F	Hugh A. Benner	Cyril A. Schultz	William A. Yule
St. Clair Shores*	20	Thomas S. Welsh 4-61	Donald J. Harm	Robert E. Janes C	Fred R. Cheek E	Earl Dildine	Harvey Champine
St. Joseph* . .	10	Thomas Sparks	C. J. Rhodes	C. J. Rhodes K	D. E. Bicknell	W. H. Mitchell	T. Gillespie
Sault Ste Marie*	18	Roy H. Lynn 5-61	D. K. Strickland	R. O. Gustafson A	A. J. Lipsett, Jr. E	E. B. Peterson	J. Willard Welsh

Traverse City*	17	Fritz Coppens 4-60	F. A. McCall	J. A. Pound T	J. A. Rowley E	John Cooper	Charles Woodrow
Wayne*	11†	Duncan R. Millar P 3-63	Clarence H. Ladd	Robert Little F	Raymond H. Wardell	Henry C. Goudy	Lawrence C. Knox
Wyandotte	37	John E. Mc Cauley 4-61	Ford Wagar	Ira J. Kreger T	Louis Moehr E	Floyd Scharf	Edward Path
Ypsilanti*	18	Rodney Hutchinson	Betty E. Fenker	Robert H. Marsh T	Edward Kubiske, Jr. E	Gerald Kelly	Emil Susterka
MINNESOTA—23							
Albert Lea*	14	Niles R. Shoff 1-61	William Aanerud	Elmer Hagen F	Richard Johnson	Joseph Spark	Charles Heilman
Austin	23	Charles R. Hansen 4-60	J. H. Weiland	J. H. Wieland K	R. W. Nelson E	John Tobar	George Roope
Bemidji*	10	Chester Berg 12-60	Ruby Hunter	Clarence Gordhamer F	William Olson S	Bert McTaggert	James McDowell
Brainerd	13	Levi Johnson 1-62	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	C. O. Markson E	Ray Shortridge	Louis Rofidal
Crystal	14†	John R. Printon 1-62	Ken Evans	Miles Johnson A	William Sherburne E	Wesley Tonn	Lester Albrecht
Duluth	105	E. Clifford Mork 4-63	Bert H. Parson	Chester H. Barnes F	Erwin F. Hensch	Paul R. Flynn	Walter L. Wiski
Faribault	16	Frank H. Duncan 1-61	Roland Kruger	Louise Thonet T	P. Theo. Olsson E	Marven Morgan	Edward O'Brien
Fergus Falls	13	H. J. Hermanson 1-61	Harold H. Drews	Harold H. Drews K	James E. Voyen E	Harvey Glorvigen	Coleman Slatten
Hibbing	16	Joseph Taveggia	Roy Mickelson	Roy Mickelson K	James Bough	Hugh Riley	Powell Majerle
Mankato*	19	Rex H. Hill 1-61	Evelyn Ritter	Kenneth W. Oslund F	Erwin G. Hill E	Ray S. Erlandson	Stanley W. Christ
Minneapolis	522	P. Kenneth Peterson 7-61	Leonard A. Johnson	Al. Hensen C	Gordon E. Bodien E	R. C. Malmquist	Milton E. Winslow
Moorhead	15		Paul Cook	Eric Martinson T	George Anderson E	Francis I. Remley	L. H. Bielfeldt
Owatonna	10	Glen M. Myers 4-60	Lawrence R. Haberman	L. R. Haberman K	Leighton G. Lloyd E	Edwin Slezak	Julius Stark
Red Wing	11	H. E. Rardin 5-61	H. E. Nordholm	H. E. Nordholm K	Robert L. Anderson E	Steve Rosener	Eric Carlson
Richfield*	32†	Irving Keldsen	Edwin J. Moline	Edward J. Moline F	Leo Jolly	Ray Meeker	Cyril Johnson
Robbinsdale	11	Robert A. Merwin 12-60	George E. DeLay	George E. DeLay K	Alvin Schendel E	F. J. Gallagher	Mathew Spurzem
Rochester	30	Alex P. Smekta	Elfreda Reiter	Russell C. Andrews F	C. A. Armstrong F	Frank W. Everett	James J. Macken, Jr.
St. Cloud	28	George Byers 5-60	John J. Streitz	John J. Streitz K	William Ridge E	Ray Harry	George Stotko
St. Louis Park*	35†	Kenneth Wolfe 1-62	Joe Justad	Earl Hanson F	Ray Folland	S. M. Williams	Clyde Sorensen
St. Paul	311	Joseph E. Dillon 6-60	Joseph R. Okoneski	Joseph J. Mitchell C	George M. Shepard S	Frank E. Oberg	William F. Proetz
South St. Paul	16	David Hardman 4-61	Carl D. Onischuk	Carl Onischuk K	John Badalich E	Harry Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia	12	John Vukelich 4-60	John G. Gilroy, Jr.	H. W. S. Tillman T	B. J. Beauclair E	Oscar Poirier	Emil T. Lindeman
Winona	25	Loyde E. Pfeiffer 4-61	Roy G. Wildgrube	Roy G. Wildgrube K	James Kleinschmidt E	John Steadman	George A. Savord
MISSISSIPPI—15							
Biloxi	37	Laz Quave 7-61	Roy L. Elder	P. J. Wetzel A	Donomic A. Fallo	Walter F. Clark	Herbert McDonnell
Clarksdale	17	Homer D. Corley 7-61	Mrs. T. C. Fox	Mrs. T. C. Fox K	Richard Webster	Herbert Moore	Howard D. Scherck
Columbus	17	Mayo Ellis 8-61	Mary Youngblood	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T		O. B. Spruill	Mahlon Vickery
Greenville	30	George F. Archer 1-65	C. L. Lancaster	C. L. Lancaster K	John H. Teunisson, Jr. E	A. Z. Lokey	W. C. Burnley, Jr.
Greenwood	18	C. E. Sampson 7-61	Bonner Duggan	Bonner Duggan K	Frank Jones E	J. C. Evans	Curtis Lary
Gulfport	23	R. B. Meadows, Jr. 7-61	J. H. McManus	J. H. McManus K	H. E. Blakeslee	Harold H. Lacy	Thomas Cruthirds
Hattiesburg	29	R. T. Carlisle 4-61	Fewell Thompson	J. H. McCaa A	Frank Rasberry	E. J. Barksdale	A. J. Combs
Jackson	98	Allen C. Thompson 5-61	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	A. B. Huey C	J. J. Halbert	L. F. McDonald	W. D. Rayfield
Laurel	25	John Gordan Berry 7-61	Graves H. Butler	Graves H. Butler K	Wayne S. Posey E	J. W. Sims	C. L. Nix
McComb	10	C. H. Douglas 1-63	Thomas J. Haffey	Thomas J. Haffey K	H. S. Harrison S	Sam Bellipanni	George H. Guy
Meridian*	42	J. C. Downey 5-61	Mrs. C. Glascock	Mrs. C. Glascock K	J. M. Slaughter, Jr. E	W. G. Bishop	O. A. Booker
Natchez	23	Troy B. Watkins 7-62	Sam F. Junkin, Sr.	Sam F. Junkin, Sr. K	E. M. Stiles	Pete Guido, Sr.	S. C. Craft
Pascagoula	11	Frank S. Canty 7-61	R. C. Abbey	R. C. Abbey K	H. C. Ezell	A. N. Ferrer	J. J. Sullivan
Tupelo	12	James L. Ballard 7-61	W. T. Franks	W. T. Franks K	A. E. Bratton	Arthur Hutchinson	Robert H. Monaghan
Vicksburg	28	John D. Holland 7-61	Marie Pantoliano	John D. Holland	Garnet H. Van Norman	Hubert W. Hearn	Murray L. Sills

Table XX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
MISSOURI—28							
Cape Girardeau	22	Walter H. Ford 3-60	Miss Verna L. Landis	Miss V. L. Landis F	Max Stovall	Carl Lewis	Percy R. Little
Carthage	11	Robert N. Eddy 4-62	Dorothy R. Warden	Dorothy R. Warden K	E. S. Glenn	Clyde Long	R. L. Loyd
Clayton*	16	F. Wm. Human, Jr. 4-61	Charlee W. Niedner	Clifford W. O'Key M	E. J. Petersen, Jr. E	Otto G. Brexler	Charles J. Tacke
Columbia* . . .	32	Kenneth Puckett 4-61	F. L. Boggs	Wm. Estill Palmer F	Raymert Miller	Max Woods	Paul Cheavens
Ferguson* . . .	12	John A. Thompson 4-60	Thelma K. Gisburne	Robert C. Storey M	Stanley Dolecki E	Douglas Bindbeutel	William L. Mathews
Fulton	10	J. Frank Hensley 4-60	Bryan Dysart	O. T. Harris T	John Worley	Clinton Harris	W. W. Lewis
Hannibal	20	Clyde G. Toalson 6-61	Mrs. Lillian Herman	Mrs. M. Osterhout T	J. H. Lundsted	Milton Finks	Carl E. Brink
Independence .	37	William H. Sermon 1-64	Fern P. Doty	Thomas W. Snoddy A	Robert B. Waddill E	Thomas Pollard	Louis R. Howell
Jefferson City	25	C. Forrest Whaley 4-63	Henry W. Ells	Carl V. Mace T	Richard D. Fowler	John F. Sullivan	Claude E. Short
Jennings	15	Oliver R. Koeneman 4-63	Owen J. Galbraith	Owen J. Galbraith K	George W. Hoff	Al Wiese	John Obertz
Joplin*	39	C. C. Haynes 4-60	Maude E. Fones	Victor W. Grimes F	R. E. Crews	D. W. Abernathy	Roy E. Isgrigg
Kansas City* .	457	H. Roe Bartle 3-63	Mrs. Margaret Strahm	Harry J. Gorman F‡	Matt S. Madden	Edgar M. Grass	Bernard Brannon
Kirksville . . .	11	T. A. Eichorn 4-60	Park Jones	Park Jones K	Emil E. Lehr E	Clarence Babcock	Harley Gill
Kirkwood . . .	19	Wm. L. Berthold 4-60	William C. Mason	William C. Mason F	William C. Berry E	John Bryce	Max Durbin
Maplewood . .	13	S. F. Davidson, Jr. 4-61	Mrs. V. Fitzgerald	Robert C. Elliott F	Thomas S. Richardson S	Leo F. Buck	Leo F. Buck
Mexico*	12	C. S. Torreyson 4-60	Fae Lowry	Charles Green F	Clyde E. Swank E	Thomas B. Merritt	Earl T. Jones
Moberly* . . .	13	Earl B. Noel 4-60	R. W. Daly	R. W. Daly K	H. W. Thomas E	S. R. Stinebaker	O. V. Winn
Overland	12	Mort Jacobs 4-60	Dorothy Miller	Dorothy Miller K	Robert B. Brooks, Jr.		Brown Hairgrove
Poplar Bluff .	15	John S. West	Donald R. Jones	Donald R. Jones K	Jerome Berryman	John Ryan	Eldon Whitworth
Richmond Hgts.	15	Lee M. Duggan 4-60	A. Benoist Riley	A. Benoist Riley K	F. R. Nohl	George M. Hawkins	Oliver J. Brueggeman
St. Charles . .	14	F. L. Harrington, DO 4-63	F. B. Brockgreitens	F. B. Brockgreitens K	Edw. C. Maran E	Earl Bricker	Earl W. Humphrey
St. Joseph . . .	79	A. J. Meers 4-61	Walter T. Welsh	Herbert C. Hagele T	C. F. Brumbach E	L. L. Jessee	Harry Crowell
St. Louis	857	Raymond R. Tucker 4-61	Lucille R. Darst	John H. Poelker C	Henry S. Miller S	James J. Mullen	Joseph E. Casey
Sedalia	20	Abe Silverman 5-60	L. Wayne Gibbs	L. Wayne Gibbs K	Harry P. Meyer S	E. L. Vaught	Ralph L. Hamlin
Sikeston	12	C. E. Felker 4-62	John Vaughn	John Vaughn K	Alex Waters E	Jack Johnson	Arthur O. Bruce
Springfield* . .	67	Dr. David C. Scott 4-61	Donald H. Kelly	J. Oliver Gideon F	William B. Hedges	Raymond E. Fraker	C. Warren Norman
University City*	40	Nathan B. Kaufman 5-63	Francis C. Flynn	Victor Ellman F	Walter Heimbuecher E	Edw. Morgenthaler	Peter Gaffney
Webster Groves*	23	Charles A. Graudner 4-62	Edwin H. Healey	Kenneth W. Howe F	Jos. C. Manetzke, Jr.	James P. Yadon	Ovid Yadon
MONTANA—7							
Anaconda . . .	11	Carl Anderson 5-61	Regina Connor	Mrs. G. McMahon T		Walter Riley	Michael T. Morris
Billings	32	C. J. Clavadetscher	Wm. J. Fry, Jr.	Lynn W. Townsend C	Sam B. Ward E	S. F. Morse	C. E. Maness
Bozeman* . . .	11	Arnold M. Swanson 1-62	C. K. Wilson	L. G. Shadoan F	Charles Liquin E	Wm. A. Penttila	C. V. Saunders
Butte	33	Vern Griffith 5-61	Beryl Wilson	Beryl Wilson K	Neil Sullivan E	John F. McCarthy	James Clark
Great Falls . .	39	William H. Swanberg	Fred L. Hill	James W. VanKoten C	C. R. Hanson	Charles C. Carrico	Anthony J. Coppens
Helena*	18	Wanna Thompson 1-62	Mrs. Nina M. Settles	G. W. Felsch, Jr. F	Victor Elston S	Joseph Munger	John E. Fred
Missoula	22	Walter A. Cash	Alice M. Jaqueth	Reuben P. Semrau T	Patrick J. Whelan E	Herbert Wohl	Harry Landquist
NEBRASKA—10							
Beatrice	12	C. E. Glaser, Sr. 4-60	Albert G. Kleman	Albert G. Kleman K	Lee Blocker	Cecil Hess	Gene H. Burton
Fremont	15	Geo. E. Svoboda 4-61	Carl F. Olson	Carl F. Olson K	Jacob D. Packer E	J. H. Mordhorst	Robert F. Millard

Grand Island .	23	Frank D. Ryder 4-61	Floyd S. White	Henry C. Bach T	E. W. Keiss E	Richard Evans	Michael Gephardt
Hastings	20	Hans F. Thorne 4-61	Edward L. Dier	Edward L. Dier K	T. R. Stewart	R. J. Van Fleet	George Maul
Kearney* . . .	12	W. E. Peterson 4-61	Arlette Neal	Arlette Neal K	B. R. Forst E	Bernard Harden	R. T. Nelson
Lincoln	99	Bartlett Boyles 5-61	Harold Springer	James Mallon F	D. L. Erickson	Roscoe Benton	Joseph Carroll
Norfolk	11	Warren R. Cook 5-61	Alvin S. Ahlman	Alvin S. Ahlman K	Donald G. Hyde	Rudy Wolff	Irvin F. Ferris
North Platte .	15	A. T. Larsen 4-61	M. S. Adamson	M. S. Adamson K	C. B. Farrell S	Les Mills	L. H. Muirhead
Omaha	251	John Rosenblatt 5-61	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	Edwin J. Hewitt F	George J. Fisher	Eugene W. Fields	C. Harold Ostler
Scottsbluff* . .	13	Glen Avery	Charles Schwanner	Charles Schwanner K	Ruben Bernhardt	Ralph Johnston	Floyd Hullinger

NEVADA—2

Las Vegas* . .	45†	Oran K. Gragson 7-63	Edwina M. Cole	Harold M. Laird F	Richard P. Sauer	C. D. Williams‡	R. K. Sheffer‡
Reno*	32	Bud Baker 6-63	Elliott Gill	Carl Reece C	Elliott Cann F	Wagner Sorensen	William Gregory

NEW HAMPSHIRE—10

Berlin	17	Laurier Lamontagne	James Cryans	Leo J. Compagna A	Clarence Brungot	Adelard Labranche	Herman Oleson
Claremont* . .	13	John C. Brooks 1-62	Rose Ellen Hangsrud	Eleanor MacDonald A	John Fennessey S	Esmond Dansereau	William C. Nobbs
Concord	28	Charles P. Johnson 1-62	Arthur E. Roby	Archie N. Gourley A	Howard E. Raymond E	Duncan M. Murdoch	Walter H. Carlson
Dover	16	Patrick J. Greene 1-62	Alfred J. Guillmette	A. J. Guillmette K	Edward Smith	Thomas Clancy	Richard M. Flynn
Keene*	16	Richard P. Gilbo	Lena F. Warren	Philip M. Patch F	Joseph F. Burke	Walter R. Messer	William T. Bridgham
Laconia	15	J. Oliva Huot 3-61	Kenneth R. Dunlap	Roland J. Morin F	Arnold O'Mara	Merle Sargent	Charles Dunleavy
Manchester . .	83	Josaphat T. Benoit 1-62	Michael J. Quinn	Armand E. Tetu A	Romeo F. Dusseault E	Edward J. Grady	F. P. McGranaghan
Nashua	35	Mario J. Vagge	Edward S. LeBlanc	Edward R. Benoit T	Joel B. Hill E	Albert Tanguay	Joseph L. Regan
Portsmouth* .	19		Thomas J. McDonough	Wilfred E. Young A	Nat S. Stevens	Frederick Crompton	Martin O. Betz
Rochester . . .	14	John Meader 1-62	Arlene D. Baker	Frederick Steadman A	George A. Nadeau	Ralph Seavey	Ernest J. Levesque

NEW JERSEY—90

Asbury Park*	17	Thomas F. Shebell 5-61	Mary V. Martin	Francis J. Mahoney T	W. Lester Nutt	Edw. G. Hutchinson	Maurice Fitzgerald
Atlantic City .	62	Joseph Altman 5-60	Bertram E. Whitman	B. M. Townsend C	William F. Casey	Zenus V. Mathis	Jerry Sullivan
Bayonne	77	Alfred Brady 5-63	John F. Lee	Alfred Brady F	Alexander Drogin E	Casimer Safner‡	Cornelius J. Carroll
Belleville . . .	32	Isadore J. Padula 5-62	Eugene G. Barnett	Francis H. McCoy T	Raymond Daly E	Carl Hundertpfund	George Spatz
Bergenfield . .	18	Hugh M. Gillson 1-64	H. Radford Beucler	Wesley Campbell T	John Kostelecky S	John Ferdinand	Kenneth J. Vehrkens
Bloomfield . .	49	Walter S. Steinmann 1-63	H. Joseph North	H. B. Gulden F	M. B. Huber	Harold Bailey	Fred Hess
Bridgeton . . .	18	John J. Spoltore 1-61	Louis Totoro	Norman H. Switzer C	Thomas A. Dailey	George Johnson	Frederick Semple
Burlington . . .	12	Charles G. Gillece 1-61	Elmer S. Gares	James C. Ayrers T	Albertus Hoffman	John Stansky	Peter J. Yuengling
Camden	125	Alfred R. Pierce 5-63	John D. Odorisio	William Shepp F	Frank Italiano		Gustav Koerner
Carteret	13	Edward J. Dolan 1-60	Patrick Potocnig	Alexander Comba T	Douglas Zenobia S	Andrew Lukasiuk	Charles Makwinski
Cliffside Park	17	Gerald A. Calabrese 1-62	Nicholas Castronuovo	Vincent T. McKenna T	Walter P. Okolita	James F. McGrath	John J. McEvoy
Clifton*	65	Stanley Zwier 5-62	Edith Marrion	David A. Doyle T	William Holster	John Zanet	
Collingswood .	16	Arthur E. Armitage 5-61	R. S. Wigfield	Arthur S. Wigfield T	William E. Collings S	Carl B. Rudderow	Frank McCart
Cranford tp . .	19	Ira D. Dorian 1-61	J. Walter Coffee	Dudley J. Croft T	Patrick J. Grall	Bernard A. Doyle	Lester W. Powell
Delaware tp . .	10		Margaret E. Wermuth	John F. Pyle	John Osler E	Harry Foulks	Frank G. Jones
Dover	11	John Roach, Jr. 1-62	Earl C. Nelson	John W. Wehman A	Raymond Sharp E	Joseph Lombardi	John J. Valley
Dumont	13	Joseph J. Hishop 4-61	John R. Zellweger	V. M. Terraciano T	Arthur J. Schafer	Nicholas Buongiorno	H. H. Allmers, Sr.
East Orange .	79	James W. Kelly, Jr. 1-61	Eleanor B. Vogt	J. Easton Williams A	William P. Reimer E	George J. Rebhan	John F. McGinty
East Paterson	15	John C. Yuhas 1-62	Michael S. Gemza	Julius Rubenstein F	Florio C. Job		Ralph Bloor
Edison tp . . .	16†	A. M. Yelencsics 4-61	Oscar Kause	Andrew Muller F	William Godwin	Joseph Simon	John Ellmyer
Elizabeth . . .	113	Steven J. Bercik 1-61	Thomas P. Luchio	Patrick F. McGann C	James McLevery E	Edward F. Deignan	Edward E. Flaherty
Englewood . . .	23	Austin N. Volk 1-62	Joseph T. Carney	Eugene S. Fisher A	James J. Smith	Edward T. Truslowe	Joseph A. Furey

Table XX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Ewing tp	17	Edward J. Leadem 3-61	William L. Nason	Gordon A. Philips F	Melvin Phillips E		William C. Forst, Jr.
Fair Lawn* . .	24	Richard Vander Plaat 5-60	Donald De Bruin	Louis Korb A	Samuel Greydanos	Jean Spenla	Louis J. Risacher
Fort Lee	12	John Kerwien 1-63	W. S. Corker	J. D. Van Epps, Jr. A	Jess Bruni	Helmut Mehling	Theodore Grieco
Garfield	28	Joseph Kobylarz 1-62	Vaclow Dombal	Gustav Deak F	Carmine T. Perrapato	Paul Babbalonia	Carmine Perrapato
Gloucester City	14	William G. Flexon 12-60	Edward Ronan	Howard J. Theckston F	John R. Murray	Walter E. Klaus	T. A. Winkelspecht
Hackensack* .	29	Walter E. Nowakowski 5-61	Ethel M. Hoyt	C. R. Featherstone C	Lester K. Fishbough	William C. Frodsham	Westervelt Demarest
Haddon tp . . .	12	William G. Rohrer 5-63	Mrs. E. Atkinson	Mrs. E. Atkinson K	William G. Rohrer	Edward Turner	William Gorman
Haddonfield . .	10	Albert Boyd Sharp 5-61	Raymond Wheeler‡	Ralph Newkirk C	Frederick S. Fox, Jr.	Russell Hunt	Joseph Briggs
Hamilton tp . .	41	Robert G. Martin 12-62	Frank A. Priest	Joseph J. Weber A	Philip S. May E		Philip F. Booz
Harrison	13	Frank E. Rodgers 1-61	Charles A. Farley	Harry J. McLynden T	Jos. A. Cundari E	Walter B. Tuite	Arthur R. Ford
Hawthorne . . .	15	Louis Bay, 2nd 5-64	George V. Grillo	James A. Kirkman T	John G. Rozeman	Louis J. Bay	Ryan Vander Valk
Hillside tp . . .	21	V. Wm. DiBuono C 1-61	Howard J. Bloy	William Ostermiller T	Joseph S. Fuhrmann	August H. Daviet, Sr.	
Hoboken	51	John J. Grogan 7-61	Arthur C. Malone	James F. Quinn F	Hugh A. McGuire	Patrick Carmody	William Christie‡
Irvington	59	William E. Lovell 5-62	Harold W. Philhower	F. F. Schoonover C	Harold F. Fredericks F	William E. Holleran	John R. Evans
Jersey City . .	299	Charles S. Witkowski 5-61	James Tumulty	James F. Murray F	August W. Heckman	Michael Burke	Austin J. Conley
Kearny	40	Joseph M. Healey 1-62	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Gerhardt A. Joa E	William G. Wandraw	Fred Wandras
Lakewood tp .	11	Victor E. Johnson 12-60	Stanley Brower	Lillian Bedell T	Lawrence Dzio	Albert Kesseler	William C. Poole
Linden	31	William J. Hurst	Francis H. Dann	Charles Valvano T	John Mesler	Joseph Falda	Charles H. Bettle
Lodi*	15	John Scibetta	Albert H. Branca M	Albert H. Branca M	Anthony Roma S	Robert Bruinooge	Paul A. Trocola
Long Branch .	23	Daniel J. Maher 5-60	Sanita J. Camassa	Raymond M. Brown F	John Angerio S	Edward Miller	Robert C. Gurley
Lyndhurst tp .	20	Wm. F. Gallagher 5-61	Fred O. Taub	Richard Ashton A	Harry Gutheil S	Albert Patterson	Howard Liddle
Madison	10	Earl J. Reddert 1-63	J. Penfield Lloyd	Mrs. Myra Aindow T	Oscar W. Van Auken	Robert L. Chambers	Martin P. Jennings
Maplewood tp .	25	Alan R. Kemp 1-61	Stephen Y. Ronnie	Stephen Y. Ronnie K	Walter A. Schaefer E	Louis Zimmer	Harold R. Dowd
Millburn tp . .	15	William B. Gero 1-63	Theodore L. Widmayer	Theo. L. Widmayer K	Levi Price E	J. Davis Hayes	Frank J. Stoeckle
Millville	16	Harry Klawitter 5-61	Conrad Waltman	Conrad Waltman K	Maxwell Barber E	Francis Wetstein	Samuel Fithian
Montclair . . .	44	William L. Dill 5-60	Roma E. Ives	Arthur Siegel C	C. W. Baskerville S	James P. Ferrara	Harry Knowles
Morristown . .	17	J. R. Manahan 1-61	Edward V. Ehlers	Dorothy F. Johnson T‡	George E. Burke	Elliott F. Lindquist	Eugene B. Bauer
Neptune tp . . .	14	Joseph A. Shafto 1-61	John W. Knox	Jonathan L. Hancox T	Lester Herbert S		S. William Maas
New Brunswick	39	Chester W. Paulus 5-63	Harry W. Dwyer	John E. Ferren C	Robert Kane E	Arthur C. Jaques	George Kane
Newark	439	Leo P. Carlin 7-62	Harry Reichenstein	William P. Schorn F	George W. Andress	Fred Waidelick‡	Frederick R. Lacey
North Arlington	16	Peter R. Tonner 1-61	Miss C. Shavinsky	Theodore Palinski T	Andrew J. Cerco	Clarence Morgan	John F. Eagan
North Bergen tp	42		Joseph Kelly	Wilbur L. Ross F		Warren Andes	John Schlicht
North Plainfield	13	Harold R. McCusker‡	Lucy Borman	Robert Pasch T	Francis S. Blifford E	Douglas DeNise	Ernest Polocce‡
Nutley	27	Harry W. Chenoweth 5-60	Mrs. F. E. Rutan	Robert Anderson F	John Lucy	Andrew Hutch	Charles J. Rummel
Orange	38	Russell A. Riley 5-62	Michael J. Donlon	Ernest Gerardo F	Nickolas Franco	Thomas Riley	Edward J. Burke
Passaic	58	Paul G. De Muro 5-63	Anthony C. Martini	Theodore C. Janeczek T	Ralph Sandor	William Kileen	Edward Boyko
Paterson	139	William H. Dilliston 1-61	Frank J. Sciro	Allan Mikola C	Harry L. Schoen	Joseph Bray	Daniel Murphy
Pensauken tp .	23	Eugene Raymond III 1-61	Gertrude E. Ruddick	Elmer E. Brown T	Harry Z. Matthews S	Samuel E. Stratton	Russell C. Walton
Perth Amboy .	41	James J. Flynn, Jr. 5-62	Philip P. Costello	John A. Mika C	Donald F Olsen	Joseph J. Breyta	John J. Swallick
Phillipsburg .	19	Arthur W. Paini 5-62	Francis B. Moule	John A. Reinhold T	Shipman R. Pursel E	Bernard G. Hughes	John W. Budd
Piscataway tp	10	Chester H. Lambert 1-61	Robert McCauley	Peter Bongiorno T	J. J. Zimmerman E		Matthew Lund
Plainfield . . .	42	Richard P. Dyckman 1-61	Fred Poegel	Bayard M. Manser F	J. A. Fleming, Jr. E	Florance F. Donovan	Arthur G. Phillips
Pleasantville .	12	W. Scott Ireland 1-61	Edward Valleau	Harvey Adams A	Lewis Lake E	Robert Lambert	W. H. Atkinson, Sr.

Princeton . . .	12	Raymond F. Male 1-62	Robert F. Mooney	Robert F. Mooney K	Arthur T. Brokaw E	James Pace	Raymond A. Mondone
Rahway	21	Robert E. Henderson 1-63	Robert W. Schrof	Gene Kenna C	Kenneth Ritchie E	James Stevens	Lawrence Coman
Red Bank . . .	13	George A. Gray 1-61	John Bryan	Edwin O. Lomerson T	John Larkin S	Walter England	George Clayton, Sr.
Ridgefield Park	12	Ross S. Vogt 5-60	Harold J. Jones	Carl Wright A	Anthony Zoda	Harold Hennessy	Elmer J. Thompson
Ridgewood* . .	17	Robert L. Olson 5-63	Wayne P. Mitchell	Wayne P. Mitchell M	Mervil Seely E	William Haldane	John Orr
Roselle	18		Mrs. Jean Krulish	Louis Bass F	Mort Leber	Elwood Johns	W. M. Personette
Roselle Park .	12	Arthur M. Dorfner 1-61	Victoria Crane	John Naffke T	V. T. Scopelleti	S. T. Mangan	Norman Olsen
Rutherford . .	17	G. H. Mallett 1-62	H. J. Landshof	S. D. Staples T	J. A. Ordway	G. Coleman	E. E. Biggelman
Sayreville . . .	10	Anthony J. Popowski 1-61	Mary C. Guilfoyle	Joseph D. Weber T	Herman G. Moselowitz	Raymond Betzler	Harry A. Olsen
Somerville . .	12	Walter F. Scott 1-62	Edith A. Varley	William Myers F	Ellsworth S. Van Fleet	Hugo Potter	Fred Eckhoff
South Orange .	15	William C. Kruse, Jr. 4-61	Mary S. Jenkins	Eugene G. Bailey T	Arthur L. Demarest E	Joseph F. Allen	T. Byron Fitzsimmons
South River . .	11	Edmund J. Luker 1-62	Wm. A. Reichenbach	Henry O. Schlegel T	Joseph Kunie S	Ralph Peterson	Matthew Zaleski
Summit	18	Ogden D. Gensemer 1-62	Harry C. Kates S	H. G. Fuchs T	J. Henry Negus	Thomas J. Murray	John Sayre
Teaneck tp* . .	34	Matthew Feldman 5-62	Clara Christensen	William Haeker F	Martial Kilmurray	William Lindsay	Cornelius Harte
Trenton	128	Arthur J. Holland 5-63	Stanley H. Maziarz	Charles J. Miller C	Donal J. Connelly	George Weigand	Louis F. Neese
Union tp	38	F. E. Buertuempfel 1-63	Mary E. Miller	Frederick J. Stefany A	William J. Buchanan S	Harold H. Denk	Jacob F. Denk
Union City . . .	56	Harry J. Thourot 5-62	Frank J. Hanna	John H. Stringham F	Peter LaMort E	Barney Korn	James J. Zuccaro
Verona	11		Clemens C. Kreuder	Miss Claire Boyle T	D. W. Carmichael E	Merle Bursette	Edwin D. Coffin
Vineland	30†	Frank J. Testa 7-60	Anna Castellini‡	John B. D'Ippolito C	Albert L. Stubee E	Thomas M. Dell	Carl W. Ford
Weehawken tp	15	C. F. Krause, Jr. 1-61	Joseph S. Mirabelli	C. F. Krause, Jr. F	Theodore Hanuszek	John J. Bradley	Edward J. Kirk
West New York	38	John J. Armellino 5-63	Raymond Gabriel	Lawrence Havey C	John Cendo	Charles Smith	Fred P. Roos
West Orange .	29	James J. Sheeran 5-62	Thurman J. Williams	James W. Clayton A	Louis Di Marzo, Jr. E	G. Leo Coleman	Thomas F. Mulvihill
Westfield . . .	21	H. Emerson Thomas 1-61	Jane F. D'Angelo	Bert L. Roeber T	Lindsay M. Collins E	Martin D. Burke	Albert Pfirrmann
Woodbridge tp	36	Frederick Adams 12-61	Joseph Dunigan	John Evanko F	John Evanko	Joseph Karnes	John R. Egan
Woodbury . . .	11	Henry W. Peterson 12-60	Alex G. Carson M	W. C. Wilkins, Jr. T	Samuel Scott	Albert R. Lutz	Ralph Braithwood

NEW MEXICO—7

Albuquerque* .	97	Maurice Sanchez C 4-62	Ida Malone	Harold Kious F	E. O. Betts	W. A. Westerfeld	Paul Shaver
Carlsbad	18	R. Dean Wait 4-60	Hoyt E. McMinn	Hoyt E. McMinn K	Duce Bivins E	Robert L. Stockwell	Luther T. Daniels
Clovis*	17	B. N. Hudnall	J. Wendell McCormick	J. W. McCormick K	Clay Thomas S	George Maddox	Ollie Damron
Hobbs*	14	Ed. Laughlin 4-60	Hazel F. Anderson	Nell F. Edwards T	Fred G. Baker	A. L. Conner	Harlon Howell
Las Cruces* .	12	James E. Neliegh 2-61	Gladys Hansen	George H. Sim F	Norman Cox	Juan Apodaca	Jim Flanagan
Roswell*	26	Bert Ballard 4-60	C. M. Woodbury M	W. M. Foster T	C. M. Woodbury M	George E. Daniels	L. O. Thompson, Jr.
Santa Fe* . . .	28	Leo T. Murphy	H. E. Valencia	H. E. Valencia K	Dean Miller E	Ellis Bauer	A. B. Martinez

NEW YORK—72

Albany	135	Erastus Corning, II 1-62	Joseph E. Gilmartin	Lawrence J. Ehrhardt C	Julius Akaestner, Jr. E	Michael J. Fleming	John P. Tuffey
Amsterdam . .	32	Frank J. Martuscello 1-64	John F. Cetnar	Richard H. Hayden T	William J. Cady	Samuel Polombo	Andrew J. Celmer
Auburn*	37	Maurice I. Schevaitz	William H. McKeon	Joseph W. Heywood C	Arthur J. Adams E	Luke J. Bergan	John T. Costello
Batavia*	18	Ronald L. Martin 4-61	Frank A. Corti	C. Richard Foote M	George A. Kandra	Harold J. Case	Stanley N. Smith
Beacon	14	Henry Kennelly 1-62	George Mordas	Daniel J. Mahoney F	Harold Brewer S	Richard TenEyck	Samuel J. Wood
Binghamton . .	81	John J. Burns 1-62	George R. Beers‡	John E. Bloomer C	Regis McNamara E	Gerald Ring	M. J. Hanafin
Buffalo	580	Frank A. Sedita 1-62	Joseph J. Cooley	Chester Kowal C	Francis J. Downing	William M. Daly	Frank N. Felicetta
Cohoes	21		George Bovin	Arthur E. Dufrense C	Joseph Archambeault	Harold Grogan	Joseph R. Garrett
Corning	17†	Joseph Nasser 1-63	Charles Hause	Ann Howland C	Philip Grannan E	J. A. Doolittle	R. J. Laurence
Cortland	18	Dr. N. J. Gabriel 1-62	Joseph C. Mack	Richard B. Sanders T	Yale L. Hughes	George W. Lang	Michael Canestaro
Dunkirk	18	Joseph Steger 1-62	Thomas Nowicki	Frank Janice T	Harold Stumpf	Donald Loeb	Richard M. Kinn
Elmira*	50	Edward A. Mooers 1-62	Edward L. Kelly	Louis E. Considine T	William Wasserstrom E	Benjamin F. Frall	Eugene F. Golden

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Endicott	20	E. Raymond Lee 1-64	Steve Kuracina	Steve Kuracina T	Nick English S	Paul L. Brown	Leon E. Coleman
Floral Park . .	18†	Leslie W. Carpenter 4-61	Charles J. Hartman	Charles J. Hartman K		Bruno J. Albertelli	Philip V. Maickel
Freeport	31†	Wm. F. Glacken 4-61	Robert L. Doxsee	L. D. B. Smith T	Harry J. Chuisano S	Arthur Burdette	Peter Elar
Fulton	14	Elon K. Rowlee 1-62	John F. Walsh, Sr.	Maruiee Shapiro T	Harry S. Andrews E	George W. Allen	Karl F. Stewart
Garden City . .	23†	William J. Maslanka 4-61	Robert D. Harrower	J. Wilson Jones T	Bernard J. Gorman	Alfred Kohart	S. J. Vandewater
Geneva	17	Harold M. Simpson 4-61	Lucille A. Wright	R. Gerald Peel T	Truman V. Baldwin E	Carlton J. Naegele	H. E. McDonough
Glen Cove . . .	21†	Joseph A. Suozzi	Madline Capobianco	Harvey Doxey F	Frank Festa	Edward McLoughlin	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls . .	20	J. Ward Russell 1-62	Elizabeth Thomas	Robert De Long C	C. Earl Reardon	Frank Preston	Charles W. Maileff
Gloversville .	24	Eugene S. Grover 1-62	Louis J. Coco	Elmer Longhenry T	Milton Wandel	Harold Maxson	John G. Farrell
Hempstead . .	32†	William O. Gulde 4-61	Lael Von Elm	Donald M. Hollman A	Frederick R. Rundle E	Eugene Pettit	John L. Feeley
Hornell	15	F. F. Wolfanger, Sr. 1-62	Lloyd Burdett	Richard E. Matthews T	Gerald E. Clancy	Francis V. Kinnerney	Carl R. Roosa
Hudson	12	John L. Kelly 1-62	Harry R. Deacon	Joseph D. May T	Howard V. Harding E	Conrad C. Scheu	John J. Sullivan
Ithaca	29†	Ralph C. Smith 1-62	George A. Blean	George A. Blean K	Francis J. Laverty	Charles Weaver	H. L. VanOstrand
Jamestown . .	43†	Carl F. Sanford 1-62	Clinton H. Watson	Donald W. Swanson C	Leonard A. Bergman	Charles R. Dorman	John Paladino
Johnson City .	19	William F. Ott, Sr. 1-62	Herbert Schaefer	Herbert Schaefer K	Walter Sleeper E	William Grace	Floyd Allen
Johnstown . . .	11	Donald B. Bellinger 1-62	Harvey Mansfield	Harvey Mansfield K	James J. Morrell E	John H. Walker	Joseph Cerrone
Kenmore	21†	George V. Allen 4-63	Clifford F. Lane	Clifford F. Lane K	Fred S. Creamer	Raymond J. Kirsch	Elmer A. Arnet
Kingston	30†	Edwin F. Radel 1-62	Raymond A. McAndrew	Orrie R. Riehl T	Charles J. Cole	James M. Brett	Robert F. Murphy
Lackawanna . .	29†	John C. Ogarek 1-62	Nicholas Haragos	Joseph Krause T	William Eagan	Harry Minich	Edmund V. Ryszka
Lockport	26†	Raymond J. Cothran 1-62	Kenneth F. Anderson	Walter C. Wiese, Sr. T	Alan P. Fulton	Daniel N. Haley	Joseph C. Chausse
Long Beach* .	23†		A. Di Paola	J. McCabe A	S. Schiffman E		T. Moriarty
Lynbrook . . .	19†	George Mangravite 4-63	Cecil A. Lyle	Bonno Ries T	Floyd Wilcox	John Thurman	Walter Waring
Mamaroneck*	17†	Joseph L. Dalfonso	Armand Gianunzio	Armand Gianunzio K	Ed. A. Langerfeld E	Ralph W. Robins	Jeremiah Geary
Massena	16†	Thomas S. Bushnell 4-61	Allen W. Russell	Frank M. Romeo T	Reginald Cross	William Reid	Thomas O'Neil
Middletown . .	23†	Raymond E. Swalm 1-62	Nicholas F. Vuolo	Nicholas F. Vuolo K	Kenneth B. Abt	John F. Walker	Russell Adgate
Mineola	20†	Stanley W. Krause 4-61	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt K	Frank J. Seaman	Richard Huber	
Mount Vernon	75†	P. R. Sirignano 1-64	Walter Meyer	N. J. Yannantuono C	Louis F. Nordone	A. W. Leggat	W. P. McDonald
New Rochelle*	72†	Stanley W. Church	Charles U. Combes	Arthur E. Wilson F	Edward H. Feldmann	Walter R. Bell	Ed. F. McCaffrey
New York . . .	7,892	Robert F. Wagner 1-62	Herman Katz	Lawrence E. Gerosa C	F. H. Zurmuhlen	Ed. F. Cavanagh, Jr.	Stephen P. Kennedy
Newark	10	R. L. Wilson 4-61	C. A. Hausman, Jr.	C. A. Hausman, Jr. K	R. J. Vanderbrook E	T. F. Richardson	E. J. Lawton
Newburgh* . .	32	Wm. D. Ryan	Lemma Crabtree	Kenneth Jones C	Wm. G. McEvilly	Wm. J. Coleman‡	John Tierney
Niagara Falls*	101†	Calvin L. Keller 1-63	James E. Collins	Eugene T. Creagh F	Lloyd F. Kniffin	Harold E. Palmatier	J. Milton Litchard
North Tonawanda	31†	Myles W. Joyce 1-62	Edward L. Bothwell	Leo B. Sparks T	Thomas Gosch	Raymond J. Kropp	P. F. Grimaldi
Ogdensburg . .	17†	Francis B. Burns 12-61	Simon Sargent	Erno Moore T	Ross Jermano E	Francis Cadieux	Leo P. LeBeau
Olean	23	Ivers J. Norton 1-62	Thomas R. Olson	Bernard J. Kenney A	C. H. Weatherell, Jr.	Fred B. Page	George E. Finger
Oneida	11†	A. V. Williams 12-61	Marie Whitcombe	Roger Whitmoyer A	A. T. Erenwein	John Myers	George A. Murphy
Oneonta	13†	James N. Georgeson	Daniel F. Dorritie	Thos. J. Natoli F	Clarence M. Taylor	Jos. M. Scanlon	Robt. J. Simmons
Ossining	18†	Jesse A. Collyer, Jr.	Lester M. Kimball	Lester M. Kimball K	H. Victor Cordy E	Michael Moran	Fred Kane
Oswego	23	Ralph Shapiro 1-62	James Cullinan	Edwin M. Allen F	Robert Turner	Monte Lass	John J. Reed
Peekskill . . .	18†	B. A. Moynahan 12-62	Douglas Rolfe	Harold Lent F	Robert Harrington E	Joseph Chicatano	Peter P. King
Plattsburgh . .	18†	John J. Tyrell 4-61	George E. Miller	J. Omer Laplante T	John Foley	Jeremiah K. Gervais	Clement J. Young
Port Chester .	25†	A. J. Zaccagnino 5-60	Frank S. Tarascio	B. J. Connolly T	Felix Fidelibus	Harold Branstrom	Fred C. Ponty
Poughkeepsie*	41	Victor Waryas 1-62	Howard Gibbs	Aubrey Coons F	Harold Dean	Irving Merrick	John L. Martin, Jr.

Rensselaer . .	11	C. A. Mc Nally 1-61	John H. Warden	John D. Dwyer A	Montgomery Barnard	Joseph Wendell	Charles Stewart
Rochester* . .	332	Peter Barry 1-62	Ralph B. Schauman	Emmett V. Norton C	John V. Lewis	George L. Holzschuh	William Winfield
Rockville Centre	25†	W. Harry Lister 4-63	Frank A. Ernst	Robt. T. Eichmann T	Charles P. Ketler	Edward Jaeger	Loyd Slade
Rome*	48†	Charles T. Lanigan 1-64	Bernard T. Concannon	Gregory F. Esposito A	Fred Tayntor	William M. Campbell	James C. Dunn
Rye	14†	Robert P. Hughes 1-63	R. Fred Talento	William E. Selzer C	William H. Graham	Harold Balls	Vincent J. Burke
Saratoga Springs	15	James E. Benton 1-62	Jerome V. Pitney	Owen Lewis F	John J. Cassidy S	Robert A. Carroll	Robert F. Flanagan
Scarsdale* . .	17†	David B. Mathias 4-60	Ethel M. Hyde	Ronald A. Craw T	Lowell J. Tooley	William J. Duhigg	James M. Lyons
Schenectady* .	92	Malcolm E. Ellis 1-64	Freeman K. Keller	Myles J. Burke F	John W. Nagle E	Edward M. Moffett	S. A. DuCharme
Syracuse	214†	Anthony A. Henninger 1-62	Edward R. Apps	H. Beaman Tremble F	Potter W. Kelly E	Harry J. Coon	Harold F. Kelly
Tonawanda . .	20†	Lloyd J. Long 1-62	John J. Cummings	Roland E. Martin T	Perry A. Wilson E	Wm. F. Schreiber	Clarence O. Luther
Troy*	72	Neil W. Kelleher 12-64	Robert Nold	L. J. Collins C	Ralph Champagne E	Carl Smith	James W. Doherty
Utica	102	Frank M. DuCan 12-61	Anthony DeGironemo	Thomas J. Nelson C	Gus. DeTragCia	James Mullen	Vincent La Fleur
Valley Stream	37†		F. G. Chalmers	F. A. Glemenz	Percy P. Sprague	Robert Bischop	
Watertown* . .	34	Wm. G. Lachenauer 1-65	Elizabeth Brior	Edward Lalone A	Ray Howard	Walter Schell	Ed Curtin
Watervliet* . .	15	Hugh F. Donnelly 1-64	Robert L. Diamond	William J. Riley F	Joseph H. Early M	Edward G. Hughes	Maurice J. Kennan
White Plains .	50†	Richard S. Hendey 1-62	Marjorie W. Kane	Gustav E. Olson F	Fred C. Brandes	Raymond J. Brady	Stewart J. Henry
Yonkers* . . .	178†	Kristen Kristensen 12-61	William Gray	John Carozza C	Albert Noonan	Andrew Gerlock	Milton E. Goldman

NORTH CAROLINA—30

Albemarle . . .	12	D. A. Moose 5-61	Henry T. Deane	Henry T. Deane T	R. P. Smith S	C. E. Morris	C. C. Tarleton
Ashvelle* . . .	53	Earl W. Eller	Margaret Simmons	Mary E. Eudy T	Chas. W. Dermid	J. C. Fitzgerald	A. R. Sluder
Burlington* . .	25	C. Almon McIver 5-61	R. P. Pope	R. P. Pope K	W. M. Garrison E	R. C. Fortune	A. H. Garner
Charlotte* . . .	134	James Saxon Smith 5-61	Lillian R. Hoffman	Geo. B. Livingston A	Leon C. Cheer, Jr. E	Donald S. Charles	Jesse R. James
Concord	16	James McCachern 6-61	J. P. Francis	J. P. Francis C	Walter F. Furr	C. L. Miller	A. L. Murr
Durham*	71	E. J. Evans 5-61	Elsie N. Jones	D. H. Umstead A	John A. Andrea E	C. L. Cox	W. W. Pleasants
Elizabeth City*	13	Levin B. Culpepper 7-61	H. K. Houtz	H. K. Houtz K	E. T. Hyman	Enoch Sanderlin	W. C. Owens
Fayetteville* .	35	Geo. B. Herndon 5-61	Louise W. Talbot	Louise W. Talbot K	D. J. Gore	Carl Cain	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia* . . .	34†	R. A. Ferguson 5-61	John T. Beam	T. W. States F	W. T. Cox E	John L. Farris	G. F. Peninger
Goldsboro* . .	21	Scott B. Berkeley	Ralph G. Jones	L. P. Benton, Jr. M	El Simmons S	C. Wesley Howell	H. A. Lane
Greensboro* .	74	George H. Roach 4-61	Hazel N. Burch	J. R. Holshouser F	H. L. Medford	C. W. Wyrick	P. B. Calhoun
Greenville* . .	17	S. Eugene West 5-61	H. H. Duncan	H. H. Duncan K	C. K. Beatty	George Gardner	S. G. Gibbs
Henderson . . .	11	C. V. Singleton 6-61	W. G. Royster	C. E. Greene F	T. D. Gupton	C. G. Ellis	C. C. Harris
Hickory*	19†	Julian G. Whitener 7-61	Margaret H. Baucom	Richard W. Mayo M	T. R. Morris, Jr. E	E. G. Moser	A. Glenn Buchanan
High Point* . .	40	Jess Washburn 5-61	Mrs. P. C. Smith	H. L. Crowe F	George Dean	C. S. Canady	C. C. Stoker
Kinston*	18	Guy Elliott	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath K	M. C. Croom S	J. T. Hailey	Marion Haskins
Lexington* . .	10	C. V. Sink 5-61	G. H. Aull, Jr.	R. L. Musgrave F	A. B. Cole	T. N. Owen	V. G. Price
Monroe*	10	Fred M. Wilson 5-61	Clara H. Smith	James E. Hinkel M	T. C. Dove E	J. A. Helms	A. A. Mauney
New Bern* . .	16	R. L. Stallings, Jr. 7-61	H. E. Russell	H. E. Russell K	Cedric M. Boyd	Cyril Edwards	J. E. Pearsall
Raleigh*	66	W. G. Enloe 7-61	Mary Lassiter	Clarence Pritchard F	Warren J. Mann	J. B. Keeter	Tom Davis
Reidsville* . .	12	D. R. Young 7-60	Numa R. Baker, Jr.	J. L. Womack M	W. E. Edons E	H. W. White	M. F. Loftis
Rocky Mount*	28	A. C. Mims 5-61	L. B. Aycock	L. B. Aycock A	Frank H. Cothran	W. B. Parrish	J. I. Nichols
Salisbury* . . .	20	E. Linwood Foil 5-61	J. W. Ellis	J. W. Ellis M	J. A. English	C. L. Burkett	D. L. Shuler
Sanford*	10	E. W. Fields 7-61	A. B. Harrington	T. P. Watson	A. C. Thomas S	J. O. Bridges	Joe B. Watson
Shelby	16	H. S. Woodson	Miss Reeves Forney	Miss Reeves Forney K	R. A. Spangler	James Reid	W. K. Hardin
Statesville* . .	17	J. Garner Bagnal 5-61	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy K	James E. Blue	Frank Crowson	W. T. Ivey
Thomasville* .	11	George L. Hundley 5-61	Eva Jones	Eva Jones K	L. E. Honeycutt	Lindsay Loftin	Paul M. Shore
Wilmington* .	45	E. S. Capps 5-61	Mary B. Southerland	D. B. Padgett A	R. F. Coleman, Jr. E	J. A. West	J. J. Padrick
Wilson*	23	John D. Wilson 1-61	Troy T. Lynn	Troy T. Lynn K	J. S. Goodman, Jr.	Tyrus Bissett	Albert A. Privette

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Winston-Salem*	88	M. C. Kurfees 5-61	R. L. Dixon F	R. L. Dixon F	R. W. Neilson	E. M. Dixon	J. I. Waller
NORTH DAKOTA—5							
Bismarck	19	Evan E. Lips 4-62	Tom Baker	Tom Baker K	E. J. Booth E	Harry Homan	Gorden Kern‡
Fargo	38	Herschel Lashkowitz C 4-62		Wm. G. Johnson A	W. Park Tarbell E	Fred Saefke	J. Walter Olson
Grand Forks*	27	Oscar Lunseth 4-60	Harold Martin	Ray Niles F	A. F. Hulteng		R. H. Jagd
Jamestown	11	Wm. Westley 4-61	F. P. Gilronan A	F. P. Gilronan A	Donald Wenaas E	Percy Wellman	Wm. M. Bennett
Minot*	22	W. M. Harrington 4-62		R. E. Barcus A	W. Vernon Fahy	Gilbert C. Malek	W. L. Trout
OHIO—79							
Akron	275	Leo Berg 1-62		Frank Vogel F	Leo Walter	Gerald Vernotzy	Harry Whiddon
Alliance	26	David Mainwaring 1-62	Joseph B. Harbert	Joseph B. Harbert K	Wilbur Sponseller E	Milo Sights, Sr.	A. O. Lower
Ashland	14	Don T. Hostettler	R. H. Moore F	R. H. Moore F	Melvin Bauer E	Bernard Johnson	Harry Smith
Ashtabula	24		Nelma I. Rinto A	Nelma I. Rinto A	Joseph Candela E	A. T. Rohl	
Athens	12	Kenneth W. Lands 12-61	H. Fillmer	Florence Davis A	Art Coon	Charles Dalton	Joseph B. Grogan
Barberton	28	Catherine R. Dobbs	Donald J. Seifert T	R. E. Flickinger A	Carrol P. Allard E	Luther Culbertson	Martin Seryak
Bellaire	13	A. G. DeMarco 1-62	Ellen C. Voellinger	Chas. A. Linch A	J. W. Belt	Chas. Jewell, Jr.	Edward R. Good
Bellefontaine	10	Garnet E. Gregg 1-62	Paul Watkins	Carolyn D. Kerns A	Merle Baxley	George Young	Donald Woodruff
Berea	12	E. R. Quackenbush 1-62	Curtis H. Chapman A	Curtis H. Chapman K	Joseph Skodis	Ronald H. Galrick	A. L. Yanke
Bexley	12	Wm. A. Schneider 1-64	Ralph Linscott	Ralph Linscott T	W. A. Montgomery S		R. E. McNamee
Bowling Green	12	F. Gus Skibbie 1-62	Clarence M. Kindler	Mrs. Lenore Klever A	D. T. McKnight	Morrie E. Instone	John L. Vail
Bucyrus	10	Rollen L. Koons 1-62	Joe M. Royer A	Joe M. Royer A	W. Harold Wilson		A. L. Stuckert
Cambridge	15	Russell B. Diehl 12-61	Paula Phillips	Carl M. Oshe A	A. Van Beach	Robert W. Rose	Harry W. Watkins
Campbell	13	Joseph Vrabell 1-62	Robert Wilson	Pauline Clement A	Theodore Dastoli E	Julius Torok	John Putko
Canton	117	Charles L. Babcock 1-62		Joe DuBar A	Leroy Luke E	Wm. Roche	J. B. Quilligan
Chillicothe*	20	Dr. Nicholas H. Holmes	J. K. Budell	B. J. Stacey F	James P. Rice	F. W. Irwin	G. W. Rice
Cincinnati*	504	Donald D. Clancy 12-61	Charles McHugh	J. G. Flick F	W. C. Wichman	Dan F. Vogel	S. R. Schrotel
Cleveland	915	A. J. Celebrezze 11-61	Thad Fusco	Edward C. Knuth F	Louis L. Drasler	Elmer M. Cain	Frank W. Story
Cleveland Hgts.*	59	Kenneth S. Nash 4-61	Edward Schuele F	Edward Schuele F	Ray Martin M	Frank L. Veasley	Edward F. Gaffney
Columbus	376	W. Ralston Westlake 1-64	Russell D. Drake	C. Wayne Freeman F	Ernest H. Stork	Walter Strickfadden	George Scholer
Conneaut	10	L. R. Naylar 12-61	Michael Arcaro	Robert Leach T		L. F. Stevens	John W. Sanford
Coshocton	12	Alfred J. Riley 1-62	Norman H. Lewis	Homer W. Derby F	Clyde W. Johnston	Walter W. Weaver	R. M. Schumaker
Cuyahoga Falls	29	Emmett R. Wolfe 1-62	Duane N. Scott A	Duane N. Scott A	Walter D. Moulton E	Myron Harrington	Manzo Preston
Dayton*	244	R. Wm. Patterson 1-62	Oscar F. Mauch	Winton Parent F	Whitney Shartzer	Forrest Lucas	Paul Price
Defiance	11	William E. Daoust 1-61	Eugene D. Williams		Theodore G. Blue E	Harvey Hughes	C. D. Nestleroad
Delaware*	12	Henry W. Wolf 12-61	Russell E. Bayliff	Kenneth R. Bachtel F	Donald E. Mackley	Wilbur Bills	D. M. Morris
East Cleveland*	40	Frank H. Fellows 1-64	Grand T. Apthorp F	Grant T. Apthorp F	Malcolm S. Douglas E	Fred W. Lange	Horace S. Weaver
East Liverpool	24	Bert Goodballet 1-62	L. C. Applegate A	L. C. Applegate A	Geo. Bloomgren E	Charles Bryan	A. J. Radeschi
Elyria	30	Oscar G. Dunn 12-62	Robert J. Corts	Ellsworth J. Alheit C	Dale C. Kellogg	W. N. Bates	Maurice C. Flood
Euclid	41	Kenneth J. Sims 1-65	Anthony B. Baldwin F	Anthony B. Baldwin F	Le Roy G. Williams E	George R. Langa	Ernest C. Peters
Findlay	24	Wm. J. Carlin 1-63	Reva Schimmel	H. H. Smith A	C. W. Cain	Home Johnson	Wayne Ethell
Fostoria	14	Ray C. Coburn 12-62	James Guernsey	Harry Mosier A	George Peeler	Tim Walsh	J. C. Meek
Fremont	17	C. W. Auxter 1-62	Donna G. Baumann A	Donna G. Baumann K	Richard D. Maier	Urban A. Myers	Myron F. Bork

Garfield Heights	22	Neil E. Bowler 1-63	Alfred L. Vapenik T	Alfred L. Vapenik F	Harley E. Gardell	A. E. Provenzano	W. A. Schieberl
Girard	10	John De Prilia 1-62	Dorothy Goreme A	Dorothy Goreme A	Phil Cutella	Norman Weaver	W. R. Flory
Hamilton* . . .	58	Robert L. Bartels 1-61	Adele Edmonds	Chas. T. Rupert F	Jack B. Kirsch	G. L. Schlotterbeck	A. J. Osborne
Ironton*	16		Reoma E. Hopkins	S. C. Borland A	Ernest C. Cooke E	John McGerty	Harold F. Haas
Kent	12	Redmond Greer 1-62	Mrs. Ralph Krakora S	Francis J. Kerwin A	W. A. Beans	Fred J. Miller	Firmin R. Grubb
Kettering* . . .	38†		Paula Patton F	Paul Sutton F	Edward F. Roubal E	Robert Myers	John Shryock
Lakewood . . .	68	Frank P. Celeste 1-64	Henry A. Rees F	Henry A. Rees F	Harlan F. Bartels F	Jay V. Redmond	F. E. Stephens
Lancaster . . .	24	J. Harvey Weis 4-61	Rosannah Barnes A	Rosannah Barnes A	Walter Graf E	Walter Myers	Sam Hussler
Lima	50	Clyde Welty 12-61	Edith Anderson	G. A. Burgoon A	H. C. Hollinger E	Walter L. Hydaker	Donald E. Miller
Lorain	51	John C. Jaworski 12-61	Frank Gall	J. Mitock A	Pete Goohs	A. Nickley	Frank L. Pawlak
Mansfield . . .	44	Robert S. Lemley 1-61		Tom Hoffman A	J. J. Schwab	J. S. Steele	C. W. Kyler
Maple Heights	16	Walter K. Maser 12-61	John Wetzel	John Wetzel K	H. Damar Trefsger	Edw. J. Prasek	Edw. J. Prasek
Marietta	16	Don L. Curtis 1-62	Mrs. Audry Swan	N. L. Lafaber A	Don L. Brooker	D. E. Drennen	Thomas B. Sprague
Marion	34	Karl Dune 1-62	Alta Scheehe	Elmer Shaw A	Tom Taylor E	Kenneth Wakely	Justin Corneley
Martins Ferry	13	John Laslo 12-61	Wm. R. Mandry A	Wm. R. Mandry A		J. O. Kirkpatrick	J. W. Muhleman
Massillon . . .	30	Archie R. Brinker 1-62	Glydes Kilper A	Glydes Kilper K	James A. Bower	Donald Simon	Glenn Keller
Middletown* .	34	William Donham 1-62	Doris K. Schnecker	Harry E. Newlin F	C. A. Boeke	William Fishbaugh	Joseph Blackmore
Mount Vernon	12	Phillip G. Mauger 1-63	Virginia Lewis A	Virginia Lewis A	Richard L. Moffitt E	C. L. White	Wm. M. Kelly
New Philadelphia	13	Harold W. Evans 12-61	Mrs. Mabel Hoy	Robert O. Stemple A	George Rosenberry	Glen Heck	Louis J. Clark
Newark	34	Richard V. Fortune 1-62	Rosemary Pritchard	George Buchanan A	Kenneth McMillen S	Harry Hannum	Lester Hall
Niles	17	T. R. Smith 1-62	P. J. Sullivan A	P. J. Sullivan A	G. P. Fisher E	G. Neiss	J. Ross
Norwood	35	Joseph W. Shea, Jr. 1-62	Walter Pfeifer	Ralph J. Gels A	Charles Harmon E	Thomas Fisher	Charles W. Fritz
Painesville* .	14	Robert H. McGregor	C. V. Boudreaux	C. V. Boudreaux K	Charles R. North E	E. Claude Tuthill	Andrew E. Ivary
Parma	29	Sylvester Augustine 12-61	Mark Lynett	Joseph Gatz A	Edward L. Davis	Robert Koch	Lester A. Roeper
Piqua*	17	Jack D. Wilson 1-60	William Fox	Edgar I. Gerhard F	Gordon H. Hill	Arthur B. Russell	Earl McClannan
Portsmouth* .	37	Paul E. Flohr 1-62	Evangeline Justine	J. D. Williams A	C. S. Stevenson E	Anton W. Staker	Robert M. Edwards
Rocky River .	11	Joseph M. Poe 1-62	Clyde W. Brown A	Clyde W. Brown A	Edward J. Connell	Charles R. Duggan	Robert Kelley
Salem	13	Dean B. Cranmer 1-62	Robert Thewtan	Helen Coyne A	Richard McConnor	Clarence Wright	Martin Lutsch, Jr.
Sandusky* . . .	29	J. G. G. Frost P	Virginia Schaefer	Lynn G. Rosino T	E. E. Hartung E	Paul Bing	Jack Darby
Shaker Heights	28	Wilson G. Stapleton 1-64	Robert C. Beth F	Robert C. Beth F	Rudy Rife	Merle M. Hand	Carl R. Longstreet
Sidney*	11	Robert Kaser 1-62	Alma Jean Wells	Donald Young F	Wilford Simons S	Donald Kies	John Warner
South Euclid .	15	George J. Urban 1-64	Lester L. Askue F	Lester L. Askue F	M. Montagano S	Wm. Fibich	Martin Schmies
Springfield* . .	79	A. Edward Patmos P 1-62	Wilma Stewart	Arthur Hohlmayer F	Fred Hughes	Willard Compton	Lawrence A. Abbott
Steubenville . .	36	S. S. McCormick 1-62	James O'Leary	Thomas J. McDonald A	Fred G. Owesney	Ralph Lonetto	Ross H. Cunningham
Struthers . . .	12	Harold L. Milligan 1-62	Fred C. Delost	M. G. Orenic, Jr. A	Thordore T. Dastoli E	Sam Richards	G. W. Sickafuse
Tiffin	19		Barbara Wittman	Mildred Beidlemann A	Robert M. Harger	Ralph P. McElheny	Harold J. Fraley
Toledo*	304	Michael J. Damas 12-61	Carl F. Dietenbach	Hugh W. MacPhie F	Leonard Leis	Arnold Papenhagen	Anthony A. Bosch
Troy	11	Raymond D. Steinmetz 1-61	H. H. Tamplin A	H. H. Tamplin A	Homer E. Anderson	John Kessler	John C. Hennessey
University Hgts.	12	Earl W. Aurelius 1-62	Jean Lloyd Keller F	Jean Lloyd Keller F	Harold Avery S	Richard J. Benjamin	Harry A. Gaffney
Van Wert . . .	10	C. Dan Pennell 12-61	Elmer Draving	John A. Jones A	Eldon Long	Robert G. Cryer	Lynn Kennedy
Warren	50	Walter Pestrak 1-62	Carria Lovitt A	Carria Lovitt K	Reed Stump E	George Mock	Manley R. English
Wash. Ct. House*	11	Robert Sanderson P	Clarence Christman A	C. A. Christman, Jr. A	Clyde R. Smith S	George R. Hall	D. Vaiden Long
Wooster	14	William Lytle 1-62	Mar McLarren	Jack Fisher T	Walter Brenneman	Lloyd Eberhart	Ken E. Walters
Xenia*	13		Arthur S. Curlett	Arthur S. Curlett K	D. Robert Conrad	Walter T. Buffington	Robert Killeen
Youngstown . .	168	Frank R. Franko 1-62	John H. Lemon	Abe Harshman F	J. P. Richley E	Joseph Flask	Pete S. Venorsky
Zanesville* . .	40		Mrs. Bess Wetherald	J. T. Knowlton T	Fred E. Hardy	K. K. Kerner	George Hodgson

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
OKLAHOMA—23							
Ada*	16	A. L. Shirley	Tom Grant	Tom Grant K	C. B. Oliver S	Dudley Young	Homer Gosnell
Ardmore*	18	G. P. Selvidge, Jr. 5-61	Tom H. Hefley	Tom H. Hefley K	Ray A. Drain E	James Ozment	W. O. Welch
Bartlesville*	19	W. A. Hensley	Oleta Martin	Oleta Martin K	David Farrington E	Gerald Vaughn	W. J. Jarvis
Chickasha*	16	Jack Linn 3-60	Mrs. Donna Jones	T. R. McCasling M	Carl Palmer S	Bill Suddarth	Roy A. Carman
Duncan*	15	Wayne Holden 5-61	T. E. Capp	T. E. Capp K	W. M. Trotter E	C. C. Lawson	W. V. Zachary
Durant*	11	Jack Ridgway 5-62	Jessie Duncan	David Webb A	R. C. Dohe E	Bud Wyatt	Neel Bolin
El Reno*	11	Otis Cox 4-62	Erma Myers		John Boblyer S	LeRoy Searcy	N. E. Douglas
Enid*	36	Bryson P. Berry 5-61	Clint O. Thrasher	Clint O. Thrasher K	Waldo M. Porr E	A. W. Lang	Dale P. Moxley
Guthrie*	10	Preston Walker 5-61	Stanley B. West	Marley A. Smith T	Ernest R. Latchaw S	Melvin R. Daniels	Virgil L. Fisher
Lawton	35	C. R. Ellsworth 5-61	R. M. Dodson	Nettie Pippin T		Harris Hancock	Col. J. L. Rhodes
McAlester*	18	Fritz Neill 5-60	Sue Peckio	C. Hugh Coleman T	William Reed	John Scoggins	Elmer Durant
Miami	12	H. A. Andrews 5-61	E. C. Wright	M. D. Spohn T	Geo. Speer S	J. R. Huxall	R. H. Fain
Midwest City*	10	Orville Mathews 5-60	Dale Baker	Dale Baker K	F. E. Withrow E	M. W. Johnson	O. P. Bawcum
Muskogee*	37	Lyman B. Beard 5-60	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	J. R. Keeth E	Ray Jordan	Ernest Wehba
Norman*	27	Mrs. June Benson 5-60	Dorwin K. Wilcox	Dorwin K. Wilcox K	George H. Peden	Herman A. Watson	Robert R. Lester
Oklahoma City*	244	James H. Norick 4-63	Orvin Crist	R. T. Luttrell F	Woodrow W. Baker	Haskell Graves	Joy J. Bergman
Okmulgee*	18	T. P. Gilmer	Charles R. Poulton	Charles R. Poulton K	Ernest Skinner E	T. C. McGowin	James A. Sparks
Ponca City*	20	F. A. Jennings 5-62	C. P. Pitts	C. E. Norton T	James L. Slade E	Kenneth A. Long	Earl Lane
Sapulpa*	13	Louis A. Martin 5-60	John S. Egan	A. H. Chapman A	Weldon H. Howard E	Jack Wilson	Ray L. Sutton
Seminole	12	Charles Sims 5-61	Herman C. Sullivan	Herman C. Sullivan K	Homer M. Montgomery	John Thomas	Lester Bush
Shawnee*	23	Adam F. Hornbeck 5-60	S. V. Flynt	W. B. Moran M	G. A. Jones	Ray Whitecotton	Ernie Coleman
Stillwater	20	A. B. Alcott 5-61	Jake Hesser	Jake Hesser K	M. M. McDaniel E	Max Peery	Ralph L. White
Tulsa	183	Jas. L. Maxwell 5-60	A. Jackson Lawrence A	A. Jackson Lawrence A	Wm. Wooten E	G. L. Sartain	Joe McGuire
OREGON—11							
Albany*	10	W. L. Fitzpatrick 12-61	Ernest W. Isham R	Ernest W. Isham K	Frank Uhrhammer S	Don H. Hayne	Ray H. Maddy
Astoria*	12	Harry M. Steinbock 1-62	Dale F. Curry F	Dale F. Curry F	Raymond Ala‡	Wayne Osterby	Gerald Arrington
Bend*	11	William E. Miller 1-61	Julia S. Johnson R	Julia S. Johnson K	W. P. Drost S	Vernon Carlon	John T. Truett
Corvallis*	16	Gordon Harris 1-63	George Simerville R	George Simerville K	V. L. Goodnight E	Lester Edmonson	Cecil Fruitt
Eugene*	36	Edwin E. Cone 1-61	Daniel O. Potter F	Daniel O. Potter F	Donald Allen	E. L. Smith	Harold A. Ellsworth
Klamath Falls*	16	Lawrence E. Slater 1-61	Rosie Keller	Leola F. Heilbronner T	Paul V. Hamblin S	LeRoy Rowe	Charles Howard
Medford*	19†	John W. Snider 1-61	Darrell Huson R	Darrell Huson K	Vernon Thorpe E	Gordon Barker	Charles Champlin
Pendleton*	12	Norman G. Gorfkle 1-61	Marjorie E. Dagwell R	Marjorie E. Dagwell K	Anton Groh E	Wm. R. Batchelor	Ernest E. Gallaher
Portland	374	Terry D. Schrunk 12-60	Ray Smith A	Ray Smith A	Lionel H. Rosenthal E	H. E. Simpson	W. J. Hilbruner
Salem*	45†	R. F. Bonesteele 1-61	Alfred Mundt R	H. D. Brandvold F	J. Harold Davis E	Robert Mills	Clyde A. Warren
Springfield*	12†	Edw. C. Harms 1-61	William E. Mansell	William E. Mansell K	L. T. Eison E	Harry R. Krieger	Floyd L. Clower
PENNSYLVANIA—118							
Abington tp	50†	Eugene S. Riley 1-62	A. Russell Parkhouse	A. Russell Parkhouse T	E. A. Bitting	John Manzinger	A. G. Streeper
Aliquippa	26	James Bruno B 1-62	John Mihalic S	John Mihalic S	W. Colonna	Ernest Klober	C. J. Sorok
Allentown	107	John T. Gross 1-64	George W. Kistler	William S. Ritter F	Earle Meckley	Charles B. O'Donnell	Walter C. Wickert

Altoona	77	Roy F. Thompson 1-64	Fred Walker	Chester Burket F	Harry Penny	Samuel Ake	V. E. Rouzer
Ambridge . . .	16	Walter Panek B 1-62	Joseph Rodio	Joseph Rodio	Alex Firich S	W. B. Krol	A. H. Bires
Arnold	10	Alfred Colaianni 1-64	Orazio Lanfaloni	Joanna Peltz T	Pete Mallick	Casmire Gentile	Herman Ricchiuto
Beaver Falls .	17	John Buksa 1-62	Charles J. Piuri	Raymond G. Thumm F	Charles M. Andrews E	Edwin Phillips	Martin E. Breit
Bellevue	12	R. J. Ludwig 1-62	E. F. Baker S	C. E. Braden T	E. J. McClain, Jr. S	G. J. Kimberlin	R. A. Morcroft
Bensalem tp .	22†						
Berwick	14	Roy Cropp 1-62	D. Wm. Arndt S	D. Wm. Arndt K	George R. Lowery S	George Coffman	Harry C. Peterson
Bethel*	21†	James C. Simmons	Ralph D. Bowen M	Ralph D. Bowen M	Louis Campbell S		John V. Miskunas
Bethlehem . . .	74†	Earl E. Schaffer 1-62	Bertram L. Nagle	J. F. McLernon C	A. N. Wiegner E	John L. Schweder	Raymond R. Rueter
Bloomsburg . .	11	Joseph C. Conner 1-62	Paul D. Jacobs	W. Edward Fisher T	C. Dison White S	Charles Whitenight	Clair R. Collins
Braddock . . .	16	Michael J. Swersey 1-62	J. J. O'Hara S	J. J. O'Hara S	Steve Loporsky	John Morenzi	Edward Goldstein
Bradford	17	John A. Still 1-64	Lloyd A. Schoolmaster	Charles R. Conaway F	Robert H. Rizzutti E	Edward Brophy	A. J. Palazetti
Brentwood . . .	13	A. G. Kaufmann 1-62	David Yeager	Gilbert J. Snyder F	L. White	R. P. Bauman	A. H. Slenkamp
Bristol*	13	Anthony Niccoletti 1-62	Ira M. Gates M	Ira M. Gates M	Livingston Joyce E	Clifford Hagerman	Vincent Faragalli
Butler	23	Harry F. Petter 1-61	Phillip O. Miller	William Hulton F	Louis Loutzenhiser	Joseph Langland	Nick Nohach
Canonsburg . .	12	Fred A. Caruso B 2-61	Ronald White	Terrance Verakis A	Anthony De Fife	Edward Briceland	N. K. Lesniakowski
Carbondale . .	16	Frank L. Howard 1-64	Thos. A. Boles			Joseph C. Healey	Thomas J. Scalzo
Carlisle* . . .	17	Harry P. Breen 1-62	Sarah E. Coover	Ivan L. Carter, Jr. M	Maurice Hill S	Ray Kelley	Edward F. Still
Carnegie	12	T. T. Coyne 1-64	Edward L. Reczek	M. Varlinsky T	Paul C. Swiech E	M. F. Schulte	John J. Baird
Chambersburg	17	Ray. K. Roff, Jr. 12-61	George B. Jacobs	George B. Jacobs K	Robert Monn	Harry Rock	J. B. Schlichter
Cheltenham tp*	35†		Harold C. Pike M	Austin C. Sirms T	Ralph Morgan	Owen P. Adams	S. C. Johnston
Chester	66	Joseph L. Eyre 1-65	Richard Larkin	James Gorbey F	Clarence Smedley	H. L. Harper	Howard H. Winfree
Clairton	20	Kenneth L. Stilley 1-62	William R. Miller	Steve Honeygosky F	George G. Margette F	Thomas Gregg	Peter P. Orsini
Coal tp	17	Torrence Spotts P 1-62	Mrs. M. E. Evans	Thomas L. Sanders T	Robert Weary E	Harold Kopp, Sr.	William Shuey
Coatesville . .	14	Jacob H. Wagner 1-64	Frank P. Pennegar		John H. Koehler, Jr. E	Walter R. Minker	James G. Dougherty
Columbia . . .	12	John Spicer B 1-62	Edward Dinkle	Al Droege F		James Millar	Eugene H. McManus
Connellsville .	13	R. P. McLuckey 1-62	E. J. Touchet	R. W. Reed F	Clyde Rude	Kenneth Haynes	Paul Sandusky
Conshohoken .	11						
Coraopolis . .	10	Dominic DeRusso 1-62	Edward N. Weaver	Edward N. Weaver K	Frank Stemmler S	Harry Barker	John J. Brush
Darby	13	Alex Abbot B 1-62	William Purfield	William Purfield K	Salvatore Cresta S	Charles Bonsall	John Buley
Donora	12	Albert P. Delsandro 1-62	Thomas E. Petrus S	Joseph Polkabla T	John Duda, Jr. S	John Volk	John Pykosh
Dormont* . . .	13	James K. K. Smith 1-62	Mrs. Ora L. Thomas M	Mrs. Ora L. Thomas M	Thos. H. Madden S	Kenneth E. Parker	Ralph B. Miller
Du Bois	11	Paul G. Reitz 1-62	Edna V. Johnson	R. J. Swallor F	Frank Kosempa	Frank Winslow	John P. Rokosky
Dunmore	20	Martin F. Monahan B	James E. Hennigan	Thomas J. Dougherty T	Anthony M. Gatto S	Martin Fitzpatrick	Edward Conway
Duquesne . . .	18	Frank Kopriver, Jr. 1-61	Donald R. Septer	Edward X. Foster F	Frank Kopriver, Jr.	Patrick Carr	Walter Weir
Easton	36	Geo. S. Smith, MD. 1-64	Chester E. Rogers	Charles S. Morrison F	Ernest J. May E	George T. Keller	Vincent J. Gallo
Ellwood City*	13	J. A. McCandless 1-62	Ethel F. Rodgers	Homer Garwig A	Eugene Bleakney	C. V. Rodgers	Clark W. Ricer
Erie	131	Arthur J. Gardner 1-62	Eugene Craney	Geo. J. Brabender F	Robert A. Steytler E	Peter J. Kuhn	Edward V. Williams
Farrell	14	John E. Giroski 1-64	John Pandza	W. E. DeCapua F	Anton Bauer	Andrew Kaliney	Albert Timparo
Franklin (Venango Co.)	10	Forest B. Irwin 1-62	Lloyd A. Arnold	James E. King F	John McK. Snow, Jr. E	Alfred William Hanna	Raymond J. Brown
Greensburg . .	17	Homer R. Ruffner 1-64	James K. Seacrist	Frank G. Reamer T	Robert A. Ramsay E	John E. Hutchinson	Wm. Wolinsky
Hanover* . . .	14		Miss E. Ackerman S	Horace Thoman T	Philip Blazer	John Fuhrman	John Berkheimer
Hanover tp . .	15	James McCarthy P	Andrew Garber	Joseph Kasenchak T	John J. Callahan E	Frank Cunningham	Herbert Woodeshick
Harrisburg . .	90	Nolan F. Ziegler 1-64	Lawrence T. Burns	George F. Keys T	Robert Andrews E	Robert Houseal	Russell Shott
Harrison tp . .	15		Chester A. Grove S	Chester A. Grove S	John Adrian S		Alex Sosinski
Haverford tp .	40		H. A. Fritschman S	Jos. L. Breunan T	Walter A. Thompson E		Jas. F. Hartness
Hazleton	35	Thomas Capparell 1-62	Florence M. West	M. S. Specht T	Paul Lamont E	Paul E. Ziegler	Steve Havrilla

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Homestead	10		Alex E. Ackley	Rudolph Casser	John C. Macko	Albert Kozar	James Armstrong
Indiana*	12	G. W. Marbach B 1-62	A. B. Ansley	A. B. Ansley K		Wm. A. Simpson	H. H. Owens
Jeannette	16	Harold W. Kealey 1-62	J. Claire Manson	J. Claire Manson K	Michael A. Riehl	Elmer Ruettger	Charles E. Walter
Johnstown	63	George R. Walter 1-64	John J. Cullen	E. R. Schellhammer F	Frank L. Gardner E	Carl A. Stager	Chas. R. Griffith
Kingston	21	William I. Martin	Thomas J. Reese S	Thomas J. Reese K	Henry Avery	Ralph Schmoll	Edris G. Williams
Lancaster	64	Thomas J. Monaghan 1-62	Jeanette Pontz	Joseph T. Fasnacht F	J. Haines Shertzer E	Edward Koerkle	William Herschner
Lansdowne*	12	Albert S. Beers, Jr. 1-62	Clarence H. Fox S	Clarence H. Fox S	F. K. Roberts M	George E. Reif	W. H. Hamilton
Latrobe	12	V. B. Stader, Jr. B 1-62	Victor E. Lynch	Jas. V. Blazek‡	John Busch S	Earl S. Dalton	Chester A. College
Lebanon	31†	Richard D. Schreiber 1-64	Mervin P. Light	Stanley L. Kettering T	Frank L. Gardner E	Frank Ceresini	Lloyd E. Wolfe
Lewistown*	14	John J. Lawler B 1-62	Bernard F. Smith M	Bernard F. Smith M	Bernard F. Smith M	Harry E. Sheaffer	Howard O. Landis
Lock Haven	11	Douglas H. Peddie 1-64	William Hollis	R. F. Seitzer F	W. C. Cowher	C. Pfenninger	Ray E. Merritts
Lower Merion tp*	49	Herbert J. Painter P 1-62	Alfred O. Mueller S	Thos. B. Fulweiler F	Clarence E. Stone E	James W. Mullin	G. A. McLaughlin
McKees Rocks	16	David Hershman 12-61	Fred Kwaitek	Dick Pike T	John Rethorik	Thomas Cairns	Joseph Thompson
McKeesport	53†	Andrew J. Jakomas 1-62	Loretta Shannon‡	Albert Elko T	James S. Fiedler E	Robert Kaplan	James McDermott
Mahanoy City	11	P. J. Foley B 12-61	Harry S. Williams S	E. S. Fletcher, Sr. T	George Heffner S	John Keim	A. P. McLaughlin
Meadville	19	George X. Simonetta 1-62	G. Stanley Maxwell	F. Daniel Leary F	Robert Christie	Fred Carman	Edward C. Gibson
Millcreek tp	26†	Ross H. Wilkins C 2-61	S. A. Thaler	S. A. Thaler K	K. L. Page E		Joseph Marshall
Monessen	18	Hugo J. Parente 1-62	Gerald Brozd	Louis Manderino F	Stephen Sinchak	W. Roy McShaffrey	Michael Kuvinka
Mount Carmel	14	Joseph Bradley 1-62	E. J. Fincato	E. J. Fincato K	Harry W. Jones E	Peter Kulick	A. Trefsgar
Mt. Lebanon tp*	34†	William G. Brown P 1-61	John A. Paulus M	Thomas J. Marlow F	William C. Peternel	Raymond D. Goettel	Walter B. Kunkle
Munhall	16		Francis Lancas	Paul Gottlieb	Earl Nau	Harvey Evans	B. H. Roberts
Nanticoke	20	Chas. A. Makar 4-62	Benjamin Howells	Stanley Baker T	Frank Marcinkowski	Thomas Morris	Simon Kupinewicz
New Castle	49	Herman Steinbrink 1-64	Jack H. Fritz	Marie C. Hanlon T	Daniel Woolcock E	Peter Rozzi	William Birt
New Kensington	25	R. E. Gardlock 1-62	J. H. Crumley	W. A. Surowski T	F. M. Carothers E	Edw. Clawson	John Bordonaro
Norriwtown	38	M. W. Bosler B 1-62	Ralph McLaughlin S	W. Earl Seltzer	Harry C. Rothrock E	J. H. Hartman	Robert E. Reilly
North Braddock	15	Michael Pendro 1-62	P. Charles Cicco S	P. Charles Cicco S	Roman J. Petrusky S	Frank Sprute	Guy F. Cicco
Oil City	20	Joseph W. Barr, Jr. 1-64	C. S. Hetrick	William E. Breene F	Raymond H. Anderson	Frank M. Riddle	Ernest G. Potts
Penn Hills tp (Aghy. Co.)*	25	William P. Jones 3-64	John H. Immel M	John H. Immel M	Harry E. Brown S		Patrick F. Moran
Philadelphia	2,072	Richardson Dilworth 1-64	Charles A. Baker	Richard J. McConnell F	David M. Smallwood S	Frank L. McNamee	Thomas J. Gibbons
Phoenixville*	13	Raymond Williams 1-62	Miss Martha Friday	Fred Neiman T	Wm. McKinley	James Dunn	F. K. MacInnis
Pittsburgh	677	Joseph M. Barr 1-62	George Boxheimer	David A. Smith T	George Tenney	Stephen P. Adley	James Slusser
Pittston	15	Patrick O'Brien 1-61	James A. Ruane	Ferdinand Endres C	Nelson R. Meyers E	Albert Leonard	John Kerick
Plains tp	13		Paul Motska	Simon Russin T	John Spak	Renato Fillippini	Joseph Cherin
Plymouth	13	Joseph J. Braja B 1-62	Samuel D. Bird, Jr. S	Mrs. Mary L. Guest C	Herbert Shaw	William Paul	Lawrence L. Kendig
Pottstown*	25†	J. B. Hartenstine, Jr. 1-61	William Shaeffer	Ralph Thomas	J. Earl Case	Richard Moser	Harold Hahn
Pottsville	24	Michael A. Close 1-62	F. A. Matthews	J. Harry Schuettler T	Harry Reh E	Andrew J. Hoke	Joseph Wollyung
Radnor tp	21†	Frank W. Weightman P	John C. Whiteman S	Albert H. Swing T	John W. Leidy E	Edwin C. Clark	William J. Barton
Reading	109	John C. Kubacki 1-64		Bruce R. Coleman F	Harold Guldin	Russell Bowers	Charles S. Wade
Ridley tp	17	J. Dougherty P 1-64	Gordon L. Garling S	Nicholas Catania C	Damon Foster E	Edward Robb	V. P. Kuberski
Ross tp*	16		Miles A. Caughey M	Harry C. Bitzer, Jr. T	C. J. Meyer		Edward Haley
Scranton	126	James T. Hanlon 1-62	Frank DeSarro	Edward J. Coleman T	John Washo	William L. Morgan	Leo Ruddy
Shaler tp*	16		J. W. Thompson M	M. C. Smith T	R. Zelznak S		J. Donnelly

Shamokin . . .	17	Leslie W. Weller 1-62	John C. Wary	R. Fred Granzow F	Claude Readley, Jr.	Alphonse Letcavage	George Haddock
Sharon	26	Frank L. Snyder	Florence Lansdowne	Jack E. Abernathy F	William Smith	John R. Davies	Joseph R. Matchak
Shenandoah . . .	16	A. Balkewicz, Jr. B 12-61	Leona Cubinsky	Harry Rubinsky C	Joseph Zagorsky	Michael Troz	Frank Alinsky
Springfield tp (Delaware County)	11	Louis Wagner P 1-62	Harry A. Borman S	Harry A. Borman K	J. Robert Stiller E	Sam Hoy	C. Lester Forrester
Springfield tp (Mont. Co.) .	11		J. R. Fulginiti S	L. B. Mower F	E. C. Perry		John C. Jellison, Jr.
State College*	22†	Roy D. Anthony B 1-62	Sara A. Dunlap	Sara A. Dunlap M	Donald R. Dorneman E		John R. Juba
Steelton	13	Wm. P. Dailey B 1-62	Michael S. Zerance S	E. Allyn Kepner F	Robt. E. Albert S	Chas. F. Kramer	Joseph N. Sostar
Stowe tp	12	David Hershman 1-62	Fred Kwiatek	Richard Pike T	John Rehtorik	Thomas Cairns	Joseph Thompson
Sunbury	16	Lester P. Shissler 1-64	Joseph F. Kreitzer	Charles R. Patton C	Mark E. Starr	W. Edward Nelson	H. C. F. Gass
Susquehanna tp	16†	Harold C. Sheets 12-61	Francis Mack	Francis Mack K	Charles Christ S		Charles F. Hill
Swissvale . . .	16	Christy Cariher 1-61	Ruth Greeley	Paul Vernon A	Wm. Austin	Lawrence Mulkerin	Peter R. Begg
Tamaqua	12	Harry W. Kleckner 12-61	Samuel Radcliffe S	Charles A. Gebert T	George E. Willing	Charles Schlorf	H. Lester Baer
Turtle Creek .	12	L. W. Wishner B 1-62	Paul Kingston S	William Harper	Frank Stoler E	Fred Schmitt	Donald Grubbs
Uniontown . . .	20	J. W. Sembower 1-64	E. H. Baker	A. W. Bendik A	George P. McCombs E	J. A. Matheny	Jas. F. Mahoney
Upper Darby tp	85		James E. Malone	Harry H. Bardsley T	J. Earl Kirk E	August Niemeyer	John J. Boyle
Warren*	15	Arthur Langdon B 1-62	G. A. Geracimos M	G. A. Geracimos M	L. A. Webster S	James R. Tridico	Michael Evan
Washington . .	26	George H. Krause 1-64	C. E. Houston	William Amous F	John B. Ward	Lawrence Loar	Ray O. Spragg
Waynesboro* .	10	R. B. Brown B 1-62	Roy N. Hawbaker M	Roy N. Hawbaker M	C. O. Robinson S	Orlow E. Helm, Jr.	Donald R. Pryor
West Chester .	15	Chas. E. Lucas B 1-62	John S. Groff S	Sara M. Gillespie T	E. B. Bayliss E	Andrew Ammon	George R. Guss
West Mifflin .	18	Wm. Knight B 1-61	Irene L. Trautman	Irene L. Trautman K			
Whitehall tp .	15†	Amos R. Davies 12-61	Sason A. Scheirer	Nevin A. Fritzinger F	A. L. Wiesenberger E	Terry T. Kuntz	LeRoy A. Fahringer
Wilkes-Barre	77	Frank Slattery 1-65	Robert Foote	John A. Gallagher F	Ambrose Saricks	Charles H. Morgan	Edward J. White
Wilkinsburg* .	31	Harry R. Rowland 1-61	Richard O. Griffith M	Richard O. Griffith M	Fay Montgomery S	Russell Fry	Clarence Schrieber
Williamsport .	45	Thos. H. Levering 1-63	T. F. Meconi	J. H. Preston C	H. F. Thompson E	H. Kinley	J. G. Good
Yeadon	11	F. R. Hartley B	C. Stewart Robinson	H. Zuecca F	S. Mahony S	R. Keowen	C. Stewart Robinson
York	60	Fred A. Schiding 1-62	Irma Zeigler	Walter Minter F	Wilbur Baker	Raymond K. Linton	Richard K. Johnson

RHODE ISLAND—15

Bristol t	12	Wm. P. Sousa P 11-60	A. J. Dennis, Jr.	Reynolds G. Northup T	Joseph A. Murgo E	Oscar Rishe	Anthony J. Ferrara
Central Falls .	24	R. J. Morissette 1-62	Thomas J. Morris	John P. Loiselle F	Lorenzo T. Bessette	George Salisbury	J. P. Stetkiewicz
Cranston	55	Earl A. Colvin 1-61	Ernest L. Johnson	T. H. Matteson A	Edwin G. Avery	Waldo Holman	L. B. Fouchecourt
East Providence t*	36	Daniel E. Marso 1-61	Charles C. Viall	George E. Sullivan F	Earl P. Sandquist M	Earl C. Griffith	Harold W. Lester
Johnston t . . .	13	Albert A. Cappelli	Martin F. McGuire	Percy Berry T	Salvatore Butera		Anthony Rainone
Lincoln t . . .	11		John Hey	Leo P. Prive F	Richard R. Beretta		William J. Wright
Newport* . . .	38	James L. Maher 11-61	John F. Fitzgerald	John E. Murray, Jr. F	Raymond P. Garcia	Patrick J. Mahoney	Joseph A. Radice
N. Providence t	14		Blanche M. Bernard	Ralph D. Cuculo T	Kenneth Anthony E	John P. Murphy	William J. Donovan
Pawtucket . . .	81	Lawrence McCarthy 1-62	Howard H. Rex	Joseph P. Clark F	Joseph A. Keith	Romeo D. Monast	Edward F. Parker
Providence . .	249	Walter H. Reynolds 1-61	D. Everett Whelan	John J. Cashman F	Charles F. McElroy	Lewis A. Marshall	John A. Murphy
S. Kingstown t	10	Dr. E. C. Winslow P 6-61	Foster R. Sheldon	Donald L. Palmer T	Raymond W. Schwab E	Donald E. Dobson	Joseph B. Congdon
Warwick	43	Raymond E. Stone 1-61	Edward Devine	John P. Kane F	Henry Duckworth	Thomas E. Duckworth	James F. Lynch
West Warwick t	19	Joseph Richard P 12-60	Mrs. Susan V. Lamb	Robert Harrop T	Henry Petrarca	Lionel Gareau	Arthur Groleau
Westerly t . .	12	Natale L. Urso P 11-60	Arthur B. Gervasini	Albert J. Caldarone T	Clarence K. Dion	Columbus J. Pasetti	A. Raymond Meikle
Woonsocket . . .	50	Kevin K. Coleman 4-61	W. Chester Rose	Antionio Giguero F	Fred S. Corey	Edgar Mongeon‡	Ernest N. Boucher‡

SOUTH CAROLINA—11

Aiken*	11†	H. Odell Weeks 1-64	Lee D. Ellis	Lee D. Ellis K	C. H. Muckenfuss	Frank M. Harley	E. M. Hanna

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Anderson	20	James R. Cathcart 7-60	Horace Wilson	Horace Wilson K	C. C. Andrews	Bailey Maddox	W. I. Burden
Charleston	70	J. P. Gaillard, Jr. 12-63	A. J. Tamsberg	A. Dickson Hutto C	H. B. Good E	F. C. Shokes	W. F. Kelly
Columbia*	87	Lester L. Bates 6-62	Guy A. Pitts	Carl M. Derrick F	Harry O'B. Bellinger E	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence*	23	David H. McLeod 5-63	S. H. McCall	S. H. McCall K	H. J. Dickman	Ben Bozier	M. D. Adams
Greenville*	58	J. Kenneth Cass 10-61	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard K	R. H. Cureton E	J. E. Poole	P. P. Oakes
Greenwood*	14	W. L. Leary 4-61	S. L. Colvert, Jr.	S. L. Colvert, Jr. K	Sloan E. Hodges S	W. W. Wash	R. P. McClellan
Orangeburg*	15	S. Clyde Fair	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling K	J. C. Langford E	C. A. Fischer	C. H. Hall
Rock Hill*	25	John A. Hardin 1-62	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely K	J. Y. Scruggs	E. W. Cole	W. S. Rhodes
Spartanburg*	42†	Neville Holcombe	I. T. Williams	G. C. Robinett F	Marion Bryson	E. E. Genoble	Ralph D. Prince
Sumter*	20	S. A. Harvin 8-60	Wade S. Kolb	Roland H. Windham K	R. B. Dixon E	C. V. Wilder	E. E. McIntosh
SOUTH DAKOTA—6							
Aberdeen	21	Clifton J. Hurlbert 5-64	Ella Yuker	Minnie C. Riche T	Francis McNeary	Charlie Meyers	S. N. Swenson
Huron	13	R. B. Matson 5-60	R. E. Peterson	R. E. Peterson A	H. W. Meyer E	Allan Walker	M. C. Molter
Mitchell	12	Martin Osterhaus 5-60	Margaret Gales	Elsie A. Carlson T	M. F. Adams S	Alvin D. Claussen	Chas. W. Stumm
Rapid City	25	Fred Dusek 5-61	R. R. Lang F	R. R. Lang F	Leonard Swanson E	Richard Kiefer	Wayne Armstrong
Sioux Falls	53	Fay Wheeldon 5-65	G. L. Sutton A	G. L. Sutton A	R. E. Bragstad E	V. L. Cruisenberry	K. B. Chamberlain
Watertown	13	Al Williams 5-60	Oscar Fromke A	Oscar Fromke A	Clifford Sonnenberg	Raymond DeVetter	Claude C. Paterson
TENNESSEE—15							
Bristol	18†	W. A. S. Furlow	Charles C. Wagner	George W. Vance F	G. Maurice Conn	Carl F. Henley	Mark W. Kline
Chattanooga	131	P. R. Olgiati 4-63	W. H. Zachry	W. H. Zachry K	Bernard Barnes E	R. R. Gouldy	Ed H. Brown
Clarksville	21†	W. W. Barksdale 12-60	Milton Cooley	Milton Cooley K	John Cunningham	Thomas Seay	Louis Kirby
Cleveland	13	W. K. Fillaver	Chelcer Wilson	Robert G. Taylor F		L. F. McDavis	Luther E. Goodwin
Columbia*	11	Thomas N. McGrew	Herman F. Roach R	Herman F. Roach R	James T. Brewer	J. Polk White	Emmett P. Fox
Dyersburg	11	E. T. Palmer 1-62	R. S. Sellers R	R. S. Sellers K	I. C. McLester	Clinton Kesterson	N. A. Bond
Elizabethton*	11	G. W. Frost 8-60	G. J. Holly T	G. J. Holly T	James A. Clear, Jr.	Dennis G. Younce	W. C. Glover
Jackson	33†	Quinton D. Edmonds 7-63	B. F. Graves	R. E. Bailey T	R. E. Bailey	Ben L. Warlick	J. R. Graba
Johnson City*	28†	Ross H. Spears, Jr. 5-61	Calvin Guthrie R	Calvin Guthrie R	G. A. Hardin E		
Kingsport*	25†	L. P. Gregory		J. R. Pecktal F	M. L. West	C. M. Kenner	G. W. Fletcher
Knoxville	125	John J. Duncan 1-64	Mrs. Nessie M. Beeler	W. H. Peters, Jr. F	Roy I. Gentry	Roy Conner	Joe Kimsey
Memphis	489†	Henry Loeb 1-65		James W. Moore F	William W. Farris	John C. Klinck	J. C. Macdonald
Morristown	13	C. Frank Davis 1-61	Amelia Floyd	Charles E. Smith T	David Watts	John Reynolds	E. H. Winstead
Murfreesboro*	13	Andrew L. Todd, Jr. 5-62	Albert Williams	Albert Williams K	Claude D. Vance S	B. B. Qualls	C. D. Vance
Nashville	174	Ben West 6-63	Wm. M. Carr, Jr.	Joe E. Torrence F	K. B. Stallings E	John D. Ragsdale	Douglas E. Hosse
TEXAS—71							
Abilene*	46	George L. Minter 5-60	Lila Fern Martin S	Marshall Bromley A	M. M. Anderson E	D. C. Musick	L. Warren Dodson
Alice*	16	C. C. Carlisle 4-61	Lucille Hobbs	E. C. Drumb M	W. L. Burton	Ed Morgan	Bill McCampbell
Amarillo*	74	A. F. Madison 4-61	Katheryne Burwell S	J. C. Lilly F	H. R. Smith	Roy P. Hill	Wiley C. Alexander
Austin*	132	Tom Miller 5-61	Mrs. Elsie Woosley	J. D. Huffman F	R. S. Rountree	R. H. Dickerson	R. A. Miles
Baytown*	23	R. H. Pruett 4-61	Mrs. Edna Oliver	A. V. Barber F	C. W. Grantham	Art Lintelman	W. R. Montgomery
Beaumont*	94	Jimmie P. Cokinos 5-60	Jas. T. Garrard M	Fred D. Winter A	J. D. Martin E	Chas. A. Chriswelk	Jim Mulligan

Bellaire*	10	Louis A. Ehlers, Jr.	Frances Lawrence	J. A. Lee F	George F. West E	Glenn O. Hutchens	Jack O'Brien
Big Spring*	17	Lee O. Rogers	C. R. McClenny S	C. R. McClenny S	Bruce Dunn	H. V. Crocker	C. L. Rogers
Borger*	18	Jerrie Keith 4-61	K. K. Conrey	K. K. Conrey K	John Wise E	N. G. Leonard	John W. Wilkinson
Brownsville*	36	J. C. George 11-61	J. W. Sloss	Glen Crigler F	John Huth E	Joe Caro	Gus O. Krausse
Brownwood*	20	W. C. Carpenter 4-60	Virgil Gray	Virgil Gray K	J. S. Palmer E	C. M. Alford	W. A. Middleton
Bryan*	18	O. B. Donaho 4-61	Noah W. Dansby S	Noah W. Dansby S	Raymond F. Downey‡	San Noto	L. L. Martin
Cleburne*	13	Walter Holliday 5-60	Johnnie Gordon	R. A. McDonald F	Leo Hearne	Tommy Wigington	Tom Kirkpatrick
Corpus Christi*	108	Ellroy King	T. Ray Kring S	Thomas B. Murphy F	Jack Graham	John Carlisle	R. T. Runyan
Corsicana*	19	R. S. Reading 4-61	Alton N. Justiss	Alton N. Justiss K	R. L. Henry E	C. G. Tieman	W. A. Massey
Dallas*	434	R. L. Thornton	Harold G. Shank	E. Lynn Crossley A	H. H. Stirman	C. N. Penn	J. E. Curry
Del Rio	14	Arthur C. Kennedy 4-60	Fred Underwood	Fred Underwood K	Conger H. Jones E	W. E. Zorn	C. W. McBee
Denison*	18	A. J. Martin 4-60	Mrs. Helen Chartrau	James Nugent F	John K. Smithen	George Cragens	Paul Borum
Denton*	21	Frank Barrow 4-60	W. D. Buttrill	C. L. Aldridge F	Felix Callahan	Jack Gentry	I. E. Anderson
Edinburg*	12	Joe Davis 4-61	Paul W. Henderson	Paul W. Henderson K	Jack Owen	Elbert Saunders	Leroy Eastin
El Paso	130	Raymond Telles, Jr. 4-61	Joe M. Herrera	Joseph R. Higdon C	Charles Davis E	H. A. Davis	C. J. Horak
Fort Worth*	279	T. A. McCann 4-61	R. A. Bateman S	C. C. Morphis	C. M. Thelin	P. C. Fontaine	Cato S. Hightower
Gainesville*	11	F. M. Aldridge, Sr. 4-60	Lockie Owen S	Lockie Owen K	Bill Springfield S	Bill Lewie	Lewis Theobald
Galveston	67	H. Y. Cartwright 5-61		John W. Davidson A	Owen Holzheuser E	Wm. J. Henderson	O. E. Henson
Garland	11	E. E. Wright, Jr. 4-60	Aleta Henrichsen	C. E. Duckworth A	Fred Kasper, Jr. E	Harry Grantham	Henry Ashley
Grand Prairie*	15	James D. Weemes 4-61	Barbara Aldrich S	Guy L. McCraw F	Richard Burleson E	J. C. Swadley, Jr.	Buster Adams
Greenville*	15	Edw. Rutherford 4-60	Muriel K. Burnett		James C. Duff E	Harvey F. Peyton	Leonard P. Petty
Harlingen*	23	C. Worth Wood 12-60	F. R. Lucas	F. R. Lucas K	K. R. Caldwell E	W. T. Hamilton	Marshall Rousseau
Highland Park	11	P. K. Taylor 4-60	William C. Yarbrough	Wm. C. Yarbrough T	R. B. Allen E	W. H. Naylor	W. H. Naylor
Houston	596	Lewis W. Cutrer 1-62	Margaret Westerman	George L. Nichols‡	Eugene Maier	C. M. Bullock	C. L. Shuptrine
Kingsville*	17	J. H. McCrocklin 4-60	J. H. Patten	J. H. Patten K	H. I. Smith S	Paul Dacke	Hugh A. Hudson‡
Lamesa*	11	John A. Flache 4-60	Jack N. Goodloe S	C. A. Taylor M	L. E. Petty E	J. D. McAmis	Morris Zimmerman
Laredo	52	J. C. Martin, Jr. 4-60	James Haynes S	John Y. Dickinson A	Gonzalo F. Farias E	Geo. E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview*	25	J. Clyde Tomlinson 4-61	L. W. Summers	L. W. Summers K	B. A. Crocker	Joe Causey	Roy Stone
Lubbock*	72	Lennis W. Baker 4-60	Lavenia Lowe	Al Couch F	John Hickerson	Glenn Smith	J. T. Alley
Lufkin*	15	Jim Waters 4-61	Lynn Durham S	Lynn Durham K	Willard White E	D. C. McPherson	Bill Oldham
McAllen*	20	Phillip Boeye 4-61	H. H. Hensley	William L. Schupp M	G. C. Moseley	Alfred Meyers	C. D. Mussey
McKinney	11	Roy F. Hall 4-61	B. S. Cope S	James O'Brien A	H. C. Powell	Julius Smith	Bob Hardin
Marshall*	22	Frank C. Green, Jr. 4-61	Clark Ross	Clark Ross K	J. E. Albright E	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Mercedes	10	C. A. Ripley 4-60	J. O. Clark	J. O. Clark K	Joe B. Winston E	J. V. Adams	Claudio Castaneda
Midland*	22	Frank L. Thompson 4-60	J. C. Hudman S	Kent A. Moore F	T. G. Jenkins E	James M. Little	Harold S. Wallace
Mission*	11	Adolfo Dela Garza	Alex Jenkins‡	Alex Jenkins‡	C. E. Langston E	Leonard P. Kelch	J. M. Ramirez
Nacogdoches*	12	M. M. Stripling C 5-60	J. T. Alders K	J. T. Alders K	J. L. Clevenger E	D. A. Teutsch	Tom Drewry
New Braunfels	12	Joseph Faust 4-60	Harry R. Alves	J. L. Bridges A	R. S. Jahn E	August J. Haster	Weldon Davidson
Odessa*	29	Harold Downs 4-60	Ray Fuqua F	Ray Fuqua F	Paul M. West	Charles Meadows	Jess Cariker
Orange*	21	C. H. Meeks 4-60	Wayne Swearingen S	Wayne Swearingen M	Joe E. Jenkins E	Vertis Sands	Jack Fawcette
Palestine	13	Johnnie Herrington 4-61	J. G. Hardgrave S	Jimmie Alldredge F	O. J. Wagner	Jack Warrington	Willard W. Dean
Pampa*	17	E. A. Myatt 4-61	Edwin S. Vicars		Monroe O. Moore E	J. E. Winborne	J. B. Connor
Paris*	22	Robert Glass	H. C. Kennemer	H. C. Kennemer K	William Abbott	Earl Sherley	Clyde Crumley
Pasadena	22	Comer Whitaker 5-61	Marvin F. Jackson S	Marvin F. Jackson K	George Smith E	L. D. Potter	A. J. Schamerhorn
Plainview	14	M. B. Hood	P. H. Bryan	P. H. Bryan K	W. R. Hogge E	Leedy Maxey	H. R. Pelphrey
Port Arthur*	58	C. R. Eisler 4-60	Ernest W. Meyer	Roy E. Brown T	H. H. Poole E	Eugene Ray	G. B. Douglas
San Angelo*	52	Dr. R. E. Windham 4-60	Mamie Barfield S	Bill R. Hale F	J. P. Burden E	Tom Biggs	Ava Smith
San Antonio*	408	J. Ed. Kuykendall 4-61	J. Frank Gallagher	Bennett R. Bolen F	Sam Granata, Jr.	A. L. Rathke	George W. Bichsel

Table XX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
San Benito*	13	W. T. Ballenger 4-60	Lucille Kendrick	Francis A. Vaughn M	M. I. Crow	Lee Roy Dillard	W. F. Gilbert
Sherman*	20	Dr. V. L. Truck 4-61	J. B. Atkinson	J. B. Atkinson K	B. M. Whiteacre	A. C. Jones	Les Tribble
Snyder*	12	Harold Bennett 4-60	K. O. Pitner S	Ronald Neighbors F	George J. Lee	D. A. Porter	Travis Steele
Sweetwater*	14	Hal C. Etz 4-60	W. H. Whaley	W. H. Whaley K	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	A. B. McGuire
Temple*	25	C. A. Wheeler, Jr. 4-60	Claude Thompson C	Claude Thompson C	John Roark E	A. J. Giesbers	A. C. Berry
Terrell*	12	J. W. Shepard, Jr. C 4-61	H. W. Hindman	H. W. Hindman K	Harold D. Foreman E	Preston Barnett	F. W. Richie
Texarkana	25	A. P. Miller, Jr. 5-60	Mary Elizabeth Young	Mary E. Young K	M. L. Bowers E	C. P. Birmingham	Leon Arnold
Texas City	17	W. J. Godard 4-60	Kenneth T. Nunn	Kenneth T. Nunn K	R. M. Jennings	R. M. Jones	R. L. DeWalt
Tyler*	39	Smith Reynolds, Jr. 4-60	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie K	J. P. Ferrill E	Bill Heath	D. C. Butler
University Park	24	Roy C. Coffee 4-60	Ralph E. Hamman	Ralph E. Hamman K	Jack B. Kirven E	Forrest E. Keene	Forrest E. Keene
Vernon	13	Johnie Rainwater	T. W. Daniel S	T. W. Daniel K	R. B. Smith E	J. P. Donges	W. S. Suttle
Victoria*	16	W. R. McCright 5-61	Lillie Sanchez S	Tom Davis F	D. R. Voelkel	M. S. Shaw	Elmo Anderson
Waco*	85	Madison Clement 5-60	Raymond Baker S	Elmer A. Roberts F	Geo. P. Dieter, Jr.	L. T. Summey	J. V. Gunterman
Waxahachie*	11	Roland H. Fincher 4-60	R. S. Varnado F	R. S. Varnado F	Roy Williamson	Willie Noel, Jr.	Ernest Allen
W. University Pl.*	17	Wesley R. Brown 11-60	Wm. Dittert, Jr. F	Wm. Dittert, Jr. F	H. A. Fonville E	C. E. Duffin	H. E. Shipp
White Settlement	11	T. M. Sheffield 3-61	Jeanne Shertzer	Mrs. Stubbs A	Roy B. Robertson	John Greggs	Ben Curbo
Wichita Falls*	68	K. C. Spell 4-60	Geo. T. Henderson	Geo. T. Henderson T	F. M. Rugeley	Eugene C. White	C. C. Daniel
UTAH—4							
Logan	17	T. Earl Hunsaker 12-61	H. R. Pedersen	H. R. Pedersen A	Ray Hugie	Ivo Borg	Eli J. Drakulich
Ogden*	57	LeRoy B. Young 11-61	Elizabeth Tillotson	Edward L. Carlsen F	C. Ray Kimball E	Clyde D. Core	Maurice J. Schooff
Provo*	29	Lloyd L. Cullimore 11-61	I. Grant Bench R	Terry J. Oldroyd F	Earl Conder	Dean B. Muhlestein	Jesse Evans
Salt Lake City	182	J. Bracken Lee 12-63	Herman J. Hogensen R	Louis E. Holley A	Roy W. McLeese E	Albert Thompson	Cleon Skousen
VERMONT—4							
Barre*	11	Geo. N. Estivill 3-60	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver K	Thurman W. Dix	Gordon T. Thow	Floyd B. Chandler
Brattleboro t*	12		A. Hadley Shumway	Vera Mann T	Justin Holden	T. Howard Mattison	Richard B. Putnam
Burlington	33	James E. Fitzpatrick 6-61	W. T. Abell	Raymond A. Contois T	Edward J. Crowley F	Daniel Richards	Donald P. Russell
Rutland	18	Dan J. Healy 3-61	H. P. Battles	W. J. Simonds T	Frank L. Rice E	A. H. Koltonski	John L. Dinn
VIRGINIA—21							
Alexandria*	62	Leroy S. Bendheim 6-61	Patsy Altizer	Wilmer S. King F	Philip B. Hall E	Bernard J. Padgett	Maj. Russell Hawes
Bristol*	16	D. L. Moretz	Hugh T. Adair	S. T. Bowman F	L. R. Warriner D	Hugh Worley	John Stover
Charlottesville*	26	T. J. Michie 9-60	J. S. Rush, Sr. F	J. S. Rush, Jr. F	T. W. Edwards E	C. L. Marshall	J. E. Adams
Danville*	35	Julian R. Stinson 9-60	R. L. Hall	R. L. Hall K	H. D. Bowling	C. Reuben Edwards	J. C. Garrett
Fredericksburg*	12	C. M. Cowan 8-60	Mason Willis	George L. Hunter F	Charles H. Pierson E	George D. Smith	Robert W. Coble
Hampton*	61†	G. C. Bentley 6-30	C. E. Johnson M	P. A. Curtis, Jr. F	W. H. Huneycutt	F. F. Hopkins	L. H. Nicholson
Harrisonburg*	11	Frank C. Switzer 9-60	Robert Melhorne, Jr.	E. R. G. Heneberger A	B. A. Powell, Jr.	L. J. Painter	Julius F. Ritchie
Hopewell*	10	Marvin C. Neal 9-60	Mrs. Louise S. Belch	W. F. Butterworth T	Walter M. Atlman, Jr. E	W. Ray Taylor	F. C. Gwaltney
Lunchburg*	53†	William C. Vaughan 4-60	Owen L. Bradford C	Owen L. Bradford C	James D. Wright	Marvin K. Evans	R. O. Brooks
Martinsville*	17	John W. Shultz 9-60	W. Holladay Yeaman	W. Holladay Yeaman K	George W. Brown	Clay A. Easterly	Emory J. Bolejack
Newport News*	42	O. J. Brittingham, Jr. 6-62	C. L. Williams	S. P. Hoyle F	Sol Ellenson	T. C. Sparkman	W. F. Peach
Norfolk*	214	W. Fred Duckworth 9-62	Louis S. Hudgins	A. Preston Breeden A	S. C. Morrisette	W. J. Lewis	Harold Anderson

Petersburg* .	35	W. M. Edens 8-60	R. Milton Cary	I. Val Parham T	Whitworth Cotten	J. N. Farmer	W. E. Taylor
Portsmouth* . .	80	B. W. Baker 8-60	Caroline Gort	R. D. Ottavio A	F. J. Bergeron	B. O. Benton	L. C. Warren
Richmond* . .	230	A. Scott Anderson 7-60	William T. Wells	Robert T. Fary F	Robert Hopson	Edgar Sherry	O. D. Carton
Roanoke* . . .	92	Vincent Wheeler 9-60	J. Robert Thomas	Harry R. Yates A	John Wentworth	J. V. Brown	Frank Webb
South Norfolk*	10	L. L. Briggs, Jr. 9-61	R. L. Spence	N. D. Flora T	C. W. Holdzskom E	J. B. Gibson, Sr.	R. C. Hardy
Staunton* . . .	20	R. W. Smith 9-60	Mrs. C. J. Musser	Mrs. C. J. Musser K	C. M. Moyer, Jr. E	W. J. Rohr	R. R. Cline
Suffolk*	12		William S. Holland	George S. Swain T	C. H. Holland S	R. A. Baines	L. B. Butler
Waynesboro* .	12	H. F. Black 8-30	J. W. Jones	J. W. Jones A	J. H. Harman E	J. G. Rusmiselle	C. H. Benson
Winchester* .	14	Claude B. Smalts, Jr. 9-60	P. J. Marshall	B. M. Perrero A	J. R. Brandon E	Taylor L. Barr	J. Thomas Boyd

WASHINGTON—20

Aberdeen . . .	20	Ed Lundgren 6-62	Victor Lindberg	Victor Lindberg K	Glenn Eggers	R. H. Waldrep	A. M. Gallagher
Bellingham . .	34	John E. Westford 6-62	Alfred B. Loop	Alfred B. Loop K	W. E. Cameron	Wesley Baker	Edward Bartleson
Bremerton . .	28	H. O. Domstad 6-61	E. H. T. McGowan	Wendell R. Vaa A	Stanley B. Garrison T	T. R. Tillett	Charles Lewis
Everett	34	George Culmback 6-60	Elmer J. Lewis	George Culmback F	Rodney V. Colvin E	Earl Brower	George Nelson
Hoquiam	11	Harry S. Elway, Jr.	Ola E. Hall	Gladys Endresen T	Robert Holcomb F	Fred Gibcke	Charles A. Potter
Kennewick* . .	10	B. B. Smith 6-60	Marjorie A. Miller	Marjorie A. Miller K	Tim DeJong	Herbert O. Malchow	O. C. Lincoln
Longview . . .	20	F. Clark Lewis 4-62	D. Wiley Carpenter	Faye Scott Witt T	Jack Jones E	John R. Holwege	Ralph Benefiel
Olympia	16	Amanda B. Smith 6-60	G. E. Marshall	G. E. Marshall K	Jean L. DeSpain E	Harry A. Lynch	Roy L. Kelly
Pasco	10	Raymond Hicks 6-61	Mrs. Adah M. Perry	Mary L. Ellison T	George R. Fisher E	Lyle Cooney	A. L. McKibbin
Port Angeles*	11	Nathan Richardson 5-60	Ellis Law	Elsie Stahl T	John Warder	Clay Wolverton	Harry Kochanek
Pullman	12	Allen Miller 4-62	M. E. Mays	Annetta Sherman T	Ben O. Nelson	C. W. Frederickson	Arch Campbell
Puyallup* . . .	10	John P. Condon 6-60	J. M. Ryan	J. M. Ryan K	C. E. Seabrook E	Paul Parkhurst	Cecil Archer
Renton	16	Joe R. Baxter 6-60	Elton Alexander	Alfred Simonson C	James Highton E	Floyd Lawrence	Angelo Busato
Seattle	468	Gordon S. Clinton 6-60	Carl G. Erlandson C	Carl G. Erlandson C	Roy W. Morse E	W. F. Fitzgerald	H. J. Lawrence
Spokane	162	F. Gaines Sutherlin 6-62	Alex A. Brown	Carl W. Clepper A	A. M. Eschbach E	William A. Dunham	Clifford A. Payne
Tacoma*	144	Ben Hanson 6-60	Josephine Melton	Clar A. Gaisford F	Gilbert M. Schuster	Harold C. Fisk	Roy D. Kerr
Vancouver* . .	42	Irving Jensen 6-62	George Carson	Ronald G. Lovette F	Bijah G. Smith	Vance Galbraith	Harry C. Diamond
Walla Walla* .	24	Wayne Hereford	Royce Lawrence	Earl Bixler T	Forrest Roff	Leonard Adams	A. L. Watts
Wenatchee . . .	13	E. Simenson 6-60	H. F. Rumohr	W. D. Ackerman T	George S. McLean C	T. A. Weaver	Cleo Allen
Yakima*	38	Thomas C. Bostic 6-63	James A. Smith	R. F. M. Rotsaert F	Lloyd Belz	Pete Moore	Oscar N. Soderstrom

WEST VIRGINIA—13

Beckley	10	Cecil L. Miller 7-63	Lucy Mann	Emory Smith C	Elmer Warden	Cecil Conner	M. E. Tyree
Bluefield* . . .	22	T. Courtney Tanner 8-61	Mrs. Maxine P. Holm	Alvah L. Tyree T	Elmer C. Barton	E. L. McClure	W. E. DeMoss
Charleston . .	74	John A. Shanklin 6-63	Joseph A. Hudson	Donald A. Shonk T	Lewis A. Hark E	O. E. Boggess	Dallas W. Bias
Clarksburg* .	32	E. W. James 6-61	Helen Nestor		George Burnett	Haywood Burnside	Carl James
Fairmont . . .	29	Wm. G. Meyer 6-63	Neil H. Shreve	Earl B. Smith F	George Mason	Ralph F. Gump	Carl L. Cain
Huntington* . .	86	Robert O. Ellis, Jr. 6-60	Mrs. Florence Williams	August Hiller F	Lucian Harrison	John Gallagher	Herman Frazier
Martinsburg .	16	W. H. Peery 6-60	Mrs. Mary L. Wright	Mrs. Mary Wright K	John C. Potts E	Bruce F. Martin	H. K. Cushwa
Morgantown* .	26	Marlyn E. Lugar 5-60	James A. Ashburn		J. E. Snyder E	G. E. Sweitzer, Jr.	John W. Lewis
Moundsville* .	15	W. Vernon Smith 6-60	Novella Y. Henry	H. D. Criswell M		E. C. Boso	George Hinerman
Parkersburg .	30	Clarence W. Hylbert	Sharlene George		Leland G. Merrill E	Robert A. Meeks	Harry W. Rasel
South Charleston	17	J. W. Londeree	Cecil Washburn	Cleo H. Johnson T	Roy A. Smith S	Charles J. Schmidt	C. L. Hawkins
Weirton*	24	David T. Frew	Ralph Cottilli	Ralph Cottilli	Guy Little S	John Ferguson	Robert A. Byers
Wheeling* . . .	59	J. J. Gast 7-63	A. L. Dailer	C. W. Wasemann A	W. H. Nickerson, Jr.	William S. McFadden	M. A. Baumann

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1960—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
WISCONSIN—34							
Appleton	34	Clarence A. Mitchell 4-60	Elden J. Broehm	Elden J. Broehm K	Edwin J. Duszynski	Paul Neumann	Walter J. Hendricks
Ashland	11	Harry Simon	Lewis Griffith	Ralph Blahnik T	Robert Wheeler	William Griffith	Donald L. Tolliver
Beaver Dam	12	Alvin J. Beers 5-60	W. A. Tomashek	E. A. Strey C	John A. Prunuske E	Clair R. Knoll	Louis W. Zweig
Beloit*	30		R. H. Calland	R. H. Calland K	E. C. Bennet E	Glen Davis	George Griffin
Chippewa Falls	11	Frank Hauptman 4-61		Hazel Tamberg T	S. R. Cray E	Edw. Kalk, Sr.	Floyd J. Maloney
Cudahy	12	Vincent Totka 5-60	Joseph W. Rychlak	Joseph W. Rychlak K	Melvin Fiss E	Sigmund Bukowski	Anthony Wise
Eau Claire*	36	W. R. Waters 4-60	Gordon Campbell	Reynold Running F	Neal Bartholomew	Ernest Moss	Harold MacLaughlin
Fond du Lac*	30		Gerald Ondrasek	Arnold H. Severson F	Elmer Bray	Howard W. Munson	James D. Cahill
Green Bay	53	Roman P. Denissen	Clifford A. Centen	Richard Jansen C	Francis J. Euclide	David Zuidmulder	H. J. Bero
Janesville*	25		Harlan Bradford	Karl A. Samek F	Roger E. Krempel	Alex Andreski	Jasper Webb
Kenosha	54	E. R. Hammond 4-60	J. R. Sawicki	J. R. Sawicki K	W. De Blaise	W. Brady	S. Haukedahl
La Crosse	48	Milo G. Knutson 4-61	Alice A. Dickson	M. R. Birnbaum F	Zenno A. Gorder E	Adolph G. Kessel	George C. Long
Madison	96	Ivan A. Nestingen 4-61	Alfred W. Bareis	John M. Stein C	John G. Thompson	Edward Joseph Page	Wilbur H. Emery
Manitowoc	28	Walter Koepke	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	James N. Danielson	Frank W. Tomchek
Marinette*	14	Edw. A. Woleske P 4-60	Robert L. Tevik	Robert L. Tevik K	Robert J. Poss E	Peter Berg	Fred Schultz
Marshfield	12	I. W. Wendt 5-60	Ethel M. Ingersoll	Albert Andersen C	R. H. Schneider E	Verlyn Ziegahn	Walter Wohlfahrt
Menasha	12	Roy G. DuCharme 4-60	Ira H. Clough	Ira H. Clough K	Melvin J. Noth E	Edward J. Heim	Peter P. Clark
Milwaukee	637	Frank P. Zeidler 4-60	Stanley J. Witkowski	John E. Kalupa	Lloyd D. Knapp	Edward B. McCabe	Howard O. Johnson
Neenah	12	Chester S. Bell 4-60	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	Wayne G. Bryan	John Zick	Irving Stilp
Oshkosh*	41		Roger Kliss	Orville Gartman C	Ivar Van Akkeren	Otto Stoegbauer	Harry Guenther
Racine	71	Jack H. Humble 4-61	George H. Benson	Nellie S. Furre C	Henry A. Nelson	Rudolph Anderson	LeRoy C. Jenkins
Sheboygan	42	John Bolgert 4-61	Melvin Mohr	Le Roy L. Metscher C	Robert E. Fleischer	Ray Dionne	Steen W. Heimke
Shorewood*	16	Arthur L. McLean P 4-61	John L. Jones	John L. Jones K	Raymond D. Sullivan		E. F. Bartels
South Milwaukee	13	Wm. P. Atkinson 5-60	Louis Mosakowski	Louis Mosakowski K	Oscar McCann	Max Dinkelman	Henry R. Tylicki
Stevens Point	17	P. M. Vincent 4-61	Clara Trierweiler	Norman J. Meshak C	Hiram L. Krebs	Carl E. Maslowski	Elmer L. Zeaman
Superior	35	Lawrence M. Hagen 4-62	R. E. McKeague	Jarl W. Aho F	E. W. Berg	Albert Gee	Arthur Buchanan
Two Rivers*	10		H. J. Rath	H. J. Rath K	Jack D. Markham E	Henry Willert	John A. Brandt
Watertown*	12		Glenn Ferry	Glenn Ferry K	Floyd Usher E	Al Linde	Herbert Vehlow
Waukesha	21	Paul C. Steinert 5-60	Esther Winn	Erwin H. Siegrist C	Walter Dick E	Emery P. Downie	James W. Hannon
Wausau	30	Ben C. Schuck 4-60	Roy A. Hagengruber	Roy A. Hagengruber K	Harold Erickson E	Wilbur Petzold	Norman Zietlow
Wauwatosa	33	William B. Knuese 4-60	Paul H. Riemer	Theo. Kunz F	F. D. Kuckuck	Douglas J. Dunlop	Louis R. Wrasse
West Allis	43	Arnold H. Klentz 4-60	Phil Elliot	Irvin F. Knoebel C	A. L. Wichner	Henry C. Nelson	Louis Reinsch
Whitefish Bay*	15	Tom E. Hayes P 4-60	Leona R. Eichfeld	Leona R. Eichfeld K	Carl Butz S	Joseph Kasal	Orval H. Meister
Wisconsin Rapids	13	Nels M. Justeson 4-60	Robert O. Boyarski	Raymond L. Clark T	Alan R. Engler F	Cloyd R. Vallin	Rudolph J. Exner
WYOMING—5							
Casper*	35†	Earl R. Johnson	Henry Rolfes, Jr.	E. A. Grant K	Emerick Huber E	A. L. Piper	P. V. Danigan
Cheyenne	32	Worth Story 1-62	Vivian F. Rodin	Herbert Kingham T	James R. Phillips E	Francis W. Bush	Fred M. Schmoker
Laramie*	16	Floyd B. Foreman 1-62	Judith A. Cesko	Charles Earl Cady T	W. James Nelson E	Blake Fanning	LaVern Trabing‡
Rock Springs	11	Paul J. Wataha 1-62	Clarence W. Bartek	Clarence W. Bartek K	C. W. Bartek M	Andy M. Angelovic S	Pete J. Tronquet
Sheridan*	12	Robert G. Miller P 1-61	R. Q. Smith	R. Q. Smith K	J. R. Wright E	Clarence Brokaw	Loil Macklay

TABLE XXI

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000: JANUARY, 1960

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city.
A dagger (†) indicates acting official.
Letter "t" indicates town and "tp" township.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—26		
Albertville	Robert D. Dickson 9-60	J. M. Cochran
Alexander City	I. I. Fox	F. E. Blackburn
Andalusia	W. H. Baldwin 10-60	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Athens	Arthur W. Stewart 10-60	M. S. Kennemer
Atmore	H. H. Dees 10-60	S. L. Rollins
Attalla	Charles W. Burke	
Brewton	C. C. Fountain 12-60	J. M. Bryd
Cullman	J. W. Arnold 10-60	J. G. Kramer
Demopolis	Edward B. Bailey 10-60	Mrs. Dottie Partridge
Enterprise	M. N. Brown 10-60	R. L. Heath
Eufaula	Marvin E. Edwards 10-60	Eugene C. Parker
Fort Payne	W. H. Haralson 9-60	W. A. Garrett
Greenville	J. Fred Steele 10-60	William L. Grant
Guntersville	T. E. Martin P 10-60	Sue Heath
Jasper*	Herman W. Maddox 9-61	H. O. Barton M
Lanett	Reid Kent 10-60	Edward M. Wright
Mountain Brook*	Samuel H. Burr 10-60	Mrs. Addie C. Belote
Opp	J. Ned Moore 10-60	M. L. Senn
Ozark	James Douglas Brown 10-60	H. G. Pennington
Roanoke	T. S. Gilliland	Olin E. Sheppard
Russellville	Hayes Malone	A. O. Richards
Sylacauga	Joe P. Dark	C. F. Johnson, Jr.
Tarrant City	Felix E. Erwin 10-60	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	Corley Chapman 10-60	G. J. Hubbard
Tuscumbia	E. J. Henninger P 10-61	Miss Lurline Cook
Tuskegee	Phil M. Lightfoot 10-60	J. W. Ross
ALASKA—3		
Fairbanks	Paul B. Haggland	E. A. Tonseth
Juneau	Lauris S. Parker 10-61	Harold Cargin
Ketchikan	R. M. Hardcastle	Bertha Simonsen
ARIZONA—9		
Douglas	Henry W. Beumler 5-60	Oakley Lucas
ARIZONA—*continued*		
Flagstaff*	Charles J. Saunders 5-60	H. L. Field, Jr.
Glendale*	Byron W. Peck 6-60	Elton A. Kirby
Globe*	Golden G. Hunsaker 6-60	Mary F. Roberts
Nogales	Abe Rochlin 4-61	Fidel A. Enislo
Prescott*	Ray Vyne 2-61	P. H. Miller
Tempe*	Hugh E. Laird 5-62	Miss E. M. Barbre
Winslow*	John E. Scott 4-60	Florence Armstrong
Yuma	Geo. E. Sackleford 12-62	Linwood Perkins R
ARKANSAS—20		
Arkadelphia	Kenneth O. Burrow 1-61	D. H. Crawford R
Batesville	Roy Row 12-61	R. W. Struch, Sr.
Benton	John D. Little 1-62	John E. Parker
Conway	Edgar B. Parker 12-61	Walter Dunaway
Forrest City	Rodgers Deaderick 12-61	Ned Mallory
Harrison	Dene O. Hester 12-61	Rosemary Richesin
Hope*	George T. Frazier 1-61	Mrs. Charles Reynerson
Magnolia	John W. Harsh 12-61	Mrs. F. Booth
Malvern	Lester L. Pate 12-61	Edwin A. Galloway
Morrilton	C. E. Bridewell 12-62	Mrs. Faye Meador
Newport	Bill Duncan 12-62	Vaughan C. Jackson
Osceola	Ben F. Butler 12-61	E. H. Stephens
Paragould	C. A. Wood 12-61	Effie Kirby
Rogers	W. S. Puckett 12-61	W. E. Bland
Russellville	James Newton 12-61	John T. Little
Searcy	B. H. Lacy 12-61	D. E. Dobbins
Springdale	John W. Powell 12-61	Letha Brogdon
Stuttgart	Lloyd G. McCollum 12-61	Mrs. Lola Cole
Van Buren	A. R. Toothaker 12-61	George L. Crofton
West Helena	Jesse Porter 12-61	Julia Adkins
CALIFORNIA—46		
Banning	John Raatz 4-60	Cleo M. Huse
Barstow*	George W. Oakes 4-62	LaRue Shaffer

Table XXI—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

CALIFORNIA—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Belmont	Victor G. Wandmayer 4-60	Mrs. C. A. Heartsner
Benicia*	Raymond E. Duvall 4-60	Miss Anna G. Pine
Brea	W. Leo West 4-62	Constance Young
Calexico*	Howard K. Jackson 4-60	Richard S. Emerson
Carlsbad*	Chas. B. Ledgerwood 4-60	J. H. Price
Chino	Howard Cattle 4-60	E. J. Wangler
Claremont*	Edward J. Dittmer 4-62	Robert L. Poff
Coalinga*	J. M. Steele 4-60	Floyd Howe
Covina*	Maurice Upton 4-60	Aileen Hoornbeek
El Monte	Dale L. Ingram 4-60	Viola M. Nicolet
El Paso de Robles	Vernon L. Sturgeon 4-60	S. S. Tucker
Escondido*	Lloyd I. Turrentine 4-62	Guy B. Ashley
Fairfield*	H. Glenn Richardson 4-60	Colin C. Hutcheon
Glendora*	H. E. Walker 4-60	R. R. Baiotto
Grass Valley	Arnold S. Thorsen 7-61	Lois M. Goldsberry
Hillsborough*	John Philip Coghlan 4-60	Mrs. Gertrude Daves
Huntington Beach*	Earl T. Irby 4-60	
Indio*	Burton W. Burkhardt 4-60	William T. Freeman
La Habra*	William A. MacKinnon 4-60	Thad Wilson
La Verne*	Owen H. Lewis 4-60	Ruth S. Hogan
Laguna Beach	J. E. Riddle 4-60	Ed H. Beaver
Lindsay	Lenox E. Roark 4-62	D. H. Edwards
Livermore*	James D. Nordahl 4-60	Dorothy Hock
Lompoc	H. G. Thompson 4-60	Chas. S. Laubly
Martinez*	J. O. Fries 4-60	Lawrence J. Kowalski
Marysville	W. Gavin Mandery 2-61	Eugene M. Boyd, Jr.
Mill Valley*	Robert D. Huber 4-62	A. E. Almcrants M
North Sacramento*	Walter W. Powers 4-62	Wilma C. Briggs
Oroville	Conrad L. Weisker 4-63	R. M. Carpenter
Pacific Grove*	Alfred B. Wells 4-61	Mrs. Jean M. Killeen
Port Hueneme	Leo J. Ramirez C 4-62	Wilma G. Merryman
Porterville*	William R. Rodgers 4-61	M. L. Grimsley
Reedley	Walker G. Carlisle 4-60	Mrs. Ila Henry
Rialto*	Edward M. Fitzgerald 4-62	Merritt Cornell
Sanger*	Charles O. Wallin 4-60	Retha Vernon
Selma	Lloyd E. Ghilardi 4-60	M. Julius Jensen
Sierra Madre*	W. Webster Vannier 4-60	L. Marie Warfel
Susanville	William W. Mills 4-60	Marlys M. Ritchie
Tracy*	Henry J. Buthmann 4-62	Fred Watkins
Turlock*	Raymond M. Carter 4-60	Forrest R. Harkins
Ukiah*	Ernest F. Banker 4-60	Carolyn Church
Vacaville*	Roy J. Cobble 4-60	Mrs. Ruth A. Fraker
Wasco	H. S. Giddings 4-60	C. B. Roberts

FLORIDA—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Miami Shores*	Dean R. Claussen 4-61	M. Antoinette Vigneron
Miami Springs*	J. H. Allen 12-60	J. D. Ryan
New Smyrna Beach*	Robert L. Arnau 4-60	F. H. Lee
Opalocka*	Dale E. Cunningham C 4-62	Mrs. Hester E. Dozer
Palatka*	Raymond F. Smith 1-62	Harold E. Williams
Plant City*	Otis M. Andrews	Mrs. N. M. Draughton
Pompano Beach*		Mrs. Winifred F. Sharp
Quincy*	G. O. Cox 6-60	O. Z. Peebles
Sebring	J. D. Hunt 12-61	Jack R. Stroup
Winter Haven*	L. W. Dunson 10-60	Roscoe Way
Winter Park*	J. Lynn Pflug 1-61	R. S. Watts

GEORGIA—21

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Bainbridge	R. A. Griffin 1-62	H. B. Funderburk
Cairo*	R. A. Bell 12-60	Miss Clara Mauldin
Carrollton	C. H. Lumpkin 9-61	Aron F. Simpkins
Cartersville*		R. E. Gibbons
Cedartown	Albert L. Moore C 1-61	M. L. Newbern S
Cordele		Edith Kate Roberts
Covington	N. S. Turner 12-61	Harry P. Cowan
Douglas*	B. D. Davis, Jr. 6-61	Mrs. Marilee Dean
Elberton*	J. Stewart Asbury 12-60	C. A. Brown
Fitzgerald	Paul E. Wood 12-61	J. E. Bailey
Fort Valley	Irving Rigdon 3-60	Wilbur Kay Avera
Hapeville	Frank E. Coggin 12-61	Miss Barbara Lee
Milledgeville	Walter B. Williams, Jr. 12-61	Sybil J. Wilson
Newnan	A. P. McKinley 1-62	W. E. Barron
North Atlanta	Wm. Frederick Haas 1-61	Floyd J. Morgan
Statesboro	W. A. Bowen 12-60	Julian B. Hodges
Thomaston	Harvey Greene 12-61	R. A. Freeman
Tifton*		O. V. Barkuloo, Jr.
Toccoa*		Josephine Gleason
Vidalia		Frances Godbee
Warner Robins	Kemp A. Harrison 1-61	Thomas E. McMinn

IDAHO—2

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Blackfoot	Elvin A. Lindquist 5-61	Nellie Mansor
Burley	J. Leonard Salmon	A. Ben Dansie, Jr.

ILLINOIS—76

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Batavia	J. E. Anderson 5-61	Miss Melba Pierson
Beardstown	John H. Glenn 5-61	Esther L. Schlueter
Belvidere		Frank J. Downs

Yuba City*	Dale A. Tressler 4-60	Lewis A. Duncan

COLORADO—11

Alamosa*	Lloyd O. Burton, Jr. 12-62	Paul Henry
Cañon City*	Edwin A. Rogers 11-61	Mrs. Betty J. Brotherton
Durango*	Melvin V. Flock P 4-60	Wm. J. Horther
Fort Morgan	Thos. P. Ferguson 1-62	J. E. Longnecker
Golden*	Clark B. Carpenter 11-61	Clarence Mabb
La Junta*	J. H. Macdonald 11-61	Hazel Best Girch
Lamar	C. O. Bowman 1-62	Marvin Fowler
Longmont	Albert Will 1-62	P. K. Spangler
Loveland	Robert L. Hipps 1-62	Louise Less
Sterling*		Robert W. Freson
Walsenburg	Mrs. Ethel L. Stacy 1-62	Mrs. Doris M. Caine

CONNECTICUT—11

Bethel t	David W. Deakin P 10-61	Earl L. Thumann
Groton*	Horace L. Barnum 10-61	Joseph Glidden
Guilford t	Daniel Reinhardsen, Jr. P 10-61	Leon P. Beckwith
New Canaan t	Charles F. Kelley P 11-61	Roland H. Gardner
Newington t	Edmund J. Keleher P 10-61	Edward S. Seremet
Plainville t*	Fred Hoerle C 10-62	James J. Graham
Portland t	John V. Anderson P 10-61	Leonard Markham
Putnam	John N. Dempsey 1-62	Leo J. Pominville
Rockville	Leo P. Flaherty, Jr. 1-62	Ethel M. Pease
Seymout t	Bennett B. Upson P 10-61	Richard R. Pearson
Winsted		Ernest L. Fetzer

DELAWARE—5

Dover*	W. Edward Haman 2-60	F. P. Neylan
Elsmere	Joseph R. Walling 4-61	Elizabeth J. Joyce
Milford*		J. Robert Green
New Castle		Ann R. Hushebeck
Newark*	Frank M. Durnall 4-60	Charles D. Long

FLORIDA—23

Bartow*		C. A. Richardson
Belle Glade*	Paul Davidson 9-60	Frank C. Anderson
Chattahoochee	Addis J. Hill P 9-60	J. Paul McLarty
Crestview	Harry Booth 11-60	Leron W. Rice, Sr.
De Land*	Robert E. Lee 4-61	Philip E. DeBerard
Delray Beach*	George Talbot, Jr.	Robert D. Worthing
Haines City*	Buford L. Knowles 10-62	Evelyn D. Wilson
Jacksonville Beach*	I. D. Sams 10-61	Jack A. Callaham
Lake City		George W. Wilson
Lake Wales*	W. E. Hurlbut 6-60	W. P. Seymour, Jr.
Leesburg*	Burton Brown 12-60	R. K. Evans
Mariana*	John L. McFarlin, Jr. 1-62	E. T. Denmark

Benton	Howard Lewis 5-63	Charles Moss
Bradley	William Barwegen P 5-61	Mabel N. Pilcher
Broadview		Ernest D. Waldt
Carlinville	Byron G. Bates 5-61	Alfred Boatman
Carmi	J. Robert Randolph	Carl Shelton
Charleston	Joseph C. Snyder 5-61	Russell Lafferty
Chester	Detrich Helmers 4-61	Frank P. Hight
Clinton	H. J. Schrag 4-63	Mrs. Velma Sanders
Creve Coeur	Carrol N. Patten P 5-61	Mrs. Mildred H. Reed
Crystal Lake*	L. J. Goossens 4-63	Helen L. Buchte
Dolton	Frederick L. Kasten P 5-61	Helen H. O'Connell
Duquoin	Renos C. Miller 5-61	Cecil W. Daily
East Alton	C. A. Vanpreter P 5-61	Lawrence Darr
East Peoria	John W. Keayes 4-63	Robert L. Arnold
Edwardsville	Wm. C. Straube 5-61	Edward H. Poos
Effingham	L. Keller 4-63	C. A. Thoele
Fairfield	Wasson W. Lawrence 5-61	Gene Thomas
Flora	Norman Bruden 4-63	R. D. Lewis
Geneva	Howard E. Smith, Jr. 5-61	Victor G. Johnson
Glencoe*	William J. Hagenah P 4-60	Donald C. Duranso
Herrin	Fred A. Henderson 5-61	Charles W. Campbell
Hinsdale*	William E. Etz P 4-61	Dorothy C. Kammeyer
Hoopeston	John A. Crumley 4-61	Jack Goodwine
Jerseyville	James F. Dolan 5-63	Darel P. Berthoux
La Grange Park	Harlow F. Gaylord P 4-61	Walter S. Hohmann
Lake Forest*		Katherine R. Beauchamp
Lawrenceville	Geo. L. McFarland 5-62	H. E. Talbot
Libertyville	Francis J. Berry P 4-61	Carl O. Carlson
Lincolnwood	Henry A. Proesel 4-61	Wm. P. Conley
Litchfield	Lewis D. Yaeger 5-61	Carl Veit
Loves Park	Daniel Timmis 4-61	C. E. Edwards
Lyons	John A. Hofmann P 4-61	George W. Goldbeck
Madison	Stephen Maeras 4-61	Percy Lux
Mendota	Christ T. Troupis 5-61	James G. Larkin
Metropolis	J. P. Williams 4-60	L. W. Barger
Morris	Donald Caisley 5-61	Arthur Stinchcomb
Morton Grove	John A. Kollar P 4-61	John T. Kelly
Mount Carmel	Harry E. Miller 5-64	Richard P. Fearheiley
Mount Prospect*	Theodore A. Lams P 5-61	E. Robert Reynolds
Murphysboro	Joe E. Williams 5-61	Kenneth E. Taylor
Naperville	William G. Zaininger 4-63	Dorothea Weigand
Niles	Frank J. Stankowicz 4-61	James G. Kozak
Normal	Robert D. Randall P 4-64	Gladys K. Ogden
North Chicago	Anton Macrowski, Jr. 4-61	John Darrow
North Lake*	Henry E. Neri 4-61	Loretta B. Broz
North Riverside	Fred L. Wilson P 4-61	Jerry Slezak, Jr.
Northbrook	Bertram L. Pollak P 4-61	Edgar J. Wessling
Olney	Paul Edward Abegglen 4-61	Kathryn Flanders

Table XXI—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ILLINOIS—*continued*		
Pana	Robert Rollo 5-61	Charles L. Joley
Paris	Jack C. DeWitt 4-63	L. Leon Foltz
Peoria Heights	Ray W. Trunk P 5-61	Mrs. Anna R. Herbstrith
Peru	Robert H. Potthoff 4-61	Frank D. Flaherty
Pontiac	Floyd A. Byrne 4-61	Lucille H. Bentley
Princeton*	Ray P. Rheeling 4-63	Marjorie Grampp
River Grove	Richard J. O'Connor P 4-61	Stanley Steciak, Jr.
Riverdale	Edward L. Kipley P 4-61	Peter J. Kurz
Riverside	William Hajeck P 4-61	Eugene P. Eckmann
Robinson	Harold R. Anderson 4-61	Nina M. Bregham
Rochelle	Paul F. Jones 4-63	R. M. DeCourcey
Rock Falls	Louis J. Pignatelli 5-61	Earl Forehand
St. Charles	Ralph M. Richmond 4-61	Gustaf V. Seastrom
Salem	Homer C. Clark 4-63	Miss Mildred Martin
Savanna*	Ambrose D. Dannels 4-61	Hardin Dinsen
Summit	Richard P. Lambert, Jr. 4-61	John J. Kirk
Sycamore	Harold L. Johnson 4-61	Everett Penrod
Taylorville		Benjamin F. Jones
Vandalia	Cecil Smith 5-61	Irene B. Moore
Venice	John E. Lee 5-61	William N. Ebersoldt
Washington Park	S. H. Wilkerson P 5-61	Joseph Brock
Westchester*	Bernard J. Lilly P 4-61	Edward J. Busch
Western Springs*	Howard G. Knowlton P 4-61	Maude Hollister
Woodstock*	Ralph L. Ostrander 4-61	James R. Pierce
Zion	Theo. T. Ruesch 5-63	W. L. Collins
INDIANA—37		
Alexandria	Guy C. Lewis 12-63	Suel Castor
Angola	G. Wendell Jacob 12-63	Kathryn Aaron
Auburn	H. G. Oren 12-63	Mrs. Margaret Wineland
Beech Grove	Elton H. Geshwiler 12-63	Helen Dietz
Bluffton	Charles W. Decker 12-63	Mrs. Grace Buckner
Boonville	Orgle E. Myers 12-63	Ethel Barclay
Brazil	Ted McCoy 12-63	
Clarksville	R. H. Beickman 1-64	Richard E. Foster
Clinton	John W. Goldner 12-63	William Fleming
Crown Point	Marvin G. Erlenbach 12-63	Vernon R. Everett
Decatur	Donald F. Gage 12-63	Laura A. Bosse
East Gary		Esther Belle Swift
Franklin	Frank S. Records 12-63	Doris K. Pangburn
Greencastle	Ray Fisher 12-63	Norman W. Peabody
Greenfield	Clifford O. Fields 12-63	Mrs. Katherine Dailey
Greensburg	Marlin P. Maddux 1-63	Mary Maynard
IOWA—*continued*		
Waverly	Frederick Gaylor 1-62	Ray Hoth
Webster City*	John W. Baldwin 12-60	L. L. Doolittle
West Des Moines	C. K. Giles 12-61	Elmer P. True
KANSAS—10		
Abilene*	Glen French C 4-60	Mrs. Ethel Hogan
Concordia*	Raymond H. Johnston 4-60	John J. Whitney
Hays*	Merle O'Loughlin 4-60	Mrs. Dorothy Soderblom
Iola	Mack C. Colt 4-62	V. C. Perkins
Liberal*	Harold F. Worthington 4-60	Evelyn D. Johnson
McPherson	A. W. Bremyer 4-60	Linn Peterson
Olathe	J. Lee Laptad 4-61	Aaron W. Reitz
Pratt	Clyde A. Simmons 5-60	H. B. Blachly
Russell*	Wallace H. Dawson 4-61	Robert E. Meneley
Wellington	Elmer M. Holt 4-62	Melva G. Cox
KENTUCKY—20		
Bellevue	Richard J. Callahan 12-61	Mrs. Lorraine Fox
Corbin*	Steely Terrel 1-62	Betty Joe Perkins
Danville	Roy W. Arnold 12-61	C. Colclough
Dayton	Carl A. Wenderoth 12-61	J. Wm. Shoemaker
Elizabethtown	Leonard T. Bean 12-61	Miss Cecil Frank
Georgetown	H. G. Paxton 1-62	Mason Armstrong
Glasgow	W. H. Grissom 1-62	Rollin R. Shaw
Harrodsburg		Mary G. Renfro
Hazard*	Douglas C. Combs 1-63	Mrs. Naomi West
Jenkins	W. L. Terrill 1-62	Olly H. Carter
Ludlow	Thomas L. Rose 12-61	Winifred W. Smith
Mayfield	Scott T. Lemon 12-61	C. N. Apperson
Maysville*	Mrs. Rebekah H. Hord 1-62	Miss Hazel Larkin
Mount Sterling	Bruce L. Vise 12-62	Chas. Richardson
Murray	Holmes Ellis 12-61	C. B. Crogan
Paris	E. W. Glass 12-61	Louis Elvove
Pikeville*	William C. Pauley 1-62	Mrs. M. G. Spickard
Princeton	Kelsey R. Cummins 1-62	Mrs. Opal Hemingway
Somerset	Andrew A. Offutt 11-61	Clarence E Love
Winchester	Maurice T. Smith 1-62	Miss Georgia Thomas
LOUISIANA—21		
Abbeville		Shelton C. Picard
Covington	Emile L. Menetre 7-63	M. P. Blaches
De Ridder	F. M. Roberts 6-62	A. R. LeCompte
Eunice		Wade J. Guillet

Hartford City	Wm. C. Smith 12-63	Jeannette L. Steinbrunner
Highland	Donald R. Adams P 12-63	Irene F. Ketchum
Jasper	Edwin Knies 12-63	Charles J. Alles
Kendallville	R. J. Rehwinkle 12-63	Robert C. Moses
Lebanon	Herbert L. Ransdell 12-63	Mrs. Mary F. Kinkaid
Linton	Patrick H. O'Hern 1-64	Eva Myers
Martinsville	Wm. E. Poe 12-63	Wm. Frederick Schnaiter
Mount Vernon	George A. Krug 12-63	James M. Bennett
Noblesville	Dale Honshew 12-64	Maxine Smoot
Plymouth	Ernest Bixel 1-64	William H. Warren
Portland	Raymond Burk 12-63	Ralph W. Green
Princeton	William M. McConnell 12-63	Margaret E. DeBord
Rushville	Earl Chamberlain 12-63	Wm. H. Rettenmeier
Seymour	John C. Isaacs 12-63	Miss Gaynelle Moritz
Speedway		J. Wayne Baxter
Sullivan	Harold E. Neal 12-63	George W. Bennett
Tell City	J. William Howe 12-63	Morris Cail
Tipton	Fredrick K. Surber 1-65	Mary A. Ramsay
Warsaw	Paul E. Hodges 12-63	Norma Gilworth
Whiting	Mary E. Bercik 12-64	George Palenchar
Winchester	R. M. West, Sr. 1-64	Irene T. Davis

IOWA—28

Algona	Cameron C. Shierk 12-61	David A. Smith
Atlantic	Howard E. Lundberg 1-62	Martin W. Poch
Bettendorf	Arnold R. Kakert 1-62	Mrs. Mae G. Steffen
Carroll	A. N. Nev 12-61	T. J. Kerwin
Centerville	Harold W. Fowler 1-63	T. C. Evans
Chariton	Ralph E. Bowen 1-62	Lloyd E. Morris
Cherokee	E. A. Peterson 12-61	Clyde E. Trimble
Clarinda*	W. Don Jillson 12-61	Walter R. Sales M
Creston	Arnold W. Cook 12-61	Frances Pashek
Decorah	C. H. Rosenthal 1-62	Charles Anderson
Estherville	Leo I. Sanders 1-63	Glenn L. Story
Fairfield	Bill Foshier 1-62	Loy R. Harris
Grinnell	Charlie Fudge 1-62	John L. Hotchkin
Indianola	D. W. Dayton 12-61	Kenneth E. Smith
Knoxville	Harry L. Willetts 1-62	Opal Carle
Le Mars	Eugene Scholer 1-62	N. C. Newendorp
Marion	George H. Brewer 12-61	Merwen L. Taylor
Mount Pleasant*		Rama Challen
Oelwein	Louis T. Lonborg 1-62	R. E. Anderson
Perry	George Templeton 12-61	Dorothy N. Peddicord
Red Oak	J. D. Tiffin 1-62	Rita M. Walters
Shenandoah*	W. R. Day 12-62	Don Baxter
Spencer	Cliff Bowman 12-61	Robert L. Olhausen
Storm Lake	Lloyd Bridge 12-61	Ralph Marten
Washington	L. M. Eicher 1-62	John K. Sowash

Franklin	Philip Cusimano 6-62	E. J. Champagne, Jr.
Hammond	James A. Stire 6-61	Mrs. Vesta C. Round
Jackson	James M. Norsworthy, Jr. 9-60	Ruth S. Starnes
Kenner	Joseph S. Maggiore 7-62	Philomene Paasch †
Minden	Frank T. Norman 6-62	B. M. Lumpkin
Morgan City	C. R. Brownell, Jr. 1-63	R. M. Williams
Natchitoches	W. Ray Scott 5-64	W. M. Woodyard
Oakdale	Wheeler Fuselier 7-60	Mrs. Ella W. Burgess
Pineville		Ellis L. Corley
Plaquemine	Charles P. Schnebelen 6-60	Harry K. Gallagher
Rayne	Marcus D. Bordelon 6-62	Norman F. Faulk
Sulphur	Adias Saunier 7-62	Mrs. Clyde Ellender
Tullulah	W. P. Sevier, Jr. 6-62	Hazel W. Ellerbee
Thibodaux	Leonard J. Troups 12-62	Nelson H. Zernott, Sr.
Ville Platte	Leroy Veillon 7-61	Herbert B. Guillory
Westwego	Roy C. Keller 4-61	Havier J. Miller, Jr.
Winnfield	D. C. Allen 6-62	G. P. Long

MAINE—14

Belfast City*	Lewis F. Greene 3-60	Dorothy Winters
Brewer*	Gerald D. Robertson 10-60	Paul E. Clish
Fairfield t*	Thomas Teague C 3-62	Wallace Charltray
Fort Kent t*		Alice Bourgoin
Gardiner*	Dwight M. Emery 12-61	Earl K. Andersen
Houlton t*	Leslie R. Rhoda C 3-60	Robert E. Curtis
Kittery t	Leon E. French C 3-61	Burnell E. Frisbee
Millinocket t*	Floyd Pound C 3-60	J. Fred Tingley
Old Town*		Inez Priest
Presque Isle*		Dorothy Quass
Rockland*	Charles E. Bicknell 2nd C	Gerald V. Margeson
Rumford t*	Stuart F. Martin C 2-61	William F. Perkins
Skowhegan t*	Alva S. Appleby C 4-60	Francis Croteau
Van Buren t*		Mrs. Adeline M. Chesney

MARYLAND—7

Elkton	Edmund B. McCloskey 6-61	H. W. Bouchelle, Jr. S
Frostburg	Joseph E. James 5-60	Wm. R. Vogtman
Greenbelt*	Alan Kistler 9-61	Winfield McCamy
Havre de Grace	Walter McLhinney 5-61	Edward U. Way
Riverdale	Claude Warren 6-61	J. Power Waters
Rockville*	Alexander J. Greene 4-60	Jean R. Horneck
Westminster	Joseph L. Mathias 5-60	John R. Eckard

MASSACHUSETTS—25

Abington t	Joseph C. Belcher C 3-60	Kathaleen R. Conghlan
Ayers t	Robert B. Bowler C 3-61	Elizabeth L. Chase
Canton t	Frank J. Carroll C 3-61	Maurice E. Ronayne, Jr.
Dracut t	William H. Bromley C 3-60	Hector H. Berube

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MASSACHUSETTS—*continued*		
Dudley	Joseph F. Begrin C 3-60	Lillian G. Dwyer
Franklin t	Robert Bell C 2-61	George W. Dana
Great Barrington t	Elbridge K. Evans C	Joseph M. Casey
Ipswich t*		Anthony Murawski
Longmeadow t		Miss Zoe Purdon
Ludlow t	Stanley Sepiol 3-60	Albert Dias
Mansfield t*	Joseph A. Cataloni C 1-62	Francis L. Ehnis
Maynard t	James B. Farrell C 3-60	Eleanor Jones
Montague t	John A. Charron C 3-60	Lawrence M. Killelea
North Andover t		John J. Lyons
Orange t		Ruth B. Smith
Oxford t	Merton M. Dimock 3-62	Florence Harrington
Rockland t	Arthur H. Marks C 3-60	Ralph L. Belcher
Somerset t	Frances J. Carreiro C 3-61	Richard J. Dyer
Spencer t		Mrs. Rita J. Bird
Swansea t		Albert B. Almy
Uxbridge t	Thomas Creighton 3-63	Noreen Howlett
Ware t	Robert Cebula 3-61	Peter J. Rzeznikiewicz
Whitman t	Clinton G. Bradshaw C 3-60	Mrs. Mildred McKenna
Williamstown t*	Charles H. Dean C 2-60	J. Elwood Lamphear
Winchendon t	Joseph E. Lillie C 3-62	Grace A. Davis
MICHIGAN—36		
Alma	Robert L. Anthony 5-61	A. O. Burkholder
Big Rapids*	Edmund Ellefsen 4-60	Ronald Manchester
Buchanan*	Thomas Mitchell 4-60	Betty Hamilton
Center Line	A. G. Hazen 4-60	Paul VanDenBranden
Charlotte	Kenneth H. Fletcher 4-60	Mrs. Bernadine Vaughn
Cheboygan*	Warren J. Wing 4-60	Oscar E. Anderson
Clawson*	Duncan Gillis 4-61	Mrs. Gertrude Cadger
Coldwater	Arthur G. Lyon 3-61	Burdette Harris
Dowagiac	Eugene Jenison 5-61	Harry Kennedy
East Grand Rapids*	Robert W. Richardson 4-61	Louis F. Battjes
Garden City	James T. Tierney 11-60	Wendell David Mayes
Grand Haven*	Howard Zuidema 4-60	J. Nyhof Poel
Greenville*	Sydney L. Swanton 4-60	Myrtle Wood
Grosse Pointe	Kenneth F. Bergmann 11-61	Norbert P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms*	Wm. F. Connolly, Jr. 4-61	Dawson F. Nacy
Hancock	Leonard W. Lahti 4-60	John West
Hastings	John W. Hewitt 4-60	C. W. O'Donnell
Hillsdale*	Herbert C. Fowle 4-60	Roberta C. Vaughan
Ionia	C. Anthony Balice 4-61	Gertrude B. Gemuend
Iron Mountain	Jack L. Gingrass 4-61	Fred Granunzio
MISSISSIPPI—13		
Aberdeen	George W. Howell, Jr. 5-60	J. T. Roberts
Brookhaven	W. W. Godbold, Sr. 6-61	H. H. Ward
Canton	Percy F. Parker 7-61	Miss Bertha McKay
Cleveland	Wattie Bishop 7-61	Dorothy N. Wilson
Columbia	Maurice Dantin 6-61	C. S. Jordan, Jr.
Corinth	A. H. Arnold 9-62	C. H. Harris
Grenada*	J. H. Murray 5-60	Mrs. C. B. Criss
Kosciusko	T. V. Rone 7-61	Victoria Lee Niles
Louisville	Henry F. McGraw 7-61	H. C. Earhart
Picayune*	L. O. Crosby, Jr. 7-61	A. L. Franklin
Starkville	Hayden H. Reynolds 7-61	Mrs. Lena P. Scurria
West Point	R. B. Marshall 7-61	Mrs. Mildred W. Calvert
Yazoo City	Harry Applebaum	Preston E. Maxwell
MISSOURI—28		
Berkeley*	Ralph M. Aston P 4-60	Alberta Carter
Boonville	John J. Bell 3-62	Harry McDonough, Jr.
Brentwood	A. Ray Parker 4-61	E. R. Michener
Brookfield	Frank C. Peery 4-62	Lucille Fuoss
Caruthersville		L. B. Peck
Charleston*	A. J. Drinkwater, Jr. 5-60	T. A. Zilafro
Chillicothe	R. B. Taylor 5-61	Frances Kinsella
Clinton	R. J. Wastell 4-62	Charles S. Stratton
De Soto*	Jeremiah Nixon 4-60	Norma Tiffitts
Excelsior Springs*	Paul Jackson 4-60	Cecil Hutchings
Festus	C. E. Vest 4-63	Henry Speidel
Flat River*	Robert M. Fowler 4-60	Edna Meeks
Kennett		Tom Legan
Kinloch		Mrs. L. T. Tallie
Ladue	Magnus F. Peterson 4-61	George C. Hargrave
Lebanon*	H. A. Adams 4-60	Mrs. Jane Yates
Lexington	Henry Dankers 4-62	Mrs. Phyllis J. Sparks
Marshall	Gerald Leach 4-63	Shirley J. Nightwine
Maryville*	Glen H. Boyles 4-60	Helen Gingrich
Neosho*	A. H. O'Reilly 4-60	Loyd Cole
Nevada*	Joe C. Kraft 4-60	Mrs. Berniece Fraley
Pine Lawn	Mark Vollmar 4-61	Margaret M. Drager
Rolla	Earl G. Hudgens 4-61	Elizabeth J. Taylor
Trenton	Carl Muff 4-63	Lucille Love
Warrensburg*	H. H. Russell 4-60	Mrs. B. R. Gelbach
Washington	A. Roy Pearson 4-62	Arthur G. Filla
Webb City	Don O. Adamson 4-62	P. D. Crockett
Wellston	Leo J. Hayes 4-62	Arthur M. Daniel

Ishpeming*	Theodore R. Mattson 8-60	Clyde Sundberg
Kingsford*	Clifford A. Johnson 4-61	Henry L. Wagner M
Lapeer*	Wellington Rowden 4-60	H. R. Gohlke
Ludington*	Dan R. Rathsack 5-60	Clarence Fonnesbeck
Manistee*	Ray T. Wissner 4-60	Miss Margaret Fett
Manistique*	Harold Carlson 4-62	W. A. Moreau
Marshall*	Hewitt L. Coleman 4-61	Norman V. Holt
Melvindale	William I. Burke 12-60	Irene Coogan
Negaunee*	Robert Prittenen 12-61	Edward Stevens
Oak Park*	R. J. Alexander 4-61	Louise Shaw
Petoskey*	Elmer Pfeiffer 4-60	Virginia Hubbard
Plymouth*	Harold E. Guenther 4-61	Joseph F. Near
South Haven	Donald M. Goodwillie 4-61	Norman T. Nelson
Sturgis*	Deforest Strang 5-60	Frank Palmer
Three Rivers*	Samuel M. Smith 11-61	M. Jane Sebo
Trenton	Robert E. Teifer, Sr. 4-61	Francis S. Thomas

MINNESOTA—30

Alexandria	Lee M. Hewett 1-62	Earl K. Lamb
Anoka*	Carl E. Bonnell 4-61	C. Rudolf Johnson M
Chisholm	Harry K. Barnes 12-61	Edward L. Kochevar
Cloquet	Roy W. Ranum 12-61	John W. Boyer, Sr.
Columbia Heights*	Warren A. Armstrong 7-61	Rosella C. Lawson
Crookston	W. C. Nimens 12-61	Curtis L. Hendrickson
Detroit Lakes	A. R. Johnson 3-61	Lloyd E. Learned
East Grand Forks	V. R. Fassett	A. G. Rand
Edina*	Arthur Bredensen, Jr. 12-61	Mrs. Gretchen Alden
Ely	J. P. Grahek, MD 1-61	Frank J. Banovetz
Eveleth	Joseph J. Jagunich 12-60	Elmer A. Taipale
Fairmont	John P. Brandenhoff 12-60	Warren L. Miller
Golden Valley*	Carl Nadasdy 12-61	Roger K. Ulstad M
Grand Rapids	Louis L. Laurent 12-61	O. M. Hollom
Hastings	Wallace H. Erickson 12-60	Adolph J. Gergen
Hopkins*	W. Harlan Perbix 6-61	C. R. Peterson
International Falls	Patrick J. Roche 3-60	Richard A. Ellison
Little Falls	K. J. Flolid 4-60	Clifford J. Eckman
Marshall	O. T. Bussard 4-60	L. W. Mannion
Montevideo*	R. W. Barr 12-60	Mrs. Alice I. Denton
New Ulm*	A. J. Eckstein 1-63	Hildgard Hellmann
Northfield	George Zahnmiller 3-60	Mrs. Helen C. Mears
Pipestone	Roy G. Lee 4-60	Harold E. Lee
Roseville	Emil E. Ciderholm 1-62	George W. Keene
St. Peter	Mark J. Schaus 4-60	E. G. Nelson
Stillwater	Andrew Madsen 12-61	L. R. Brower
Thief River Falls	Orin J. Green 1-62	P. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	Arnold E. Kempe 12-60	Earl V. Zehnder
Willmar	Erwin W. Rau 1-61	Einar H. Brogren
Worthington	John E. Femstermachar 4-61	G. S. Thompson

MONTANA—6

Glendive	Loren E. Stott 4-61	Liala Green
Havre	James W. Davey 5-61	Willard Carlson
Kalispell	Howard V. Hammer 5-61	H. J. Hunt
Lewistown	Neal D. Smith 5-60	Dorothea M. Abel
Livingston	Frank G. Cook 5-61	Wm. C. Anderson
Miles City	H. D. Crone 5-61	C. H. Stangland

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance*	Kenneth Lee 4-61	F. R. Notson
Columbus	Milton Wagner 4-61	Emil Marx
Fairbury	Harry M. Stearns 4-61	Grace G. Merrick
Falls City	Ralph C. Steinbrink 4-60	James R. Heiser
Lexington*	George V. Keller 4-60	S. Y. Gillan
McCook*	F. M. Karrer 4-60	LoRene Jennings
Nebraska City	Ervin Rogers 4-60	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
South Sioux City	Merle A. Haynes 4-60	Phil Scaletta
York	O. N. Miller 4-61	Edwin Roberts

NEVADA—2

Elko*	Frank J. Williams 6-63	Mrs. Alice Geyer
Sparks*	Charles E. Richards 6-63	Claude Cauble

NEW HAMPSHIRE—7

Derry t	Frank T. Buckley C 3-62	Cecile Hoisington
Exeter t*	John J. Cahill C 3-60	Mrs. Evelyn Zurnowski
Franklin	Roland J. Desrochers 12-60	Mildred S. Gilman
Hanover t	Lewis J. Bressett C 3-60	Marion E. Guyer
Lebanon t*	Floyd E. Eastman	Mrs. Irene Forrest
Newport t*	Raymond L. Barrett C 3-60	Sophie G. Rego
Somersworth	Robert H. Filion 1-62	Napoleon A. Berube

NEW JERSEY—73

Audubon	Richard A. Park 5-61	Charles R. Dietz
Bellmawr	Jack Benigno 1-61	Charles M. Karr
Bogota	Frank Feller 1-62	Mrs. Jessie Bayersdorfer
Boonton	Simon Basch 1-62	Thomas E. Hopkins
Bordentown	G. Edward Koenig 5-61	Mrs. E. L. Mackinnon
Bound Brook	Daniel H. Conroy 1-62	Everest L. Belli
Caldwell	Donald G. Lockward 1-61	Geo. W. Van Der Decker
Carlstadt	Harold A. Pareti 1-62	Mrs. Dorothy Spitzlei
Cedar Grove tp.*	Nicholas Albano, Jr.	Mrs. Andrea Umberger
Chatham	James M. Henderson 1-62	John H. Mowen
Dunellen	Bernard F. Rodgers 1-62	George J. Bache
East Rutherford	Henry Helstoski 1-62	Albert A. De Falco
Fairview	Louis Battaglia 1-62	George Ebel, Jr.
Florence tp	H. Kenneth Wilkie 1-62	Norman P. Hamilton

Table XXI—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW JERSEY—*continued*		
Freehold	Barton Callahan 1-62	Charles H. Evold
Glassboro	Joseph L. Bowe 1-61	Arman Schnetzler
Glen Ridge	Paul Klemtner 1-62	James S. Brown
Glen Rock	Frederick A. Demarest 1-62	Ruth G. Sterger
Guttenberg	Herman G. Klein 1-62	Peter Heinz
Haddon Heights	Harold W. Bennett 12-61	Thomas J. Porter
Haledon	David Brown 1-61	Elisabeth Ann Hevner
Hammonton	Alex E. Wetherbee 1-62	Dominic Ciano
Hasbrouck Heights	Francis G. Dominick 1-62	Robert I. Rafford
Highland Park	Samuel J. Kronman 1-62	William F. Ducca
Keansburg*	James J. Gravany 5-61	C. Bernard Blum M
Keyport	Norman J. Currie 1-61	Adelaide B. Crammer
Lawrence tp		Mrs. Marie B. Loceless
Leonia		C. J. Kirkland
Little Falls tp	Dr. J. S. Stokes C 1-61	Mrs. Sue Stewart
Livingston tp*	William H. Clark 1-61	William P. Schilling
Lower Penns Neck tp	Joshua B. Vincent 1-61	Jean A. McDonough
Madison tp	Earl J. Reddert 1-62	J. Penfield Lloyd
Manville	Louis F. Welaj 1-62	Francis A. Peltack
Maple Shade tp	Fred Emig 1-61	William E. MacKinney
Maywood	Henry J. Miller 1-62	Catherine Ogden
Metuchen	Ernest E. McMahan 1-62	R. D. Renninger
Middlesex	Walter L. Rafferty 1-62	Elmer C. Hoagland
Midland Park	Garrett W. Hagedorn 1-62	Thomas McKim
Moorestown tp	Edwin B. Forsythe C 12-61	Doris M. Fisher
Morris tp	John W. Ginty 1-61	Seymour S. Young
Mount Holly tp*	William S. Vaughan 7-62	George W. Sylvester
New Milford	Mario R. La Barbera 1-61	Frank J. J. Kehoe
Newton	Mrs. Mary D. Spurgeon 6-60	Charles Mathews
North Brunswick tp	Fred J. Hermann 1-63	Gerald J. C. Beaudette
Ocean City	Nathaniel C. Smith 5-63	Mrs. Ruth G. Nickerson
Oceanport	Edward C. Wilson, Sr. 1-62	William P. Fleckner
Palisades Park	Edward J. Browne 1-61	Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	Harold F. Marshall 1-62	Leonard R. Baker
Paramus	Fred C. Galda 1-61	Harvey W. Hebberd
Paulsboro		Carol Saunders
Penns Grove	Arnold E. Willadsen 1-63	John R. Wallace
Pequannock tp*		Carl I. Edwards
Pitman	Harold C. Thompson 1-62	Earl S. Curry
Prospect Park	Daniel Hook 1-61	John Pruiksma
Raritan	Tullio Mencaroni 12-61	Nicholas Mesposito
Ridgefield	Howard Mayer 1-63	Marion C. Abattiello
River Edge	F. Walton Wanner 1-62	John F. Thompson
NEW YORK—*continued*		
Hamburg	James F. Best 4-63	Margaret Taylor
Hastings-on-Hudson*	Charles C. Woodward, Jr. 3-61	J. Ward Wright
Haverstraw	William J. Freeman 4-63	Genevieve R. McCabe
Herkimer	Donald Mitchell 4-60	Mrs. Hebe Patterson
Hudson Falls	Clifford J. Mayotte 4-60	Lorraine V. Philion
Ilion	Thomas S. Williams 3-61	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Howard L. Benson 3-61	Linus G. Eck
Larchmont	John B. Coffinberry 4-60	Margaret E. Lord
Lindenhurst	Joseph F. Bassano, Sr. 4-61	Andrew Vizoso
Little Falls	John W. George 1-62	Edward F. Wagner
Malone	Henry M. Maguire 4-61	Kenneth F. South
Malverne	Francis T. Purcell 4-63	William H. Gaddis
Mechanicville	Thomas D. Nolan 1-62	William E. Higgins
Medina	Charles J. Gregory 4-60	Stillman T. Pratt
Mount Kisco*	Mrs. Betty P. Potter 4-61	David Goodman M
New Hyde Park	Jasper Paul Messina 4-61	Florence A. Strauss
North Pelham	Irving J. Wallach 3-61	Susie Coviello
North Tarrytown	Gabriel P. Hayes 4-61	Filomena Fallacaro
Norwich	J. Leo Weiler 1-61	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack		John Bartels, Jr.
Owego	Elton Hulbert 3-60	Paul L. Martin
Patchogue	Geo. E. Lechtrecker 4-60	Salvatore J. Romeo
Pelham Manor	William P. Marsh, Jr. 4-61	Julius J. Dworschak
Penn Yan	John E. Buckley 4-63	Paul M. Sands
Port Jervis	James T. Murphy 1-62	Cyrus V. Kean
Potsdam		Donald J. Mousaw
Salamanca	James J. Crowley 1-62	Miles Davis
Saranac Lake*	John F. Ratigan 4-60	Harold B. Cardy
Scotia	William M. Turnbull 4-62	George A. Smeallie
Seneca Falls	Harry Weart 4-61	Gertrude H. Farney
Solvay	Stanley E. Major 4-61	Agnes M. Alberti
Tarrytown	Anthony F. Veteran 4-61	Catherine P. McCaul
Tuckahoe	Milton A. Gibbons 4-61	Roslyn Ross
Tupper Lake	Adam R. Palmer 4-61	Oliver P. Prespare
Waverly	James M. Johnson 4-61	Charles W. McMahon
Wellsville	Leo V. Ludden 3-61	C. P. Duggan
Westbury	F. Lansing Hunter 4-60	John A. Sharkey
Williston Park	Lester W. Bernhardt 4-62	Robert Kent
NORTH CAROLINA—24		
Asheboro*	John C. Bunch 5-61	Charles Hughes
Belmont	L. A. Brown 5-61	H. B. Gaston
Chapel Hill*	Oliver K. Cornwell 5-61	Mary Lovejoy

Riverside tp	William H. Ruehmling 1-62	Michael F. Chiaccio
Saddle River tp	Edwin Zdanowicz 1-62	Marco Marino
Salem	Thomas J. Grieves 1-62	William H. Kugler R
Scotch Plains tp	George E. Johnston C 1-61	Helen M. Reidy
Secaucus		Alexander Schiesch
South Amboy	Joseph Charmello 12-60	John J. Triggs
South Plainfield	Robert M. Baldwin 1-61	Charles Carone
Springfield tp	Vincent J. Bonadies 1-61	Mrs. E. H. Worthington
Tenafly	Howard W. Booth 1-62	Ruth B. Madru
Totowa	Felix Liberti 1-61	Joseph P. Constantino
Upper Penns Neck tp	Harold P. King 1-62	Norris G. Hurley
Ventnor	Warren E. Titus 1-63	Frank J. Quigley
Wallington	Theodore Kuzmiak 1-62	Carl R. Hartmann
West Deptford tp	Stephen N. Shivers 1-63	Robert I. Butler
Westwood	William R. Steinbach 1-62	William L. Best
Wildwood	Ralph G. James 5-60	Edward Baker
Wood Ridge	Clarence E. Mathe, Jr. 1-62	Robert I. Stoesser

NEW MEXICO—10

Alamogordo*	Charles Sutton 2-61	Dorothy Grosch
Artesia	Tom E. Vandiver 4-60	T. H. Ragsdale
Deming	E. L. Wells 5-60	E. J. Hooten
Gallup	Edward Munoz 5-60	Howell G. Ervien M
Las Vegas (city)	LeRoy S. Wicks 4-60	Charles R. Keyes
Las Vegas (town)	Junio Lopez 4-60	Josephine Maes
Portales	Heck Harris 4-60	Mrs. Florence Miller
Raton*	C. L. Healy	Eva Mae Sproule
Silver City*	William Soehle 4-60	J. E. Shean
Tucumcari*	G. M. Benson 1-61	J. M. Stark

NEW YORK—55

Amityville	George Kennedy 4-61	Rudolph Koop
Babylon	Gilbert C. Hanse 4-63	Schuyler L. Weed
Bath	Frank E. Nichlaus 4-60	Clyde Platt
Bronxville	Elbert A. Hugill, Jr. 4-61	Raymond M. Urquhart
Canandaigua	Arthur R. Munson 1-62	Doris J. Gardner
Catskill		James J. Connolly
Cedarhurst	David H. Weyant, Jr. 4-63	Edmund M. Greenwald
Dansville	Robert C. Cain 4-60	Elizabeth I. Knapp
Depew	John Domino 4-63	Anthony J. Krieger
Dobbs Ferry	Walter V. Danahar 4-61	Margaret K. Glennon
East Aurora	J. Forrest Cain 4-62	Henry A. Sherwood
East Rochester	Paul N. Bower 4-63	Robert W. Schick
East Rockaway	Charles M. Krull 4-63	Helene M. Dunn
Elmira Heights	Charles L. Bowers 4-61	Edward C. Thomas
Fairport	Charles J. Stauber 4-63	Mrs. Margaret Welch
Fredonia	Russell R. Joy 3-61	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Frank J. Neubert 7-61	

Clinton*	Robert I. Powell 6-61	Kathryn Barber
Dunn*	Geo. Franklin Blalock 6-61	Charles R. Storey
Graham*	Myron A. Rhyne 5-63	Larry J. Ohleyer
Hamlet	J. C. Liles 5-61	Mrs. Fay White
Hendersonville	Albert V. Edwards 5-61	Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain	Glee A. Bridges 5-61	Joseph H. McDaniel, Jr.
Laurinburg*	W. D. Lytch 5-61	Kirby Harris
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 7-61	E. A. Poe, Jr. M
Lincolnton	P. J. Buckley, Jr.	L. A. Heavner
Lumberton*	R. A. Hedgpeth 5-61	Joseph C. Taylor
Mooresville*	Boyce A. Brawley 6-61	Phin. Horton III M
Morehead City	George W. Dill, Jr. 6-61	John E. Lashley
Morganton	H. L. Riddle, Sr. 4-61	Robert P. Carr M
Mount Airy	W. Frank Carter, Jr. 7-61	J. C. Hill
Newton	Edward Haupt 6-61	Joe B. Gabriel
Oxford*	Hugh M. Currin 5-60	Thomas O. Mullins
Roanoke Rapids	Leroy W. Morris 6-61	Mrs. Dorothy S. Meyer
Smithfield	Ben A. Baker 5-61	N. G. Edgerton
Tarboro*	Herbert T. Bailey 5-61	R. B. Josey
Washington*	A. Thomas Stewart 5-61	James W. Bowen
Waynesville	J. H. Way 5-63	Mrs. Sue Hinkley

NORTH DAKOTA—6

Devils Lake	Arthur J. Lanz P 5-62	F. J. Burckhard A
Dickinson	Robert A. Stranik P 4-60	D. D. Mars A
Mandan	F. A. Ohlsen P 4-60	A. T. Livdahl A
Valley City	H. L. Holt P 4-62	N. E. Crosby A
Wahpeton	Virgil Sturdevant 4-62	James K. Gerou A
Williston	Alec Rawitscher P 4-62	H. L. Grimstvedt

OHIO—60

Bay	Gershom M. M. Barber 1-62	Esther D. Aldrich
Bedford		Mrs. Blanche Lacina
Bellevue	L. A. Yearick 1-62	Algie H. Arnholt
Brooklyn	John M. Coyne 1-63	Harry J. Brown
Bryan	R. J. Christman 1-62	Robert Hamet
Celina	D. B. Spangler 1-62	Willard York A
Cheviot		Frank Hayden
Circleville	Ben H. Gordon 1-62	Mrs. Marvene Turner A
Deer Park	Leo F. Renner 12-61	Jean Kuck
Delphos	Richard Wulfhorst 12-61	Ralph E. Wagner A
Dover	Clifford C. Froelich 1-62	Calvin L. Domer
East Palestine	Robert Harding 1-63	L. H. Oliver
Eastlake	Mable P. Johnson 1-62	Mrs. Katherine Weatherby
Fairborn*	John S. Honaker 12-61	Carl H. Fisher, Sr.
Fairview Park	James A. Dunson 1-62	Raymond N. Heege
Franklin*	Charles W. Moore, Sr. 1-61	John H. Heintz
Galion	Reynold J. Sentieri 1-62	Herbert Durtschi

Table XXI—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
OHIO—*continued*		
Gallipolis*	J. Russell Sarrett 1-62	Mrs. Frances Worman
Grandview Heights	A. K. Pierce 1-64	Irene Fraser
Greenville	Tillman Hathaway 1-62	E. J. Gruber
Hillsboro	Frank I. Hiestand 1-62	Mrs. Helen K. Jones A
Jackson	Wayne B. Harbarger, Sr. 1-63	Carl Lopp
Kenton		Marie C. Kordenbrock
Lincoln Heights	Arthur T. Shivers 1-62	Guy T. Westmoreland A
Lockland	Arthur M. Leflar 1-62	B. E. Surber
Logan		Judy Woolery
London	Bryan W. Jenkinson 1-61	Hazel Myers A
Lyndhurst	Elmer T. Elbrecht 1-64	Esther J. Jacobs
Maumee	George F. McIntyre 1-62	S. E. Klewer
Mayfield Heights	Edwin T. Frantz 1-62	I. J. Wisner
Medina	Jacob J. Suddleson 1-63	Everett O. England A
Miamisburg	Vernard Simonton 1-62	Kermit E. Simmons A
Mount Healthy		Herman Strassel
Napoleon*	William J. Selhorst 1-62	William C. Limpach
North College Hill	Frank X. Niehaus 1-62	Mrs. Sue Lakamp
North Olmstead	Paul J. Gareau 1-62	E. M. Christman A
Norwalk	Louis G. Frey 1-62	Helen Lippert A
Oakwood*	William E. Keyser C 1-62	Elmer E. Miles
Oberlin*	Eric Nord C	Ruth B. Grogg
Orrville	Herbert Sollenberger 1-62	Robert Myers
Oxford	Glenn E. Douglass 1-62	Mrs. Louise Yordy
Port Clinton	George J. Tewers 1-62	Mrs. Elizabeth Carter A
Ravenna	Tom H. Ritenour 12-61	Robert L. Kent
Reading	H. A. Sand 1-62	Geraldine T. Daly
St. Bernard	Frank G. Pohlkamp 1-62	Edward J. Geiser A
St. Marys	Howard Hollman 1-62	Virgil Sullivan
Shelby	Ross Sipes 1-62	Chester P. Monn
Tallmadge	Paul C. Hill 12-61	Lorraine Ferguson
Toronto		D. H. Wilson, Sr.
Uhrichsville	Jess Dempster 12-61	Josephine Smythe A
Upper Arlington*		Robert C. Wells M
Urbana	William Holland 1-62	Miss Blanche A. Rhea A
Wadsworth	Jack Sommer 1-62	H. W. Bowers A
Wapakoneta	Milton Wehner 1-62	
Wellston	James C. Rupert 1-62	C. E. Littler
Wellsville	William J. Shoub 1-63	Mrs. Margaret Baldwin
Wickliffe	Howard B. Beebe 1-62	
Willoughby	Gar J. Pierce 1-62	Mrs. Hazel Johnson
Willmington	Bates Harcum 1-62	William H. Buck
Wyoming	F. J. Wrampelmeier 12-61	Mrs. Nettie Alexander

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
PENNSYLVANIA—*continued*		
Bangor	Quintus H. LaBar B 1-62	William J. Sleeman S
Beaver*	Robert P. Linn B 1-62	Lyle C. Kimple M
Bellefonte*	George N. Boughter B 1-62	Dale F. Helsel M
Blairsville*	Dale H. Piper B 1-62	John A. Fatora M
Blakely	Clara Parry B 12-62	John W. Howell S
Brackenridge	Charles E. Murdock B 1-62	John W. Roenick S
Bridgeport	Chris Brennan B 1-62	John J. Kane S
Bridgeville	S. B. Fryer B 1-62	Victor A. Routta
Brownsville	Marion Klingensmith B 1-62	W. S. Conwell S
California	Robert Conaway B 1-62	J. L. Abercrombie S
Camp Hill*	S. D. Williams B 1-62	Mrs. Odessa Cramer S
Canton tp	James V. Mazzie P 1-64	Vlasta Draper S
Castle Shannon	Edward A. Obringer B 1-63	F. J. Rizzo S
Centreville	George Laskody B 1-62	Boyd Tilton S
Charleroi	Frank H. Cantoni B 1-62	Virginia D. Zampatti S
Clearfield	Donald M. Roseberry B 1-62	Mrs. Dorothy P. Carbalan S
Clifton Heights	Charles B. Hunt B 12-62	William L. Collins S
Coaldale	Evan Jones B 1-62	William J. Jones S
Collingdale	Charles M. Johnston B 1-62	James W. Swindell S
Corry	J. Fred Kinley 1-62	Don D. Williams
Crafton	John J. Shearn B 12-61	William A. England S
Danville	Francis P. Rooney B 1-62	Jno. L. Geist S
Derry tp	David E. Gassert P 1-62	Harvey M. Hershey S
Dickson City	John Maholick B 1-62	Anthony Longo S
Doylestown*	Chas. Eldon Clemens B 1-62	J. G. Pearsall M
Duryea	Joseph Rava B 1-63	John A. Kramer S
East Pennsboro tp	Weston L. Lipsomb P 1-62	Allen P. Seiler S
East Pittsburgh	James J. Kelly B 1-62	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg*	Jesse R. S. Flory B 12-61	Sterling Cramer M
Edgewood*	Louis L. Demmler B 1-62	F. J. Strange M
Edwardsville	Chester J. Petroski B 1-62	Ralph S. Morgan S
Elizabethtown	T. M. Thompson B 1-62	Joseph V. Brown S
Emmaus	Theodore W. Iobst B 1-62	Oscar T. Iobst S
Ephrata*	Lloyd S. Gerhart B 1-62	Carl W. Fuehrer M
Etna	Mark Vinski B 1-62	William Skertich S
Exeter	Cyril Skrinak B 1-62	Leonard Terlesky S
Ford City	Frank Lux, Sr. B 1-62	Mary Smolik S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch B 1-62	R. T. Windhorst S
Forty Fort	Charles F. Stretch B 1-62	Walter W. Rickert S
Fountain Hill	Robert M. McGovern B 1-62	L. G. Eddinger S
Frackville	William J. Miller B 1-62	Wilmot T. Fellows S
Freeland	Leo Quigley B 1-61	Paul Tucker S
Gettysburg	Wilbur L. Plank B 1-62	Anna B. Dracha S

OKLAHOMA—24

Altus*	O. B. Saunders 5-60	Deon Thomason
Alva	W. D. Newby 5-61	Albert L. Rose
Anadarko*	Warren L. Harrison 4-61	Mrs. Katherine Hawkins
Bethany*	C. Harold Ripper 5-61	Frankie Jernigan
Blackwell	R. C. Weisbrod 5-60	Carl Randall
Bristow		W. R. Earnhardt
Claremore	James B. Hammett 5-61	Elmo Tanner
Clinton	J. M. Smith, Jr. 4-60	Fred T. Roniger
Cushing*	Hugh R. Hughes C 5-62	Charles Savage
Drumright*	Warren Blufston 5-60	E. E. Sowers
Edmond*	W. Custer Service 5-61	W. B. Bryan
Elk City*	Paul G. Currell 4-61	Mrs. Ella Mae Walker
Frederick	Glenn Dobbs 5-61	Eldon L. Boyd
Henryetta*	W. J. Burnett 4-61	Miss Myrtle Lenox
Hobard		Susie E. Barton
Holdenville	Roy O. Loftis 5-61	Leonard L. Berryman
Hugo	Goran Campbell 5-61	Waldo J. Beadle
Pauls Valley*	James H. McAdams 5-61	J. R. Sacra
Pawhuska*	H. Clay Hudson 5-60	Stanley Landrum
Perry	Harold Scovill 4-61	Alma Fern Edgar
Sand Springs	Ray Brown	John E Deas
Vinita	J. M. Williamson 5-61	Mrs. Aleda Warren
Wewoka		M. M. Sebastian
Woodward*	F. C. Stark	Mary Clift

OREGON—13

Ashland	N. L. Neill 1-61	W. E. Bartelt
Baker*	William L. Jackson 1-62	Leland J. Wood
Coos Bay*	Brewer Mills 1-61	Joseph P. Webb
Grants Pass*	E. D. Potts 1-61	Earl T. Simonsen
Hillsboro*	S. Howard Davis 1-61	J. W. Barney M
La Grande*	Gordon W. Clarke P 1-61	Frank C. McShane
Lebanon	Jean R. Blalock 1-61	Van R. Thome R
McMinnville	L. R. Ramsey 1-61	William A. Zosel R
Milwaukie*	Earl M. Clay 1-61	Ray Osborne R
North Bend*	I. N. Hartley 11-60	Lyle B. Chappell
Oregon City*	Pete Laurs 1-61	Zella Bowers
Roseburg*	Arlo M. Jacklin 1-61	Willma D. Hill
The Dalles*	John J. Howe 1-62	John B. Thomas

PENNSYLVANIA—154

Archbald		Paul B. McHales
Ashland*	James J. Winters B 1-62	Emil R. Ermert M
Ashley		Patrick Cole
Avalon*	Vincent V. Kroen B 1-62	Wilfred E. Froehlich M
Baldwin	David M. Brickley B 1-62	Ida Mae Shetler S
Glassport	James E. Thomas B 1-62	Regina Witkowski S
Glenolden	George W. Gilbert B 1-62	Harry L. Simon S
Greenville	Lamoont E. Reznor B 1-62	John S. Beachler S
Grove City*	R. W. McCandless B 12-60	Ralph C. Cannon
Hellertown*	Warren C. Fritchman B 12-61	Frank Force M
Hollidaysburg*	J. Gerst Denniston B 1-62	Fred A. Souders M
Honesdale	John F. Riefler B 12-61	William E. Rummetsch S
Huntingdon	Loyal D. Daubenspeck B 1-62	Mrs. F. M. Oeffner S
Jefferson*	Michael Stadnicki P 1-62	Mrs. F. B. Hemminger S
Jenkintown	Harry Fritsch, Jr. B 1-62	A. C. J. Schabaker S
Jersey Shore	Francis W. Enge B 1-62	William L. Shinton S
Jim Thorpe	James F. Walker B 1-62	Thomas W. Durnin S
Kane	Harry D. Schreiber B 1-62	William W. Perry S
Kittanning	Charles J. Hoey B 12-61	George W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	Joseph Politza B 1-62	Frank Chesney S
Lancaster tp	B. C. Bookmyer C 1-62	Frank H. Feagley S
Lansdale	Elwood K. Bean B 1-62	Florence R. Getz S
Lansford	George Demetriades B 1-61	Edwin H. Stickler S
Larksville	Stanley Moyer B 1-62	Andrew Bendick S
Lehighton*	James M. Beisel B 1-62	Walter H. Niehoff M
Lewisburg	Baker Kohler B 1-62	Mrs. Maryane Diblin S
Lititz*	Benjamin G. Forrest B 1-62	David J. Bauer M
Loyalsock tp		Bruce E. Henry S
Luzerne	Joseph Wooditch B 1-62	William J. Paculovich S
Mauch Chunk tp		James Nardozzi S
Mechanicsburg*	Russell E. Gelwicks B 1-62	C. M. Fickes S
Media	Frank T. Wiltshire B 1-62	Paul L. Clark S
Middletown*	L. Scott Brandt B 1-62	Charles S. Force S
Midland	Eli G. Corak B 1-62	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale		Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	K. Frederick Mauger B 1-62	William Ganster M
Minersville	Anthony S. Russian B 1-64	Gregory M. Volkay S
Monaca*	John H. Bell B 1-62	Hugh Johnston M
Monongahela	William B. Hill 1-64	Elizabeth Baker
Monroeville*	Anthony J. Martin B 1-62	Arthur H. Curtis M
Morrisville*	Harry Simpson B 1-62	Robert H. Stewart M
Mount Oliver	C. W. Beckman B 1-62	Helen M. White S
Mount Pleasant	Sam Etze B 1-62	R. C. Bingaman S
Muhlenberg tp		Eddie W. Graeffs
Nanty-Glo		Paul A. Yingling
Narberth*	Sterling M. Chain B 1-62	John L. Taylor M
Nazareth	Robert B. Reichard B 1-62	Frank M. Steckel S
New Brighton*	Thomas G. Bishop B 1-62	W. S. McDaniel M
New Cumberland	G. E. Kaufman B 1-62	B. Paul Mowrey S
Newport tp		James E. Price S
North Strabane tp		John W. Cadez S
North Versailles tp	George Jacobs P 1-64	Donald F. Bell S
Northampton*	Ray W. Wahl B 1-62	Stanley Skrocki M

Table XXI—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Norwood	William H. Tozer B 1-62	Mrs. Mildred Trezza S
Oakmont*	Raymond B. Saylor B 1-62	Robert T. Roche M
O'Hare tp*		Charles A. Geisler M
Old Forge	Bart Petrini B 1-62	John Buday, Jr. S
Olyphant	John J. Chichilla B 1-62	John F. Walsh S
Palmerton	Miles S. Mertz B 1-62	Lester D. Mack S
Palmyra*	Archie D. Gruber B 12-61	Roy L. Bomgardner M
Penn tp (York Co.)	Richard C. Sterner C 12-66	J. L. Noel S‡
Pitcairn	L. H. Deviney B	William H. Hicks S
Prospect Park	John D. Allison B 1-62	Gordon E. Granger S
Punxsutawney	L. Eugene Smith B 1-62	Mary L. Means S
Quakertown*	Clifford Kile B 1-62	Miss Ruth Moyer
Rankin	Matthew L. J. Furjanic B 1-62	Joseph L. Sabino S
Red Lion	H. Norman Fishel B 1-62	Howard W. Keeports
Ridgway*	A. Perrin Shanley B 1-60	William E. Seachrist M
Rochester	James G. Camp B 1-62	John M. Eakin S
St. Clair	Joseph H. Long B 1-62	John Shandor S
St. Marys*	T. J. Valentine B 1-62	Donald S. Harding M
Sayre	H. F. Peterson B 1-62	Thomas A. Kenrick S
Schuylkill Haven*	Claire Reed P 1-62	John F. Marshall S
Scott tp	Anthony T. Dziezgowski P 12-61	Walter J. Price S
Scottdale*	H. W. Weaver B 1-62	John H. Merritt
Sewickley*	Laurence V. Gibb B 1-62	Edward Ellerton
Sharon Hill	Gerald B. McCoy B 1-62	Mildred D. Enderle S
Sharpsburg	Anthony M. Bruno B 12-61	H. J. Hohman, Jr. S
Sharpsville*	George Mahaney B 1-62	Mrs. Mary E. Lally
Shillington*	Kenneth G. Auge B 12-61	Mrs. Marie K. Kunkle S
Shippensburg	Allan L. Watts B 1-62	Paul B. Noftsker S
Somerset*	Homer W. Hay B 1-62	Donald E. Cassler M
South Williamsport	S. Calvin Weaver B 1-62	Ruth E. Crossley S
Spring Garden tp	George S. Noonan P 1-62	James Sutcliffe
Stroudsburg*	Edward A. Doran B 12-61	Harold E. Snyder M
Sugarcreek tp		G. C. Klingensmith S
Swatara tp	Charles A. Lindle P 12-61	Stanley E. Attick S
Swoyerville	Anthony Harzinski B 1-62	John Marcin S
Tarentum	John F. Altman B 1-62	William G. Clark S
Taylor	Joseph W. Smith B 1-62	John Coombs
Throop	Michael M. Menichiello B 1-62	Anthony Grazyboski S
Tinicum tp	Ralph W. Millard P 1-64	Mrs. Ruth Zuzek S
Titusville	C. M. Sonne 1-64	George W. Becker
Tyrone	Emanuel E. Rodgers B 1-64	J. Scott Hommer S
Upper Chichester tp		Mrs. Ruth Ann Terrell S
Upper Moreland tp*	Karl Louis Meyer P 12-62	John M. Hohenwarter M

SOUTH DAKOTA—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Madison*	Rudolph Wenk 5-60	George H. Simpson, Jr.
Pierre	J. B. Griffin 4-60	J. W. Ihli A
Vermillion	R. F. Patterson 4-60	Robert C. Walz A
Yankton*	C. O. Christopherson 5-60	Anna M. Goetz A

TENNESSEE—23

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Alcoa*	O. W. Brunfiel 6-65	J. A. Clodfelter
Athens*	Lee Roy B. Anderson 6-63	William D. Johnson
Cookeville	Cooper Loftis 1-63	Donald Ferrell
East Ridge	E. A. Boyd 4-61	H. O. Gilreath
Fayetteville	Fred I. Womack 10-60	D. T. Buchanan
Franklin	Frank Gray, Jr. 11-61	R. M. Liggett R
Gallatin	E. W. Thompson 1-62	I. C. Brown R
Greenville	Earl H. Smith 6-60	W. D. Guinn R
Harriman	A. B. Foster	Mrs. Neva J. Brown
Humboldt	L. D. Nowell, Jr. 1-62	Annie Lou Cox
La Follette	R. C. Alley 11-61	Hugh W. Heatherly R
Lawrenceburg	M. L. Lumpkins 5-63	R. G. Dunn S
Lebanon	William D. Baird	R. B. McConnell
Lenoir City	W. J. Hamilton 12-60	H. C. Foster R
Lewisburg	R. W. Ritter 6-61	John L. Wallace
McMinnville	W. V. Jones 12-61	Elijah Woosley R
Maryville	Lea Callaway 8-61	Lynn L. Shasteen R
Paris*	Bruce Fields 1-61	I. H. Dale
Pulaski	Herbert Smith 1-62	W. M. Rainey R
Shelbyville*		Stanley Sisson T
Springfield	J. Travis Price 7-61	E. M. Dillard
Tullahoma	W. D. Parham 9-60	Alice Berry R
Union City	Sam C. Nailling 1-64	Mildred E. Roberts

TEXAS—78

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Alamo Heights	Jack Judson 4-61	E. W. Knox, Jr. S
Alpine	W. E. Lockhart 4-60	Lee Cowell S
Aransas Pass*	Conn Brown 4-61	R. A. Parry
Arlington*	Tom J. Vandergriff 4-61	Edwin J. Daniel
Athens	Tarlton S. Loughridge	Ralph E. Hallum
Ballinger	J. W. Moore 4-61	Foy Farmer S
Bay City	R. C. Gusman 4-60	Myrtle Smith S
Beeville*	George Spikes 4-61	Ellis M. Quinn
Belton*	Roy Sanderford 5-60	Lee Madden S
Bonham*	Fred H. Brown 4-60	Miss Bertha Maddrey S
Brady	G. C. Kirk 4-60	James E. Underwood S
Breckenridge*	H. S. Lemmons 4-60	Cecil L. Mayes S

Vandergrift	Ralph W. McIntire B 1-62	Ernest Magaro S
Warminster tp . .	John P. Ramsay, Jr. C 1-66	Robert Goodman S
Waynesburg		K. W. Scott S
West Hazelton . .	Leo Kubitsky B 1-62	Carl Schneider S
West Pittston . . .	Robert Campbell B 12-61	Roy Speece S
West Reading* . .	Edward I. Wayne B 1-62	Howard F. Rickenbach M
West View*	Joseph L. Gahring B 1-62	Mrs. Naoma Guckert S
West York	Robert F. Garland B 1-62	James S. Stouch
White Oak	Fred B. Alberts 1-62	Mrs. De Lore Fuehrer S
Whitehall	A. J. Munn B 1-62	Charles A. Schmidt S
Wilkes-Barre tp	Paul J. Papsun P 1-62	George Zonko S
Wilmerding	Charles Klausing B 1-62	Matthew Wajton S
Wilson	Frank W. Young B 1-62	James B. Acton S
Windber	Matthew J. Klona B 1-62	Joseph H. Aldstadt S
Winton	James P. Lawler B 1-62	Beatrice Malone S

RHODE ISLAND—2

Barrington t . . .	W. Kenneth Priestey P 11-60	Henry E. Fowler
Warren t	Wilfred C. Jeffrey P 11-60	Ruth M. Healey

SOUTH CAROLINA—22

Abbeville	J. L. Savitz, Sr. 4-60	W. F. White
Beaufort*	Angus D. Fordham 5-64	Howard W. Pepper
Bennettsville . . .	C. L. McCormac 5-61	E. W. Odom
Camden*	E. C. Rhame 5-60	Mrs. Louise W. Boykin
Cayce*	S. K. Abbott 6-62	Henry Williams
Chester*	R. D. Wilson 5-61	Hood C. Worthy M
Clinton	J. P. Terry 9-60	W. B. Owens
Conway	James G. Lewis 1-61	Mrs. Bessie S. Henry
Darlington	John Jay Ward 1-64	Jno. H. Peterson, Sr.
Dillon	J. Harry Hamer 4-61	M. F. Moody
Easley	S. F. McDaniel, Jr. 4-61	C. B. Kirkley
Gaffney	W. D. Cooksey 3-60	Mrs. Malinda B. Poole
Georgetown	Sylvan L. Rosen 1-62	Mrs. Grace P. Pow
Greer	Lloyd E. Hunt 2-61	C. B. Cannon
Hartsville	T. L. Maxwell 1-61	L. W. Wilkerson
Lake City	C. J. Evans 12-60	Mrs. Margaret R. Duke
Lancaster*	Ledell Steele 1-63	J. E. Pierce
Laurens	W. Paul Culbertson 6-60	James L. Brownlee
Marion	J. Carlisle Roberts 2-61	Mrs. Grace A. Stephenson
Newberry*	E. H. Layton 12-62	W. C. Wallace
North Augusta . .	O. Douglas Smith 5-61	A. E. Graybill
Union	J. T. Gregory 6-60	Jean Arthur

SOUTH DAKOTA—7

Brookings	H. Dwiggins 5-60	C. R. Herreman A
Hot Springs* . . .	Wilford J. Flyte 5-60	Charles E. Clay A
Lead	H. A. Kulpaca 5-62	Effie Lagg A

Brenham	Reese B. Lockett 4-60	G. H. Zeiss S
Brownfield*	Arlie Lowrimore 4-60	Alva J. Geron S
Cameron	Bassel Wilson 4-60	J. C. Andres S
Childress*	Michie Thaten 4-60	Roy Allmond
Cisco	John H. Webb 4-61	Hal Lavery S
Cleveland	Graham C. Bailey 4-61	Pauline Brown
Coleman*	Macon W. Freeman 4-61	Noris Sneed S
College Station* .	Ernest Langford 4-60	Mrs. Florence Neelley
Colorado City* . .	Trevor T. Crawford 4-60	J. F. Merritt
Commerce*		John Silman
Conroe	W. F. Newton 4-60	J. N. Meredith S
Crockett	J. G. Beasley, Jr. 4-60	J. H. Covington S
Crystal City* . . .	B. H. Holsomback 4-61	June Broadhurst
Cureo	J. T. Newman 4-61	Charles W. Marquis S
Dalhart*	Bob Jones 4-61	Mary Kromer
Donna*	Gordon B. Wood 4-60	Marilyn Coffey
Dumas	James H. Thomas 4-63	J. V. Mills
Eagle Pass* . . .	W. A. Hewatt 4-60	Manuel Reyes, Jr. S
El Campo*	R. C. Allen 4-60	Ruth Bowen
Ennis*	Len Gehrig 4-60	Thelma Gooch
Falfurrias	R. C. Burdett	Avelino A. Salinas
Freeport*	C. M. Helpinstill 4-60	W. M. Pennington
Galena Park . . .	William J. Philpot 4-60	Jean Pope S
Gladewater* . . .	Dick Hunnicutt 4-61	H. I. McAfee
Gonzales*	R. H. Walker, Jr. 3-62	George P. O'Connor
Graham*	E. Bruce Street 4-60	Mrs. Tommie A. Roach
Haltom City* . . .	J. C. Gunter 4-61	Edna Shurbet S
Henderson	C. H. Matthews 4-60	E. L. Spence S
Hereford*	W. B. Wilson 4-61	Mary V. Watts
Hillsboro	Preston Fowlkes 4-61	Brooks Hord S
Huntsville	Wilbourn S. Gibbs 4-60	Kate Barr Ross S
Jacinto City	A. J. Holder 4-61	B. F. Scroggs, Jr. S
Jacksonville* . . .	Robert A. Huttash 4-60	George L. Crawford
Kermit*	Bert L. Stevens 4-60	James C. Hill M
Kerrville*	Manly W. Cooper, Jr. 4-60	Dudley J. Johnson
Kilgore	L. N. Crim 4-61	Floyd J. Carroll S
Killeen*	John C. Odom 4-60	Tom H. Norman, Jr.
Levelland*	J. Spencer Ellis 4-61	L. E. Mabe S
Littlefield*	E. J. Foust 4-61	Joel F. Thomson
Lockhart*	Sam J. Glosserman 4-60	Creigh McDowell S
Marlin	Terry Dickens 4-61	Thad G. Shaw S
Mexia*	Herman Hitt 4-61	James R. Truett
Mineral Wells . .	C. K. Davis 5-61	Mrs. Sarah F. Scott S
Monahans*	J. W. Thrasher, Sr. 4-61	Zoe Sewell
Mount Pleasant* .	W. A. Ferguson 4-61	Clyde Keith
Navasota*	H. N. Sandall	M. B. Thomas M
Pecos	Cecil Cothrun 4-60	J. Walter Lee S
Pharr	W. S. Walters	L. B. Phillips S

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City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
TEXAS—*continued*		
Port Lavaca*	John H. Clegg, Jr. 4-60	Milford Riggs, Jr. M
Port Neches	O. G. Kirkwood 5-62	George T. Boyd
Raymondville	C. R. Huff 4-61	E. M. Tomme S
River Oaks	R. R. Blevins 4-61	R. Edwin White S
Robstown	B. D. Berryman 4-62	Belo Kellam
Rosenberg*	Guy L. McNutt 4-60	Alice Skalski
Rusk	Morris W. Hassell 4-61	Kendrick Frazer S
San Marcos	Calvin M. Allen 4-61	Judy Brackett
Seguin	Roger W. Moore 4-60	Irene Sonka S
Slaton	Clark Self 4-61	J. J. Maxey S
Stamford*	W. B. Harrison 4-61	Kenneth Reber
Stephenville	J. Louis Evans 4-60	Rex H. Cates S
Sulphur Springs*	Harold Morris	Mrs. E. F. James S
Taylor*	R. E. Kollman C 4-60	A. M. Ahlgreen
Uvalde*	Melvin Rowland 12-60	R. W. Evans
Weatherford*	Mark H. Littleton 4-60	Mrs. Lela Mae Watson S
Weslaco*	B. J. Horn 4-61	V. C. Thompson M
Yoakum*	Perry R. Love C 4-60	D. F. Swenson
UTAH—11		
American Fork		Stephan P. Shelley R
Bountiful*	Harold L. Pope 1-62	Wilfred H. Williams R
Brigham City	Ruel M. Eskelsen 1-62	Willis L. Hansen
Cedar City	Arnold E. Anderson 1-62	Mrs. Ellen A. Simkins R
Murray	Ray P. Greenwood 12-61	Alvin W. Wahlquist R
Orem*	Melbourne D. Wallace 1-62	Anne Cooper R
Price	William J. Welsh, Jr. 1-62	Katherine Wallace R
South Salt Lake	J. Vern Bolinder 1-62	Martha J. Toombs R
Spanish Fork City		Mark F. Boyack
Springville	J. Emmett Bird 1-62	Lloyd J. Ashcroft R
Tooele*	James A. Bevan 1-62	Herman Pedersen R
VERMONT—7		
Bennington	Donald C. Hicks P 3-61	Hilda Hurley
Montpelier*	Elbert B. Colburn 3-60	Warren B. Lowe
Newport	Fred P. Davis 3-61	Austin J. Beebe
St. Albans*	Roland E. Keenan 3-60	Farrington D. Post
St. Johnsbury*		Norman D. Sleeper
Springfield t*		J. Leslie Giddings M
Winooski	Bernard L. Sumner 3-61	Eugene H. Manseau
VIRGINIA—18		
Big Stone Gap*	H. L. Cummings 9-61	Mary Lile
VIRGINIA—*continued*		
Wytheville*	Stuart M. Spiller 9-60	Mrs. Betty J. Rodgers
WASHINGTON—11		
Anacortes*	A. I. Mustacich 3-60	Diane Erholm
Auburn	John S. Denise	Robert E. Walker
Centralia	Vern F. Cain 6-62	Lloyd Hackett
Chehalis	W. B. Graham 6-62	Mrs. Margaret McChord
Clarkston	Bill V. Courtney 6-62	Laurel Berreman
Ellensburg*	Charles D. Kelso 6-60	Gertrude Hutchens
Kelso	Don L. Talley 6-62	Lora Blackstone
Mount Vernon	Donald Lindbloom 6-62	Mrs. Thelma F. Zamzow
Port Townsend	Mrs. Marilou Leighton 6-62	Gale I. Youngblood
Shelton	Earl H. Moore 6-62	Alma K. Catto
Toppenish	George H. Hall 6-62	Charles Davenport
WEST VIRGINIA—15		
Buckhannon	J. O. Hinkle 6-61	John Anthony
Dunbar	Lawrence Barker 6-61	C. F. Stewart
Elkins	Garland Hickman 3-61	Stanley K. Armentrout
Grafton*	Paul P. Warden 7-63	Maxine E. Stewart
Hinton	Harold B. Eagle 7-61	Mrs. Neta A. Jordan
Keyser	Richard E. Romig 6-61	C. F. Rice, Sr.
Logan	Litz McGuire 5-61	Elinor W. Hale
Princeton*	E. W. Anderson 6-60	C. C. McGuire
Richwood	D. Keith Jarvis 6-60	M. T. Goheen R
St. Albans	A. L. Ramsey 6-61	Ava S. VandeLinde
Vienna	Charles R. Justice 7-62	Bertha E. Starkey R
Welch	B. F. Howard 6-60	H. E. Payne
Wellsburg	Charles W. McDonald 6-61	Mrs. Betty Richmond
Weston	Robert C. Kiddy	Josephine C. Tierney
Williamson	John F. Bronson 6-61	Mrs. Sara E. Linkous
WISCONSIN—23		
Antigo	Anthony E. Kontney 4-60	Lauretta F. McMeekin
Baraboo	Edward Ritzenthaler 4-60	J. T. Walker
De Pere	Von J. Maes 4-60	I. A. Smits
Fort Atkinson*	A. A. Statz P 4-60	Edward J. Garthwait
Kaukauna	Joseph F. Bayorgeon 4-60	Karl E. Marzahl
Menominie	Wm. H. Eick 4-61	Alice Kenney
Merrill	G. B. Cotter 4-60	Robert J. Klug
Monroe	Victor N. Schiller 4-60	F. M. Bray
Oconomowoc	Leander H. Rhodee 4-60	Mrs. Alice L. Bergman
Oconto	Milton J. Cain 4-60	Marcella B. Cook

Buena Vista*	W. T. Robey, Jr. 9-60	B. F. Niswander
Clifton Forge*	E. L. Rash 9-62	Carter B. Gallagher
Colonial Heights	Fred R. Shepherd 9-60	Mrs. Louise Williams
Covington*	T. I. Hardy 9-61	Lucille W. Lydiatt
Emporia*	William H. Ligon 9-60	Mrs. Nell M. Mitchell
Falls Church*	C. M. Hailey 9-61	Harry E. Wells
Front Royal*	Clarence F. Gregory 9-60	Walter I. Henson, Jr.
Galax*	McCamant Higgins 9-61	W. G. Andrews M
Lexington*	Paul A. Holstein 9-61	John V. Berberich III M
Marion*	Cecil R. Greer 9-60	James W. Ritter, Jr. M
Pulaski*	C. V. Jackson 9-60	Mrs. Gladys Dalton
Radford*	W. E. Gilbert 9-60	C. L. Capito
Salem*	James I. Moyer 9-60	William J. Paxton, Jr.
South Boston*	W. W. Wall 9-63	E. K. Tune
Virginia Beach*	Frank A. Dusch 9-60	Lewis E. Smith
Williamsburg*	H. M. Stryker 9-60	Mrs. F. C. Nightengale

Platteville	R. E. Balliette 5-60	L. C. Kindschi
Portage	Arthur W. Swanson 4-60	Frank M. Harding, Sr.
Prairie du Chien	H. J. Lochner 4-60	C. A. Plihal
Rhinelander	S. H. Lewis 4-60	Jean Gilbertsen
Rice Lake	W. E. Luell 4-60	Sam O. Haugen
Ripon	John H. Wilson 4-60	Harold W. Duac
Shawano	Emil Juedes 4-62	Arnold Krohn
Sparta	Joe Larson 4-60	Ray C. Stewart
Sturgeon Bay	Stanley R. Greene 4-60	Josephine Smylie
Waupun	John Van Hengel 4-60	Albert E. Haeft
West Bend	Walter Schmidt 4-60	Alfred F. Hemauer
West Milwaukee	Edgar M. Stokke P 4-60	Herman C. Dieringer
Whitewater*	F. L. Moksnes P 4-60	Lois Gnatzig

WYOMING—1

Rawlins	Leeland U. Grieve 1-61	Catherine B. Thies

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